"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain early, fair late today; Friday, fair; shifting winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,237. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

ALLIES' WAR BILL $120,000,000,000, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; WILSON PLANS AN IMPORTANT SPEECH TO OUR ARMY; TROOPS CALLED TO GUARD BERLIN, COUP IS FEARED

M'ADOO SUGGESTS CONTROL OF ROADS FOR 5 YEARS MORE

Believes That the Only Fair Solution in Interest of Public and Stockholders.

VOICES PRESIDENT'S VIEW

Regards Private Operation Without Elimination of Wasteful Competition a Menace.

COST $500,000,000 A YEAR

Insists That His Plan Would Take Roads Out of Politics and Permit Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, in a letter to Representative T. W. Sims, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, made public today, asks that Congress extend the period of Federal control of the railroads for five years, or until Jan. 1, 1924.

Several reasons are given for the suggestion. One is that at the present session of Congress the time is too short to prepare adequate remedial legislation to provide a lasting solution of the railroad problem. The other is that under the situation that has arisen since the signing of the armistice, it is hopeless for the Government to attempt the operation of the railroads only for the twenty-one months after peace has been signed. Therefore, the Director General states, unless the time is extended the railroads must go back promptly to private control, an alternative which he thinks would be hurtful alike to the public and to the railroads themselves.

Another reason for his recommendation, Mr. McAdoo said in his letter, was that it would take the railroad question out of politics for the present.

Mr. McAdoo's letter included this statement: "The President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter."

Involves $500,000,000 a Year.

To extend the period five years, the Secretary asserts, would provide an opportunity to test the value of unified control and "the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem." The American people, he declares, have a right to this test.

The Director General outlines a program of improvement of the railroads during the proposed five-year period. This program would involve expenditures of at least $500,000,000 a year or a total of $2,500,000,000 for the five-year period.

There is no question that the Director General's proposal will give Congress one of the surprises of the session. There the opinion has been growing lately that events were shaping themselves for an early return of the railroads to their owners.

In his address to Congress on Dec. 2 the President first laid the basis for the growth of the operation. He stated that the Administration was without a policy with regard to the future disposition of the railroads and left the problem up to Congress, stating that if Congress did not take up the question without delay and provide a solution he would return the railroads to their owners at the earliest possible moment. This was generally interpreted to mean by next Spring. Owing to the magnitude of the problem and its complicated nature, it was generally felt in Congress that no adequate solution could be found and incorporated into a law in such a brief period, and for this reason the opinion had grown that in a few months the railroads would be back in their owners' hands.

Only Three Alternatives.

The President pointed out three alternatives for the consideration of Congress; public ownership or control, private ownership under some kind of unified operation, or the return of the railroads to their owners under the old competitive conditions, which, he said, he thought no one desired. But he did not propose an extension of the time, and because of this, the Director General's letter is likely to have something of a bomb-like effect on Congress. Mr. McAdoo's friends hold that the five-year program is not in conflict with the President's recommendations, but grows out of them.

Some comment tonight was that if the railroads were continued under Government control until 1924 they would never go back to private ownership, that the whole system would be so tied together that it could never be taken apart; and that therefore for Congress to authorize this extension would be an entering wedge for public ownership. This interpretation, Mr. McAdoo anticipated, and he asserts that he does not believe it to be correct, but he added that if to act, as proposed, did lead to Government ownership or some form of private ownership under effective Federal regulation, there should be no hesitation in doing so.

One immediate effect of the Director-General's letter is certain. It gives the railroad problem a first place in the political arena in Congress.

Text of the Letter.

The text of Mr. McAdoo's letter to Representative Sims, a copy of which was sent to Senator Ellison D. Smith,

Continued on Page Four.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Twelve Spies Shot in London, But Britain Spared Women

LONDON, Dec. 11, (British Wireless Service.)—Twelve spies were shot in the Tower of London during the war, according to report.

Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who at one time was a resident of Omaha, was the first to be executed.

Two women spies were sentenced to death, but both were reprieved, the sentences being commuted to long prison terms. Lizzie Werthe, regarded as very dangerous, was tried with a man named Rowlands, who was executed. The pair made frequent journeys between London and Rosyth, Scotland, and obtained information regarding the movements of the British fleet. This information, it is said, never reached Germany.

The other woman spy, Eva Bournouville, is now undergoing penal servitude for life.

One spy hanged himself in Brixton Prison, while many others convicted of espionage escaped the extreme penalty.

MAYOR ORDERS 5 B.R.T. ARRESTS

T. S. Williams, President, and Other Officials Are Charged with Manslaughter.

AFTER SERVICE BOARD, TOO

Hylan Asks District Attorney Lewis to Investigate Its Share in Flatbush Tunnel Disaster.

Mayor Hylan, sitting as a Magistrate to investigate the Malbone tunnel accident on the B. R. T. on Nov. 1, in which 90 persons lost their lives and 200 others were injured, issued warrants yesterday for the arrest on the charge of manslaughter of Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the B. R. T.; John J. Dempsey, Vice President and operating head of the B. R. T.; W. S. Menden, assistant to Colonel Williams and Chief Engineer of the New York Municipal Railways Company; J. H. Hallock, President of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, the B. R. T. subsidiary which operated the Brighton Beach line where the accident occurred, and Thomas F. Blewitt, Superintendent of the Southern Division. Edward Luciano, the motorman of the wrecked train, was held for manslaughter for action by the Grand Jury.

In a decision attacking the Public Service Commission and the officials of the B. R. T. for alleged negligence and disregard of duties imposed by law, Mayor Hylan recommended to District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn that a Grand Jury investigation be held to ascertain whether some or all of the members of the Public Service Commission have not been guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and also of criminal neglect of duty. District Attorney Lewis has been conducting a hearing before the Grand Jury in Brooklyn regarding the accident, and its action is expected on Friday. District Attorney Lewis refused to say whether the Grand Jury had been hearing evidence which might result in charges against members of the Public Service Commission, and he also refused to comment on the Mayor's recommendation that action be taken against members of the commission.

Mayor Hylan said that criminal proceedings were especially called for in the case of members of the commission of long experience, apparently singling out Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, who charged that the Mayor repeatedly solicited and obtained favors from the B. R. T. while acting as a Judge in more than thirty cases in which the B. R. T. was a party. After the Mayor had pronounced his decision in the County Court House in Brooklyn, a woman, who said she was Mrs. Bella Zimmerman, representative of the People's League, arose and asked if she could make a statement.

Not Allowed to Speak.

"Does it relate to this case?" asked Mayor Hylan.

"I want to say something to these murderers," she said.

"Do you want to hear her?" asked Mayor Hylan of District Attorney Lewis.

"No," he replied.

"You had better take the matter up with the District Attorney," said the Mayor, "and it can be presented if it is relevant." Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Colonel Timothy S. Williams and other B. R. T. officials, asked that everything relating to the incident be stricken from the record, and after this was done he asked that a copy of the stenographers' notes on this point be furnished to him.

"It is off the record," said the Mayor shortly.

Mr. Steinbrink's request for the notes was looked on as a move to prepare evidence for a motion for a change of venue on the ground that sentiment in Brooklyn is so hostile to the accused men that they could not be fairly tried there. Bail of $5,000 was fixed for the B. R. T. officials and bail of $5,000 for the motorman. None of the five officials was in court. They will appear in the Adams Street Court at 2 P. M. today to furnish bail.

Mayor Hylan alleged three grounds for his charge of manslaughter, employment of untrained motormen, the maintenance of a dangerous curve, due to an engineering fault, at the Malbone tunnel, and the lack of proper safety

Continued on Page Fifteen.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

WONDERFUL FURNITURE BARGAINS now at Timmins' Storage, 251-257 W. 117th.—Advt.

Hear Pope Will Ask Wilson to Help Regain Temporal Power

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 10.—It is rumored in Vatican circles that on the occasion of the official visit which President Wilson has arranged to pay the Pope on Dec. 23, Benedict XV. will submit to him a new scheme for finally adjusting the long-standing feud between the Papacy and United Italy relative to the claims of the Holy See to temporal independence.

The Pope will seek to obtain the co-operation of the United States toward its acceptance at the Peace Conference.

BERLIN WELCOMES ARMY

Troops from the Front Are Hailed as Conquerors.

NOT DEFEATED, SAYS EBERT

Immense Crowds Greet the Soldiers with Flowers and Flags.

KAISER'S PLANS RECALLED

He Once Spent Days in Arranging for His Triumphal Entry Into the Capital.

Chiefs of New Berlin Guard Swear Fealty to Republic

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—Representatives of the troops which are to guard Berlin took an oath in the town hall at Steglitz, swearing absolute loyalty to the German People's Republic. Independent Socialists exhorted the soldiers to disarm, but they refused.

The Prussian Guard entered Berlin yesterday. Outside the city the guard was stopped by representatives of the Independent Socialists, who vainly invited the troops to disarm. One paper says that the guard thereby placed itself at the disposal of the counter-revolution.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (Via Copenhagen.)—When in March the great German offensive began, Ludendorff overshadowed everybody in Germany, even the Kaiser. "What is his majesty doing? What has become of Wilhelm?" the loyal used to ask. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told at that time that the Kaiser was spending many hours at headquarters planning his triumphal entry into Berlin, which he expected within a few months.

He was constantly arranging and rearranging the procession, especially the head of it, formed by himself and his victorious Generals and paladins in all their traditional splendor. To this the Kaiser's inventive brain added many new and surprising features, which with much artistic instinct and gaudy colors the imperial hand depicted on sheet after sheet, which when strung together gave a complete view of the great spectacle.

This noon the great spectacle actually came off, but how different it was from Kaiser Wilhelm's plans. Seen from the Hotel Adlon, the Pariser-Platz presented an extraordinary, richly colored, and gay spectacle, despite the absence of imperial pomp and magnificence. It had been raining lightly all the morning, but the rain ceased toward noon, and women, despite the dirty streets, came out in their gayest clothes.

Few Red Flags Seen.

From the Adlon's windows one saw more of the many-colored caps of soldiers than of their sombre gray uniforms. Many persons carried flags, mostly the old German colors or the new black, red, and gold. I counted not more than three red flags in the whole Pariser-Platz.

Punctually at 1 o'clock the head of the procession reached the Erandenburger gate. It was composed of four companies of Prussian, Bavarian, Württemberg, and Baden Infantry. So dense were the masses that these companies at first found it impossible to make headway, and the first squadron or two following had to make a roundabout way to Unter den Linden. There must have been millions of patriotic sightseers about this time.

General Lequis with his staff appeared at the head of the Guards. He and his officers wore field-gray uniforms, which hardly distinguished them from the others, seeing that all wore steel helmets. The only decoration seen was the General's Order Four le Merite.

Ebert Welcomes Troops.

In the centre of Pariser Platz, General Lequis was met by Mayor Wermuth and Peoples' Commissioner Ebert. Greeting the returning troops, Wermuth emphasized the everlasting thanks which, he said, were due the troops for fighting four years to the bitter end.

Ebert's speech was longer. He con-

Continued on Page Three.

BUY HAVANA CIGARS DIRECT
Save 15 to 20%. Request on your business stationery brings samples. Jose Martinez & Co., 1328 Broadway.—Advt.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

NO PRUSSIAN YOKE SADDENS COBLENZ

Glad to Escape Harsh Regulations, City Seeks Favor of American Troops.

"DIXIE" IS PLAYED IN CAFE

People Stop in Street to Welcome Our Men—Unrepentant for German Crimes.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Dec. 10.—The American occupation of Coblenz promises to be a picnic unless something unforeseen happens. In two days this city of 90,000, finding the Americans were not going to be severe on them, has warmed up so that they are treated as friends rather than enemies. While the Third Army has not officially occupied the city, reports of regulations imposed by the French, British, and Belgians have reached all our territory, and when the German population considers the regulations which our army of occupation imposes all seem to get happy because the Americans are here. They stop one on the street with welcomes.

The thing is almost uncanny. Here are Americans in an important enemy city being treated as one never would have believed enemies could be treated. I am not praising the Germans, but merely stating a fact. That the city appears happy and is celebrating is due to appreciation of our moderation.

Just to give an idea of how things are going here, a party took tea yesterday afternoon at the ornate Hotel Traube, then dined very well at the Hotel Monopole, after which they attended the opera "Mignon." When the opera was finished they spent an hour at the large Café Schloss, where an excellent orchestra played American tunes, including "Dixie."

The American command has chosen not to interfere in these phases of German life in the famous resort city. Other commands see the matter differently. Time will prove which is right.

Defeat has not sorrowed the German people here or in Treves. They regret the sinking of the Lusitania, not because it was inhuman, but because it was a mistaken policy which brought America into the war. The Germans are not sorry for the war. I have been told dozens of times by German citizens here that they are sorry the war stopped, for they thought they might have won.

BURGOMASTER ISSUES RULES.

Orders All Civilians Off Coblenz Streets by 11 at Night.

COBLENZ, Dec. 9, (Associated Press.)—Coblenz settled down today to taking the occupation of the city by the armed khaki-clad soldiers as a matter of course. In a proclamation by the Burgomaster children are forbidden to stay in the streets after 6 P. M., while all civilians must be off the streets by 11 o'clock each night. The proclamation also forbids the gathering of more than three persons in the streets.

The store windows are full of toys and Christmas decorations, some of the shops devoting all their show space to suggestions for Christmas and New Year.

Tons of worn Germany army uniforms have been turned over to the junk dealers of Coblenz, the uniforms having been left in the barracks by discharged soldiers. From one large school formerly used as a barracks the junk dealers' wagons were engaged all day today in hauling away the war-worn army clothing. Some of the coats and trousers are in such condition that it will be possible to dye them, and make them available for civilian use, while other uniforms are too far gone to be available for this purpose. These will be turned into rags, and utilized for various other purposes.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived in Southampton, England, yesterday at 8 P. M., New York time, and landed her mails and passengers.

The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, from Gothenburg, with passengers, was signaled last night and will arrive on Sunday.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Golf—Shooting—Racing—and other sporting Tournaments in full swing.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

EAGER TO HEAR PRESIDENT

Europe Looking Forward to His Speech to American Troops.

MAY SHED LIGHT ON PEACE

George Washington, Ahead of Schedule, Will Reach Brest Tomorrow Morning.

STORM RUINS DECORATIONS

Message from President's Ship Asked Correspondents to Await Him, but They Left for Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—The address which President Wilson will make to the American troops, probably as soon after his arrival in France as possible, is expected to be one of the most important delivered during his stay in Europe, and is being looked for ard to by Europeans, who hope to gain from this a more definite idea of the President's exact position regarding numerous vital points. It is considered probable that the President will make this speech at the American front, but at what place has not yet been determined.

The President, it is announced, will visit devastated districts in France, and, although the President plans are tentative, all depending upon his personal wishes, the trip may take him into former German territory. Visits to Metz and Strasbourg are extremely probable.

President Wilson will take luncheon with the President of France on Saturday soon after his arrival. The plans for Sunday have not yet been made known. On Monday the President will hold a reception in the Paris City Hall, to which a host of officials have been invited.

The Associated Press is in a position to state definitely that President Wilson will visit Italy, but that no date has been fixed.

A hundred invitations or more for the President to visit places in France and the allied countries are being received daily. Naturally these are being held pending the coming of France's distinguished guests.

It is thought hardly likely that the President will attend a great number of functions in Paris, as he will unquestionably need all the time possible to attend to the urgent business that brings him to Europe.

BREST, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—The U. S. S. George Washington, with President Wilson and party aboard, changed its course after leaving the Azores and will arrive in Brest in advance of the time announced, according to a naval wireless dispatch received today.

The President now is expected to reach Brest at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, instead of at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will start for Paris at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A heavy "southwester" blew up during the night, stirring big seas off the coast and tearing into ribbons the decorations which had been placed in the city.

The authorities are erecting a pavilion on Quay No. 3, where President Wilson will first set foot in France. The interior, which will be decorated with flags and flowers, will contain a platform where the French Ministers will extend their greetings to the President.

A wireless message from the George Washington today asked that the American journalists who were on the U. S. S. Orizaba, which left New York in advance of the George Washington, remain on board that vessel until after the landing of the President. However, the Orizaba reached Brest yesterday and the entire party of newspapermen landed and went to Paris last night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Beginning today, according to naval wireless experts, communications from the George Washington will be sent to France and relayed back to this country instead of coming direct to stations in the United States. This has been made necessary by the George Washington being unable to reach the United States with her wireless plant.

The high-power stations on this side will be able to reach the ship for the entire voyage, but the liner's plant is not strong enough to insure her replies being received.

MORE INVITATIONS TO WILSON

President Will Be Asked to Visit Birthplace of Lafayette.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—At a special meeting of the Council of the Department of Haute Loire, it has been decided to invite President Wilson to visit the birthplace of Marquis de Lafayette at Chavaniac.

Continued on Page Two.

NON-FADING AGENCY SIGNS. Get ideas from Beach Co., 42 Union Square. Prices from $2.50 each up by the 1,000. Phone 3720 Stuy.—Advt.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

Lloyd George's Stated Total for Allies' War Bill Includes Expenses and 1870 Levy on France

The bill of $120,000,000,000, which Premier Lloyd George said at Bristol yesterday the Allies had against Germany, is evidently based upon the accounts which the various Allies have against the Berlin Government, and which approximates their actual expenditures for the war, plus damages in certain cases.

According to returns calculated by the Metals National Bank of New York, these expenditures amount to $123,400,000,000, distributed as follows:

Great Britain	$41,500,000,000
United States	18,000,000,000
France	26,800,000,000
Russia	21,500,000,000
Italy	8,500,000,000
Belgium, etc.	7,100,000,000
Total	$123,400,000,000

Leaving out Russia, and there remains $101,900,000,000. Other estimates have been made as to the bills Great Britain, France, and Belgium might present. They have been stated as follows:

Great Britain	$40,000,000,000
France	68,000,000,000
Belgium	7,600,000,000
Total	$115,600,000,000

The French total is due to the fact that added to the war expenditure is the return of the $1,000,000,000 indemnity paid Germany after the war of 1870-71, with interest, which amounts to $12,000,000,000; pensions, $8,000,000,000, and reparation for damages, $20,000,000,000. To the Belgian war expenditure is also added reparation for damages.

Aside from the five milliard francs paid Germany by France forty years ago it has not been customary in modern times for the defeated nation to make a moneyed payment to the victor. The surrender of territory has usually squared accounts.

SAYS WE WILL ASK FOR NO INDEMNITY

No Territory Either Will Be Demanded by America, Says Secretary Daniels.

DAY OF ISOLATION PAST

Must Concern Ourselves with Problems of World Henceforth.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Secretary Daniels, addressing the Southern Commercial Congress here today, said the American representatives at the Peace Conference would "ask nothing in the way of territory or indemnity" and would "insist upon such provisions in the treaty as will give to smaller nations the same rights that greater nations will enjoy and the elimination of any measures that may produce irritation and make possible another war."

"The day of isolation in the United States has passed for good or ill," said Mr. Daniels, "and I profoundly believe it is for good. This Republic must concern itself with every problem that touches the peoples of every portion of the world.

"The Monroe Doctrine will always abide as our pillar of cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night. But our interests, while closer and to be made still more intimate and cordial with other American republics, must embrace the welfare of men in every clime and under every sky. The Peace Council soon to meet in Paris will deal with questions that affect every part of the world.

"The American representatives to that Peace Conference will ask nothing in the way of territory or indemnity, and will insist only upon such provisions in the treaty as will give to smaller nations the same rights that greater nations will enjoy, and the elimination of any measures that may produce irritation and make possible another war. We look for sound definitions and perfect safeguards for the freedom of the seas and such a League of Nations, or high tribunal, with power to enforce decrees, as will give to all peoples the security from the danger of war that will enable them to work out their own destiny and secure enlarged prosperity.

Peace Congress, Then and Now.

"One hundred and five years ago the Napoleonic world lay in ruins. The Congress of Vienna met to compose and readjust the nations. Brilliant men constituted its membership, but it lives in history as the meanest and unworthiest assemblage of men that ever undertook a mighty task, and in its sordid decisions lay the seeds of this great sacrifice through which we have just passed. It, too, had a principle of guidance, and stuck to it to the bitter end. Legitimacy, the divine right of rulers, men and nations as pawns in a gigantic 'swap,' or trade, informed its councils.

"Let us thank God that the principles of the Congress of Paris will be the rights and welfare of all peoples, however small or however great, the eternal political truth that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the faith that the free peoples of the earth, especially

Continued on Page Two.

SOLDIERS—Where will you settle? Get information — Western Canadian Farms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,270 Broadway.—Advt.

PACKARD TWIN-6 CARS TO HIRE.
23 W. 52d St. Tel. Col. 2061 & 1441.—Advt.

HOLLAND DEFENDS EX-KAISER'S STAY

Premier Beerenbrouck Tells Parliament He Has the Right of Sanctuary.

NO PROTEST YET RECEIVED

Surrender of the Royal Fugitive Cannot Be Demanded, It Is Declared.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—The former German Emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland and therefore his return to Germany cannot be demanded, according to a statement made today by Premier Beerenbrouck in the Lower Chamber of Parliament, in a debate on the visit of the former Emperor to Holland.

The Premier said that the Government would have preferred that the former Emperor had not chosen Holland as a refuge, but that he came as a private individual after renouncing his throne, without direct or indirect notification of his intended arrival.

After renunciation of his throne, Jonkheer Beerenbrouck continued, there could not be a question of internment, nor could the former Emperor's return to Germany be demanded in view of the immemorial tradition of the right of sanctuary. The Netherlands Government could adopt no line of conduct but that of granting this right and accepting it as a fact accomplished.

The Government, the Premier continued, must repudiate every effort to see in this step an unneutral attitude. Nevertheless, he said, the former Emperor's stay in Holland was only regarded as temporary.

Up to the present time no power had protested against his visit, but any eventual demand for extradition must pass the test of law and of treaty.

The Government, the Premier concluded, would not allow the former Emperor to exercise any influence in another country.

Ex-Kaiser Foresees Accusation.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—William Hohenzollern will not make any statement as to his efforts to prevent the outbreak of war in 1914, according to the Amerongen correspondent of The Express.

The correspondent finally succeeded in having submitted to Herr Hohenzollern questions as to his pacific attitude before the war and his steps to prevent hostilities. Count von Bentinck, the host of the former Emperor, received the correspondent after the questions had been laid before Herr Hohenzollern, and is reported to have said:

"The Kaiser much appreciates your message and thanks you. He says: 'Tell him if there is any possibility of my becoming a defendant I prefer postponing anything I have to say until that time. In addition, I do not desire in any way to compromise any member of the Government as it existed at the time of the outbreak of the war.'"

A Paris dispatch says that legal action against the former Emperor has been begun by an organization of "Lille mothers." The demand for prosecution states that the commanders of the German Army in April, 1916, directed that minor girls be carried away from their families; that they were submitted to odious treatment and forced into close contact with notorious women. The complaint says that, as such commanders were thus guilty of the crime of abduction, and that they were under command of their Emperor, prosecution is demanded.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from its Geneva correspondent says that a German newspaper in Switzerland announces that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, accompanied by several high personages of the former Bavarian Kingdom, is now at Cerre, in the Canton of Grisons. The newspaper, the correspondent adds, also says Rupprecht is preparing to attempt the restoration of the house of Wittelsbach in Bavaria.

REPRESENTATIVE of CALIFORNIA HOTELS is now at Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 Fifth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270.—Advt.

"GIVE HIM—to beautify his ugly garage and tickle ——." See top of Page 8.—Advt.

MUST MAKE GERMANY PAY

"We Propose to Demand the Whole Cost," Lloyd George Asserts.

BRITISH BILL $40,000,000,000

Premier Declares Conflict Cost Germany Only $30,000,000,000 or $35,000,000,000.

DENIES CONSCRIPTION PLAN

Insists Navy Must Be Kept—Hopes Wilson Will Agree on Punishing Kaiser.

Lloyd George Quick at Jest as Hearer Says, 'Watch Wilson'

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 11.—When Prime Minister Lloyd George was addressing an overflow meeting here today, he said Great Britain would be guilty of a great folly if she gave up her navy.

A voice interrupted: "Then watch Wilson."

The Premier replied: "Well, I hope to meet him in a fortnight. I will tell him what you say."

"Wherever the request comes from," continued the Prime Minister, "we are not going to give up the protection of the navy so far as Great Britain is concerned."

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—The war bill of the Allies against Germany is £24,000,000,000 ($120,000,000,000,) according to the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, who spoke before a large gathering here today.

Before the war the estimated wealth of Germany, said the Premier, was £15,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000 sterling, so that if the whole wealth of Germany were taken, he said, there would not be enough to pay the account, therefore, he had before this used the words, "Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity."

The Premier stated that the war had cost Germany less than it had cost Great Britain. It had cost Great Britain, he stated, £8,000,000,000 ($40,000,000,000)—a gigantic sum. The German bill, he believed, was £6,000,000,000 ($30,000,000,000) or £7,000,000,000, ($35,000,000,000.) He contended that it was indefensible that the person who was in the wrong and had lost should pay less than the person who was declared to be in the right and had won.

Demands Full Cost of War.

The Premier said that a British imperial Commission had been appointed to investigate the capacity of Germany (to pay) and that he had received its report. He summarized his remarks on this point as follows:

First—As far as justice is concerned we have an absolute right to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.

Second—We propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.

Third—When you come to the end acting of it, we must exact in such a way that it does not do more harm to the country that receives it than the country that is paying for it.

Fourth—The committee appointed by the British Cabinet believes that that can be done.

Fifth—The Allies are in exactly the same boat. We shall put in our demands all together and whatever they are they must come in front of the German war debt.

The Prime Minister continued:

"The first consideration in the minds of the Allies will be the interests of the people upon whom the Germans have made war, and not in the interests of the German people who have made war and have been guilty of that crime."

With regard to the former German Emperor, the Premier said:

"There is absolutely no doubt that he has committed a crime against international right, and there is absolutely no doubt that he ought to be held responsible for it, so far as the European Allies are concerned."

The Premier said that he hoped that America would take the same view when President Wilson arrived as to the demand that would be put forward on the part of the European Allies "to make the Kaiser and his accomplices responsible for this terrible crime."

The Premier said that the military service act was passed to meet a great emergency. When that emergency was passed the need was passed and the act would lapse, he said, adding that there was no intention to renew it.

Whether Great Britain would require conscription in the future in any shape or form, Mr. Lloyd George said, depended not upon the opinion which he now expressed but upon the peace terms which were made.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said: "What drove us to conscription was

the existence of conscript armies on the Continent that inevitably rushed the world into war. They could not have great military machines there without tempting the men at the head of them to try their luck with those machines. The Germans always felt that there was nothing to resist their perfect military machine.

"If you want a permanent peace, if you want to prevent the horrors of this war being repeated, you must put an end to conscript armies on the Continent of Europe. The first thing to do is to prevent the repetition of blunders of the past by making it impossible to have those great conscript armies in the future.

"We did not have the machinery for an offensive war. Our navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one, and that is why we do not mean to give it up. We have kept these Islands free from invasion for centuries, and we mean to take no risk in the future."

Mr. Lloyd George asserted that the decision which would be taken in the next few months in the Peace Conference was going to leave a mark upon the world. The ages to come, he said, would be able to reap the fruits of it.

Denies Conscription Plans.

Referring to a letter said to have been written by a British General to a French General, in which the British officer was quoted as saying that it was proposed to establish a British national army of twenty divisions, based on conscription, but that "the Cabinet would not touch this until after the elections and then not until this league of nations nonsense has been discussed at the Peace Conference," Premier Lloyd George said:

"The Cabinet never heard of the scheme. So far as the Cabinet is concerned it is purely an expression of the opinion of some General."

The scheme which Mr. Lloyd George referred to was made in a statement by J. H. Thomas, M. P. for Derby, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who caused a sensation at a labor meeting at Manchester yesterday by reading the letter, purporting to have been written by a British General to a French General. Mr. Thomas said that the writer intimated the proposed establishment of a national army of twenty divisions based on conscription, the details of which he outlined.

Mr. Thomas, who professed to be alarmed at the outlook, appealed to Premier Lloyd George to clarify the situation with a statement.

HUGE TASK GRAPPLED BY AVIATION SERVICE

General Kenly Reveals the Difficulties Overcome in Meeting France's Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—An appeal by Premier Clemenceau of France for an American aircraft contribution of 2,000 planes a month and a total of 5,000 aviators and 50,000 specialized mechanics, formed the basis for the extensive aircraft program to which the United States committed itself in the world war. This was disclosed today by Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, in his annual report.

The appeal of the French Premier, the report says, was received May 24, 1917, two weeks after adoption of the aircraft program for the army involving an expenditure of about $55,000,000. Two months later Congress at the request of the War Department enacted another aircraft appropriation bill carrying a total of $640,000,000.

"This country had never trained an aviator sufficiently to meet the demands of overseas aerial warfare," General Kenly points out in illustrating the difficulties the nation faced in seeking to comply with the urgent appeal for aid made by France. "It had not the slightest knowledge of the instruction necessary for radio photography or enlisted personnel. Consequently, the first men largely trained themselves before teaching others, and experience led on from one course to what was to come next."

Despite this handicap, 4,080 men had been graduated as reserve military aviators, the first rating for pilots, by June 30, 1918, the report says, and 110 bombers, 83 bombing pilots, 464 observers, 389 observer pilots, and 131 pursuit pilots had been graduated on that date from the advanced training schools.

In the year ended last June 30 there were 152 fatalities in training, or an average of one death to 2,684 hours and 201,000 miles flown. Stalled engines, usually due to an error of the pilot, caused 86 deaths; collisions 30, and sideslips, 10.

"Regrettable as these accidents are," the report says, "it is felt that, considering the newness of the science, the early state of development of the planes, the inexperience in instruction, and the necessity of teaching stunts in themselves rather dangerous, this number is not large. As a matter of aerial statistics, fatalities in American training are less than half as large as those of other allied countries."

KING BACK IN BUCHAREST.

People Give Joyous Welcome to Ferdinand and Queen Marie.

LONDON, Dec. 11, (British Wireless Service.)—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania were received enthusiastically when they made their official entry into Bucharest on Dec. 3, according to advices reaching London. The buildings were decorated with flags of the Allies. The Rumanian rulers were received by General Berthelot of the French Army and by British officers.

Many residents of Bucharest, which had been deserted in November, 1916, for Jassy as the seat of the Rumanian Government, rushed into the street to shake hands with the returning King and Queen. Children strewed flowers in their path.

PARIS, Dec. 11, (Havas.)—V. Antonesco, Rumanian Minister to France, who has returned to Paris from a hurried trip to Rumania, was forced to spend several days in hiding before he could see King Ferdinand at Jassy, so serious was the situation there. The Minister traveled from Saloniki to Jassy by airplane with information from the French Government and the allied command in Macedonia, concerning measures to be taken by Rumania. Finally he was able to have a secret conference with King Ferdinand and former Premier Bratiano, advising them to mobilize the Rumanian Army.

After the army had been mobilized, General Berthelot at the head of French and allied troops crossed the Danube on the night of Nov. 8-9. Simultaneously with this movement the Rumanians drove the Germans from Fokshani and Braila and soon afterward formed a junction with the forces of General Berthelot.

RECALL MME. SCHWIMMER.

Post as Hungary's Envoy Provisional, Swiss Official Explains.

BERNE, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who was one of the chief members of the Ford peace mission to Europe and who had been hailed as the first woman Ambassador to Switzerland, will be recalled by the Hungarian Government, it is said.

Mme. Schwimmer was not regularly accredited to Switzerland, according to Camille de Coppet, Chief of the Military Department of the Republic, who declared today that her mission was only a provisional one.

GERMANY'S ARMY WAS NEAR BREAK-UP

Colossal Debacle Would Have Resulted from a Continuation of Hostilities.

POWERLESS TO FIGHT NOW

Not Enough Food in Country to Feed People for Six Weeks, It Is Said.

BUT PARIS STILL DOUBTS

Anxiety Expressed by Some as to Whether the War Will Not Flare Up Again.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—What has most struck me since my arrival in Paris Saturday night from occupied Germany is the recurrence of the same question: "Well, is it really finished? Is there any chance of the boche beginning again?" If I have heard it once I have heard it fifty times, frequently from Americans or British and on the lips of French people almost without exception. At first it seemed frankly ridiculous that such an idea could be entertained, but the constant repetition of it demanded attention.

Whatever may be the reasons from which the query may arise, I can answer it with certainty, based not only on an investigation of all shades of civil and military opinion in occupied Germany, but on nine months' close association with the French in the conduct of military operations from the time of the Spring disasters to the end of the victorious campaign.

There is no danger whatever of Germany reopening hostilities.

To begin with, an attempt is utterly hopeless from a military standpoint. Even a Prussian Captain of a shock division with whom I talked admitted readily that the French Army alone could smash them without difficulty. It cannot be too widely or too thoroughly understood that the Germans asked for an armistice on any terms the Allies wanted because they were defeated in the war. There had not yet been a colossal débâcle, but the German Army leaders knew it was inevitable if hostilities continued.

Even before the armistice was signed revolutionary movements had broken out, and the bonds of discipline were breaking. An attempt to fight on would simply have meant for Germany on a vaster and more terrible scale what happened to Russia in the battle of July, 1917. No matter what the Germans or their friends and dupes may say now or later, the fact remains that they were completely at the mercy of the Allies—literally beaten to a frazzle.

German People Have Had Enough.

Secondly, I have yet to meet any German who would countenance for a moment the mere idea of beginning the war again. The Junkers and militarists might want it, but know it to be impossible. Financial and commercial classes regard the suggestion with horror, and the mass of the population have only room at present for two notions in their heads—food and peace.

Out of the chaos of conflicting aims and opinions toward which the German Empire is drifting daily more swiftly, three facts emerge with clearness:

First, there is no authority or united combination of authorities that can control, lead, or even speak for the whole country.

Second, their army as a fighting force is non-existent. A great many soldiers have returned home with or without leave, and the immensely complex machinery of transport and supply needed for modern war is shattered beyond repair. Although in some few units discipline remains good, in the majority of cases the officers retain their position on sufferance, and the Soldiers' Committee really holds the reins. In fact, the situation is similar, but as yet to a less ruinous degree, to what obtained in Russia during the early part of 1917.

Third, there is not enough food in Germany to feed the population for six weeks without importation from allied sources.

The apparent contradiction remarked by myself in occupied territory and by allied correspondents across the Rhine that food is comparatively abundant is due to the fact that all the stocks prepared for Winter by the Kaiser's Government or by private speculators for illicit profits have now been thrown on the market. The boches have known that the Allies won't let them starve, and food restrictions have gone by the board. Where local authorities tried to maintain them there was a flareup of something resembling Bolshevism which speedily brought them into line. Germany at present is consuming ravenously in six weeks what would have lasted painfully for six months.

From the allied standpoint, this perhaps is one of the most favorable features of the troublesome problem presented by the German internal situation. If we insist on good behavior as the price of food, disorder or undesirable extremism can easily be suppressed without expense or the difficulties of military interference.

Views in Paris and at Front Differ.

One of the most remarkable differences between life at the front and in Paris is that "out there" one finds a general unanimity of outlook, clarity of mental view, and an almost universal tendency to judge by facts and experience rather than by preconceived theories or formulas, whereas "back here" every one's viewpoint is affected by the individual's political, commercial, social, or personal ideas, and arguments are based less on the intrinsic merits of the problem under discussion than on the solution which each speaker wishes or hopes will ultimately be adopted. This particularly applies to the burning topics of the day in Paris.

"What is happening in Germany? What is Germany's real attitude and how is Germany trying to cope with the peace problems?"

During the last two days I have heard utterly divergent replies to these three questions, and in every case the speaker's own position was the real reason for the opinion he advanced. Thus the ultra Tory "war to the knife" men declared with assurance:

"The so-called democratic Government of Germany is pure camouflage. The boches have simply changed the firm's title in the hope of gaining Wilson's support. There is nothing really different than before."

A wealthy linen and shirt manufacturer held similar views, and added:

"Above all, the most stringent measures must be taken against German commercial competition. The Huns will make us pay the cost of the war after all, if we are not careful. I know for a fact that they have enormous quantities of shirts and similar goods ready to be dumped on the world markets, if we give them the opportunity."

The Secretary of the Labor Federation said:

"The capitalists still hold the reins in Germany as they did before. It is they who are responsible for the war and who should be made to pay. The mass of the German population was their innocent tool or victim, and it is unfair to put an intolerable burden on their shoulders."

A bred-in-the-bone Imperialist announced:

"The Rhine is the true frontier of Gaul—Caesar said so. Unless France annexes the country up to the Rhine we shall never have lasting peace."

A mild-eyed Deputy elected before the war on a platform of peace abroad and social reform at home replied:

"France will never repeat the crime of Bismarck. Germany is beaten now, but who knows what will be her position fifty years hence? Annexation would be the wickedest of follies."

And so it goes from the professed jingo, who demands 100,000,000 francs indemnity plus full payment of damage, considers every word ever uttered by every German a lie and hypocrisy, to the Bolshevist Internationalist, who regards the boche as a man and brother for whom the hand of friendship and forgiveness of injury and the policy of fraternal affection is the only reasonable treatment. All of them, to a greater or less extent, are influenced or misled by a cloud of preconceived notions or opinions, and the old Roman proverb, "different men have different views," was never so true as it is in Paris today.

Far Otherwise at the Front.

At the front it is far otherwise. Men who for long months or years have been in close contact with the sternest of realities, when error of judgment might well mean death, have learned to look facts in the face and form or recast their opinions accordingly. As America will find when her soldiers come home, the war is an unequalled school of clear thinking and strict mental honesty. The war has set its stamp on all of them—what they think and believe will be based on the truth as they see it for themselves, not on what they read or hear or used once upon a time to fancy. Especially as the above-mentioned subjects of discussion are concerned, those at the front have the advantage of seeing things on the spot and getting their own first-hand knowledge. The result of all this is immediately evident in the way they reply.

As regards Germany, a French Staff Captain whom I saw in a Lorraine town a few days ago summed up the general opinion:

"Germany—there is no such thing as Germany. In the territory that used to be the German Empire there are a dozen different parties or peoples pulling in different ways. I know there are divergencies of opinion in France, America, and England; but in the last resort, when you talk of any of those countries, you mean the Government which is authorized to represent and speak for the whole nation. Is there anything of the kind in Germany, and, if so, how can you be sure it will exist tomorrow? As far as I can see, Bavaria is playing a lone hand against Prussia and the Rhine provinces, wanting a republic that includes neither—to say nothing of the capitalists who only think of business, the Junkers and militarists who would like the monarchy restored, and the Spartacus extremists whose aim seems very near Bolshevism."

In respect to what the shirt manufacturer stated, I can only advance my own experience that wherever I went in Alsace-Lorraine or Germany there was a noticeable shortage of all linen or cotton goods. Beds were sheetless, tables without cloths. In dry goods stores windows there were plenty of "dickey" shirt fronts of Ersatz (substitute) celluloid or prepared paper, but nothing in the way of linen or cotton shirts. Napkins were of paper; so were bags that formerly would have been of canvas. But cotton, linen, and jute were conspicuous by their absence.

Things Germany Can "Dump."

At the same time it is true in some respects that Germany is ready for a "dumping" trade war.

They have undoubtedly a considerable stock of glassware, cutlery, electric appliances, photographic materials, and iron or steel goods stored up for exportation, if the Allies will allow it. I visited a big iron works, admirably equipped and using electric power throughout, whose manager said proudly that he had enough mine pumps built during the intervals of big gun orders—by which he admitted he had made enormous profits—to supply all the flooded mines of Northern France and Belgium. He confidently anticipated a handsome profit from this business, and was naively indignant when I suggested that the Allies might requisition his pumps, not as a war indemnity, but at cost rates.

From the French Army viewpoint, the thorny question of the Rhine frontier or annexation is comparatively simple. The soldiers want an assurance that Germany will be unable to attack them with any chance of success either in the near or distant future. They realise quickly that imperialist annexations would contain the germ of fresh trouble, and their attitude is: "If by any means—a society of nations or otherwise—we can know that Germany will behave, that is all we want. Why should we take their country any more than we liked their taking ours? Until we have that certainty, we must continue our precautions. But they should be precautions against war, not such as will provoke it."

On the question of damages, the opinion is unanimous—they must be paid to the last cent. The army has seen too much of the devastation in France and Belgium to be content with less. But indemnity in addition is a somewhat different matter. More than once officers pointed out that to ask a huge sum from the Germans in addition to the damage bill, their own war debt, and the already heavy burden of ante-war taxation, was simply killing the goose that might lay the golden eggs, and would infallibly end by driving the German people to Bolshevism and general repudiation of all their liabilities.

"The only alternative," said an old Colonel, "would be virtual enslavement on our part of the whole German nation, coupled with occupation of all their sources of supply and revenue. Otherwise, they are bound to revolt if we push them too far. Personally, I would have no objection to enslaving two or three boches whom consider less than human; but just the same, I don't regard the wholesale idea as practicable or worth serious consideration."

For the Germans themselves, this question of paying the bill is the principal problem—all of them are trying to put the blame on the other fellow and to escape themselves. That undoubtedly accounts in a large degree for the separatist movements of Bavaria and the Rhine provinces—the inhabitants of the latter explaining ingeniously that the imperial properties, mines, railroads, and land, might be taken by the Allies in payment without any objection on their part, provided they were not overtaxed and are allowed to do business as before. Even the flag that flew over them, whether German, French, or independent, didn't matter much, in comparison to unrestricted business—and above all, the Allies must remember that it was not they, but the people across the Rhine, and the Prussians in particular, who were responsible for the war. That they supported the war as long as it appeared likely to be a profitable speculation, they avoided mentioning; but now that it had proved a bad one, they wanted to forget it as rapidly and cheaply as possible.

NEW RUSSIAN CABINET PLANNED BY TREPOFF

Will Have Headquarters in Stockholm and Be Supported by Allies, It Is Said.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—According to the Dagens Nyheter, the formation of a new Russian Government in Stockholm is contemplated. It is asserted that this Government will be headed by former Premier Alexander Feodorovich Trepoff, who is said recently to have arrived here.

Prince Vladimir Volkonsky, former Assistant Minister of the Interior; Baron Taube, and Senator Jassiadko also are mentioned as members of the new Cabinet, which, it is declared, the Entente will support, and which temporarily will carry on matters of state in Stockholm while awaiting the fall of the Bolsheviki.

TO BEGIN ARMISTICE TALK.

Debate on Prolonging Measure Will Open at Treves Today.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Discussions over the prolongation of the armistice between the Allies and Germany will begin at Treves tomorrow, according to the North German Gazette.

All shipping on the Rhine is now under the control of an interallied commission.

Terms of the armistice, as printed abroad, made the duration of it thirty-six days, which would bring the end on Dec. 17. The revised terms, given out in Washington, made the period thirty days, which ended last night.

DENOUNCE WAR PAY DELAY.

Mann and Walsh Tell House of Soldiers' and Sailors' Lack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, spoke in the House today on instances of failure of the War Department to pay soldiers, and denounced such failures as a "scandal to the nation." Representative Walsh of Massachusetts also complained that no provision had been made by the Navy Department for payment for the transportation of discharged sailors to their homes.

Mr. Mann read a telegram from West Baden, Ind., saying that several hundred men had arrived at a hospital there, many of whom were without funds, although several months' pay was due them.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky said that the Appropriations Committee had recommended to the department that books of coupons be given to all soldiers for use as money when they had back pay due them, but that evidently the department had not put the plan in operation.

Machinery of the Treasury's War Risk Bureau has been speeded up to hasten the distribution of allotment and allowance checks to soldiers and sailors' families by Christmas, it was announced today. An army of clerks is turning out checks at the rate of 140,000 a day. More than 1,150,000 are to be mailed this month.

All October allotment and allowance checks, covering apportionments of September pay, have been mailed, and the bureau now is at work on the November checks, covering apportionments of October pay, and due in December. This applies only to checks covering jointly allotments from pay, together with additional Government allowances for dependents.

Pay allotments only, without Government allowances, are distributed through the War Department, which reported today that it had completed the mailing of checks covering October pay allotments, and is now preparing and mailing the November allotments. The last of the November allotments will be mailed by Dec. 21, in time to reach soldiers' families by Christmas.

Grand Duke Nicholas Resuscitated.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, so often reported dead, is in command of a force of Cossacks in Southern Russia, according to a Russian wireless message received here today. His staff headquarters is at Katerinovka Station, southeast of Ekaterinoslav.

FORESEES HARMONY ON FREEDOM OF SEAS

Wilson's Proposals Not in Conflict with British Essentials, London Understands.

EXCHANGES CLEAR DOUBTS

Search, Contraband, and Blockade Practices Accepted—Britain's Territorial Responsibilities.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Daily Express understands that when President Wilson's proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas are definitely laid before the allied peace delegates, it will be found that they are in no way so antagonistic to British interests as has been generally supposed.

"Informal conversations," says The Express, "have been in progress some time, with the result that the British Government is in possession of concrete suggestions which are more understandable than the rather hazy wording of the famous Clause 2 of the Fourteen Points. Wilson, on the other hand, is in possession of information showing him definitely that Britain cannot give up the right of search at sea, the law of contraband, and the enforcement of blockade. We understand Wilson's proposals do not include abandonment of any of those rights.

"The whole position, of course, is dependent on the success of the President's basic proposition for a League of Nations. If that proposal does not succeed, the whole suggestion for any international control of naval and military power falls to the ground. It is only in the event of the league being formed, with definite agreed principles to govern its actions in all conceivable emergencies, that questions on the exercise of sea power will arise for settlement.

"The President's proposal in that event amounts to a suggestion from the second strongest naval power, which the United States now is, to the strongest, to fix definite rates of naval construction, to which all will loyally adhere; and, further, that in the event of it being necessary to bring naval pressure to bear on any recalcitrant nation, the task should jointly be undertaken by the two leading naval powers.

"Bringing pressure to bear by sea power can only mean the use of the blockade and the enforcement of contraband regulations, and both those weapons the United States would be prepared to use in an alliance with us in any case where they were necessary in order to preserve peace or to restore it.

"It seems as though the United States, in fact, were offering to share with us what the Germans termed the odium of being the world's 'naval bully.'"

England's Peculiar Position.

The London Times, in an editorial on President Wilson's visit to Europe, says:

"This war is not completely won for our common cause unless it ends with the establishment of closer relations of friendship between us and America. Conversely, it is not wholly lost for Germany if by any means discord could be sown between the two great English-speaking peoples.

"We speak plainly, but plain speaking is safest. Mischief makers are always busy, and one form that their evil work takes is the insinuation that this country is out, not for disinterested motives, but for what it can get.

"If we were an island two thousand miles out in the Atlantic, without responsibilities in Asia and elsewhere, there is not an Englishman who would not like to divest himself completely of all territorial responsibilities.

"For their settlement, the United States is in this happy position. We are not. The few miles of water that separate us from the European political system are shrinking every day. Whether we will or no, we must interest ourselves in the territorial details of the settlement. If they are wrong there will be trouble later, and when the next door catches fire our own house is in danger. That is one reason why we, who are so near to the European Continent, have to be so much more careful in our weaving of our principles into the stuff of politics than the Americans need be at a distance of 4,000 miles.

"There is another reason. In Asia we are a great continental power, and we owe it to our trusteeship in India to preserve her people from the perils of militarism that have cursed Europe. That is why, in Asia, we have something comparable to the Monroe Doctrine of America. Just as America resents the appearance of a new power in her continent, so in the Continent of Asia it has been the key to our policy not to have land frontiers coterminous with those of the great military powers, but to preserve the natural and buffer States between India and possible enemies.

"Our policy in the Middle East is exactly the same as that of the United States in Southern America. America's policy there is often libeled, and so is ours in Asia for precisely the same reason. There is only one test to apply. Are we attempting to serve our own selfish interests merely, or is our object to serve the same ideal ends? As in the West, our conscience is perfectly clear. We do not want fresh territorial responsibilities, and, in so far as we undertake them we should wish to do so as mandatory of the civilized world.

"The charge of selfishness is sufficiently disproven by the fact that in Asia, as in Europe, our object is to bring into existence new nations that will love and insure liberty and peace better than the nations that they replace. If that be selfishness, we plead guilty to it.

"It is, indeed, the proudest boast of England that she is not only free herself but supports the cause of freedom in others. Not only is she a free nation but the mother of free nations. The same considerations apply to the freedom of the seas, a question most hopefully cherished by mischief makers as likely to divide the United States and ourselves.

"This war could not have been won for civilization but for British sea power. There can, therefore, be no question, so far as this nation is concerned, of diminishing the sharpness of the weapon that has given us victory in this war, and without which America herself could have done nothing effectual. To do so would be to blunt the edge, not of our sword only, but of every sword raised on behalf of liberty.

"For that, among other reasons, we are delighted that President Wilson should come to Europe, so that we can share our ideas on this subject. It may be that his hope is to make the League of Nations discharge for liberty some of the functions hitherto performed by the British Navy. It may be, again, that the American ideal of free seas, when it is pronounced, will be found not to diminish sea power, but merely to regulate new developments which have emerged during this war, and, if so, we shall not quarrel about forms and phrases, so long as the substance is secure.

"All of us recognize that the future happiness of the world depends on drawing closer bonds between us and the United States, and to that end we shall work with all the strength that is in us, and they, on their part, will remember that this question of the seas is one that affects the people of this country more closely than any other. There is no subject on which our sentiment is so tender, our suspicions so near the surface, and our hearts so easily moved."

Assesses the British Position.

LONDON, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—Expounding the British view of the freedom of the seas, the legal correspondent of The London Times describes the main British position on the question as follows:

"A readiness to continue as heretofore the freedom of the seas in times of peace, which has been carried out by England, for example, as to the admission of foreign vessels to coastwise trade, more than by any other important commercial country, and to agree to the conversion into a free sea of any sea now treated as a closed sea.

"A strong conviction, greatly strengthened and hardened by the lessons of this war, to maintain the minimum of safety for our people and empire and to be no party to any agreement conflicting or tampering with it.

"A belief that the conditions of warfare are so changing that we must be careful to protect ourselves against perils ahead.

"A readiness to consider any changes put forward by neutrals consistent with these essentials.

"A desire to co-operate in rendering impossible hideous crimes committed at sea.

"A readiness, as far as is compatible with safety in the full sense, to promote any practicable scheme for a League of Nations.

"In short, a firm resolution as to essentials and an open mind as to secondary matter.

"The more the British point of view is understood the more it will commend itself to impartial opinion. The closer we look at the question from the American angle the more the differences are likely to be diminished. We are dealing with the world as it still is, and, so far as 'the freedom of the seas' interferes with the protection of our vital interests, it means a one-sided disarmament, to the detriment of England, and England only.

"It is indisputable that the British fleet saved civilization, and Mr. Roosevelt, in acknowledging the obligation which America owes to the British Navy, said: 'The peculiar position and the vital needs of the British Empire render it imperative that her navy should be the first in the world.' There, expressed accurately and generously, is the first essential of the British policy.

"The second essential to be borne in mind is the revolution in maritime warfare caused by the changes in the size of armies, the changes in weapons and munitions, and in modern commerce. The pressure exercised upon Germany has not been due to any single measure, but to a series of measures directed to one end and dictated by modern developments. Not merely Orders in Council as to neutral vessels, but the imposing of conditions as to the supply of coal; liberal treatment of neutrals whose ships were detained or requisitioned; blacklists; reasonable agreements with neutrals as to supplies of necessaries on conditions—these and other measures, selected according to circumstances, made the so-called commercial blocade a formidable weapon of attack. Doubtless neutrals experienced much inconvenience by reason of them, but would the United States have refrained, in a life and death struggle, from using any of such measures?"

SAYS WE WILL ASK FOR NO INDEMNITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

those great nations which have welded their friendship into everlasting sympathy and understanding in the fires of common sacrifice and struggle, are ripe enough in political wisdom and sound enough of heart to form a federation of justice which shall be able to insure progress and guarantee freedom among all men throughout the world.

"As the richest of the big nations involved in the war, which suffered less in the loss of wealth and war power, the United States must do its full share toward the restoration of the world, and more than its share toward feeding starving men and women. As long as it has bread it will not see any people, friend or foe, suffer. The American people will demand justice, but they will tolerate no spirit of vengeance.

Another Three-Year Program.

"There should be no doubt that the force which will enforce the decrees of an international tribunal will for years demand a navy or navies of large proportions. Until the nations agree upon a wise reduction of armament, the United States must be ready to make a large contribution, as large as that of any nation, to naval power. To enable our country to defend its own and the liberties of other free peoples and insure the blessings of peace, it will be the part of wisdom for this Congress to authorize another three-year program of naval construction identical in units of power with the program adopted three years ago.

"The day must never come again when the products of America must depend upon foreign bottoms. We have re-learned how to build and operate merchant ships, and we shall continue to do so, for the growing trade of the world makes this demand upon us. If America is not to fail in the big world-wide commerce, which will be as much greater in the future as this war was greater than all its predecessors. We must trade freely, not only with all countries in both Americas, but also with all countries which need what we produce, and carry in American bottoms our rightful share of the waterborne commerce of the world. It would be a national calamity if this country did not, in friendly rivalry with all other countries, make the world better by sharing in the interchange of the products of the farm and the factory.

"The world we knew in 1914 has gone forever. Only those people who keep their eyes to the future, who have faith in themselves, and who have the business acumen to meet new conditions will be the leaders in this new world. Everything that hampers and hinders world understanding and world commerce must be put aside. In this new race for prosperity America will hail as its leaders men who have the vision to see larger fields and the wisdom to cultivate them for the good of mankind."

Believed to Reflect President's View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In his speech at Baltimore today Secretary Daniels is believed to have correctly stated the attitude of President Wilson. In the President's speeches, beginning with Jan. 8, 1918, which outlined his fourteen points, no emphasis is given to the idea which the President is understood to have entertained, that the United States would seek neither indemnities nor annexations. It is understood to be the idea of this Government that Germany shall make reparation for losses sustained by American citizens as a result of German operations in the war.

President Wilson at the outset of the war, in his address of April 2, 1917, to Congress, said we would seek no indemnities.

"The world must be made safe for democracy," said the President in this speech. "We have no selfish ends to serve. We seek no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make."

On May 26, 1917, the President caused to be delivered to the Provisional Government of Russia a message in which he again went on record in regard to annexations and indemnities.

"The position of America in this war," said Mr. Wilson in this message, "is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandisement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

"No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payments for manifest wrongs done."

EAGER TO HEAR PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

niac. To pay the expenses of the reception, 100,000 francs has been appropriated. President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau will be invited to accompany Mr. Wilson.

GENEVA, Dec. 11.—The State Council of the Canton of Geneva has decided to invite President Wilson to visit this city during his stay in Europe.

INDORSES THE 14 POINTS.

New York Society Especially Pleads the Cause of Ireland.

Assemblyman Owen Kiernan at a meeting of the New York Society yesterday at the Hotel Martinique, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, our President has deemed it advisable to be present in person at the Peace Conference and to personally urge the now famous fourteen principles enumerated by him;

"Resolved, That the New York Society voices its approval of the President's fourteen points and the ideas and sentiments expressed therein.

Resolved, That the New York Society indorses, in a particular manner the President's demand that the smallest nations of the world should have the right of self-determination as to the form of their respective governments, and that it is the sense of this society that this principle be applied to Ireland; and the New York Society respectfully urges the President to use his good offices to effectuate this result."

The New York Society, which is composed of persons of New York birth, will give a dinner to Alfred E. Smith, Governor-elect, one of its members, in the near future.

BELGIAN CLAIMS ON HOLLAND.

Her Territorial Demands Based on Treaty of 1839.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Belgian claims at the Peace Conference will be directed, not only against Germany, but against Holland, according to the Metropole of Antwerp, which prints a statement made by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister is quoted as follows:

"Obviously our first demand from Germany will be the restitution of all of which we were robbed in hundreds of ways. As far as territorial readjustments are concerned, if you carefully read between the lines of the passages of the recent speech from the Throne which refers to the old treaties, they will tell you as much as I can."

The passages in question deal especially with the international treaty of 1839, which fixed the status of Belgium. This treaty deprived the young Kingdom of Belgium of the principal parts of her provinces of Leswig and Luxemburg and enriched the German confederation by the Belgian towns of the province of Liége such as St. Vith, Eupen, Malmady, and Montjoie. It likewise made the Kingdom of the Netherlands master of the lower Scheldt.

KAROLYI GOING TO PARIS.

Will Head Mission to Explain Hungary's Situation to Allies.

ZURICH, Dec. 11.—The Hungarian Government of Count Michael Karolyi will send a mission to Paris to explain to the Allies the situation in Hungary, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna.

The mission will be composed of Count Karolyi, M. Jaszy, Minister of Justice; M. Diner-Denes, Foreign Minister, and M. Levaszy, Minister of Worship.

LABOR GREETING TO WILSON.

French Federation to Hail Him as Advocate of a "People's Peace."

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The General Labor Federation has sent out the following notice to its adherents:

"In view of the coming of President Wilson, and to answer underhanded intrigues directed against him and his conception of a people's peace, the Federal Committee organizing the labor manifestation on the day of his arrival wishes to associate itself with the provincial labor organizations. It asks them to organize meetings at which resolutions may be adopted to be forwarded to President Wilson through the American Embassy. This double manifestation on the part of the workers of Paris and the provinces will give President Wilson needed help to bring about a triumph for his conception of a people's peace."

URGES HARMONY IN IRELAND

Churchill Says Only Irish Disputes Prevent Self-Government.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Dec. 10.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking here today, emphasized the impossibility of coercing Ulster in the matter of home rule for Ireland, and said that the present Government was anxious that the problem be solved as soon as possible. In discussing this feature of the election campaign, Colonel Churchill said:

"Before the war we had reached a definite agreement with the leaders of the Nationalist Party that Ulster was not to be coerced. It never was the policy of the late Liberal Government to take coercive steps in Ireland. Why do not the Irish leaders come forward now and take up the burden of responsibility of Government within the British Empire? Why do they not, by a spontaneous feeling of comradeship, win Ulster?

"The Government is most anxious that the Irish question be pressed forward vigorously to a solution. Great Britain goes to the Peace Conference ready to bestow self-government upon Ireland. It is only the quarrels and disputes of the Irishmen themselves that prevent a solution to this great question. Let us earnestly hope they will endeavor by every means, even of practicing patience, to embark upon the proper road.

"Let us pray they will labor to prepare a way by which they shall enable this settlement of the Irish problem to be achieved so that Ireland will no longer remain the sick and ailing child of the British Empire, but will take her proud place with all those great national forces which have been woven together to make up the mighty empire which stands so high today."

Speaking of fiscal matters, Colonel Churchill said:

"The financial question is becoming increasingly grave. We are burdened with an enormous debt, but about six-sevenths of our debt is due to ourselves. The difficulties connected with that portion can be adjusted within our own borders, but the external debt is a far greater source of preoccupation.

"We are heavily in debt to the United States. We have sent to America £400,000,000 in bullion and from £800,000,000 to £1,000,000,000 in securities, which had been gathered as a result of two generations of prosperous trade. The payment of interest on that debt and the loss of interest on securities previously held will impose a very serious burden in coming years.

"We incurred that burden, not for our own benefit, but for the Allies and Russia. As a result of these overseas liabilities we will have burdens such as we have never had before, but we will face these difficulties with courage, keeping our word in every respect."

FRENCH MISSION IN BERLIN.

Will Investigate Shooting of Prisoners in a German Camp.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A French commission has arrived at Berlin to regulate the return of French released prisoners from Germany.

The commission will also investigate the recent affair in the prison camp at Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, in which nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and fifteen wounded seriously.

The killing of French prisoners at Langensalza was reported by the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin. A dispatch from Paris on Sunday said that the French Government would demand reparation for this and other acts of a similar nature.

Clynes to Go to Peace Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—John Robert Clynes, former Food Controller for Great Britain, will be one of the British representatives at the Peace Conference, according to an announcement made today.

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GERMANS FEARFUL OF BOLSHEVIST DRIFT

Observers Trace Parallel to Conditions in Russia Under Kerensky.

LACK OF CONTROL IN BERLIN

Ebert-Haase Government Is the Target of Constant Intrigues.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 9.—Germany is drifting into chaos, political and economic. The apparent unity which appeared to follow the destruction of the old system of Kaiserism is shattered. All the old parties, although in a new guise, have again come to the surface and are striving after their own ends. From the revolution counter-revolutions are evolving, and every day produces a fresh plot.

In the midst of all this confusion the Ebert-Haase Government is tottering to its fall. It is besieged by both avowed friends and open enemies, intrigued against by the Right and the Left, and without any backing of its own on which it can really depend. Altogether, accumulating signs indicate that the present turmoil will become worse, and will end in civil strife—not a struggle between two well-defined parties, but a general welter, in which every man's hand will be against every other man's.

The worst feature of the whole situation is that all this political strife is more and more diverting men's energies from what should be the real task of the moment, the maintenance of economic existence. Tens of thousands of soldiers from the front are pouring into Berlin, instead of distributing themselves over the country as was intended, and are virtually deserters, without means of subsistence. Spasmodic strikes are constantly occurring.

The civilian population of Berlin, haunted by fear of an eventual shortage of foodstuffs, is helpless in the absence of any real, controlling authority.

Junkers Becoming Bolder.

So far as I have been able to gather from news arriving here and from private information from Berlin, the situation at the moment is as follows:

In the last few days the extremists and the reactionaries have become active to a degree none could have anticipated at the beginning. In the last week the latter, including the junker element of the Right, have combined into what is now called the German National Party, and, whilst pretending to support the Ebert-Haase Government, are really striving to regain power. They profess to favor a republic, and, indeed, there is nothing anywhere to suggest as yet any tendencies to revive the monarchy; what they are striving for is only to prevent the establishment of a republic on socialistic principles. They are becoming much more daring than a short time ago, and in their journals are openly advocating the maintenance of the capitalistic system and saying their support of the Ebert-Haase Government is only temporary and will be withdrawn when a National Assembly has been elected.

The bourgeois parties have also come out into the open and have united under the title of the German People's Party. Their kernel is composed of the old Centrum Party, and they, too, are now openly attacking the Ebert régime. A third element is composed of extremists who, although the term is now becoming in danger of too wide application, can truthfully be described as Bolshevist. This element has been greatly strengthened by reason of a fact which hitherto has not been sufficiently emphasized—that it is now attached to the left wing of the former Independent Socialists.

It is generally realized that at the time the Ebert Government was formed there was a serious split in the Independent party, for, although a certain number gave reluctant support to the new authority, a large proportion declined and stood out for socialism of the reddest variety. This section has now openly allied itself with the so-called Spartacus group, led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, which is out for a reign of terror labeled communism.

Reaction in the Army.

Then enters into consideration the attitude of the soldiers who have returned from the front. A majority of these troops are really striving for the maintenance of some semblance of constitutional order and profess themselves friendly toward the Ebert Government, although pressing for the election of a Constituent Assembly and criticising Ebert for not having taken earlier definite action to arrange for the elections. But it is now evident that among these troops there is a large proportion led by officers who are really reactionary and still under the influence of the old militarist ideas. How doubtful are their motives and how embarrassing their friendliness to the Ebert Government was shown last week when on their own initiative they tried to arrest the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council, action which led to violent street fighting and terrible bloodshed.

Then there must be taken into account the last and perhaps most important factor in the situation, namely, the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Council. This body takes the view that it is itself which really constitutes the supreme authority of the moment. It maintains that what power is in the Ebert Government is in actuality only administrative authority under the conclose observers, whose opinions I have Council.

It will be seen, therefore, that Berlin now offers an almost exact parallel to what existed in Petrograd under the Kerensky régime. Is it any wonder that close observers, whose opinions I have been able to gather and for whose good judgment I can vouch, believe that the parallel will be extended and that Germany stands before the awful fate which Bolshevism brought upon Russia?

Nor are things better in other parts of the former empire. Bavaria also is without any real Government, and Munich has just been the scene of disturbances of even more serious character than Berlin. On Saturday armed soldiers established for a time a reign of terror and succeeded in deposing forcibly a member of the Government. After the holding of two huge meetings at which communistic demands were formulated, bands of armed soldiers stormed the offices of four newspapers and took possession of the plants.

In the case of the Bavarian Courier, they formally declared that the paper had passed from its rightful ownership and was now the property of its personnel on syndicalist lines, and further demanded of the staff that they present only Bolshevist ideas. Two journals were forbidden to appear again, and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, the most important Bavarian organ, was only allowed to go to press again after negotiations in which Minister-President Kurt Eisner took part.

Tell of Coercion in Munich.

Afterward 400 armed soldiers went to the private house of the Minister for Home Affairs, threatened him with death, and demanded his immediate resignation. Following is a description of the outrage as written by Herr Auer himself in the Munich Post:

"Shortly after midnight a large band of young soldiers, together with civilians, appeared before my house. After whistling, shouting, and cursing, a demand was made to me from the street that I should resign. Then they tried to enter, and eventually broke in the door. Rifles and revolvers were pointed at me, and the invaders demanded my immediate resignation. I desired that, first of all, they should lay down their arms, and, after a long dispute, I declared myself prepared to give in writing the desired declaration. I wrote that I laid down my office, but only under force majeure. The soldiers were not satisfied with this, but I refused to give way. On hearing of the incident, a Guard regiment appeared and offered me its protection."

Afterward this regiment told Auer he could withdraw his resignation, but he declined, believing such action would only lead to fresh trouble. Later the Ministerial Council discussed the matter, but felt themselves insufficiently strong to more than threaten punishment for any similar deeds of terrorism.

Equally bad is the state of affairs in the Duchy of Brunswick, where the Red Guard is seizing private property and even going from town to town levying money payments on the municipalities. The Duke of Brunswick has disappeared, and his castle is in occupation of the revolutionaries. The President of the republic is a tailor from Hanovor, and a former laundress has been appointed Minister, or rather Ministress, of Education at Frankfort. Yesterday armed soldiers plundered several shops and warehouses, and the guards recently formed to keep order were powerless.

An illustration of the danger which threatens economic existence and the distribution of foodstuffs is afforded by the fact that on the lower Rhine and also in the harbor of Roer all shipping has been at a standstill since the middle of last week.

RED FLAG MEETING PLANNED

Police to Act If Demonstration Is Staged in Central Park.

If the Socialists or anarchists attempt to make a demonstration in Central Park on Friday because of the passage of the recent ordinance prohibiting the use of the red flag in public places, as it has been advertised they intend to do, the police reserves will be there ready to act. News that a demonstration was being planned reached Willis Holly, acting Park Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Berolsheimer, yesterday and he immediately communicated with Acting Police Commissioner Leach. Mr. Holly said that those taking part in the demonstration intended to wear crepe on their arms because of the signing of the red flag ordinance.

"Some Socialists or anarchists," wrote Mr. Holly, "are planning to stage a mysterious demonstration in Central Park on Friday afternoon. No application has been made or a permit for such a gathering and no permit would be issued for any strictly political affair, still less for one which is almost avowedly to be a central point to rthe gathering of the forces of unrest.

"Even if an application should be made for a permit none will be granted here, except where the application had the endorsement and approval of the Police Department. In the meantime, if your department comes into possession of any information concerning the proposed demonstration I should be very glad to be informed of all particulars."

BERLIN STILL HIDING TRUTH ABOUT WAR

Remnants of the Old Regime Powerful Enough to Prevent Disclosures.

PEOPLE JEST AT EX-PRINCE

Allege Sinn Feiners in Germany Have Asked Him to be King of Ireland.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—To obtain direct, uncensored telegraphic news from Berlin is impossible. Consequently I am receiving indirect information via Munich, the upshot of which is that the political situation in Berlin is "confusion worse confounded." No one can foretell what a day may bring forth, and the air is rife with plotting and counterplotting.

Ebert and Eisner seem willing to put the entire truth about the war before the German people, but the old official gang in Berlin is utterly opposed to this and has put barriers in the way. In Berlin the Foreign Office of old Germany is still rampant and as completely out of touch as ever with the feelings of the modern world. Thus the German people still do not realize the truth about the origin of the war or that Germany was the attacker and not the attacked.

In some parts of Germany the people are almost, perhaps quite, as far from realising the truth as they were at the end of July, 1914. This explains Germany's whimpering, because her people generally fail to understand how exceedingly ill whimpering becomes them and how infallibly it must irritate the Allies.

My correspondent at Berlin adds that all sorts of rumors are afloat. One is that Anglo-American troops will occupy Berlin, and, in his opinion, the population would welcome this. Cession of the German fleet to Britain is accepted as a matter of course. The people say:

"We do not want the ironclads and submarines any more. They have been Germany's ruin. Let the British keep them. All we want is to live and let live. As for the ex-Kaiser, the sooner the British intern him the better."

Regarding the ex-Crown Prince, a joke in Berlin now is that the Irish Sinn Feiners, through the German-Irish Society of Berlin, of which Dr. Kuno Meyer, T. St. John Gaffney, and Chatterton Hill are the leading spirits, have asked him to become King of Ireland. The ex-Kaiser was a patron of the German-Irish Society, and recently sent it a telegram of sympathy in which he referred to its "valiant fight for freedom," and to Germany's sword having liberated many nations. Erzberger, who was a member of the German-Irish Society's committee, has resigned.

A number of renegade Irish prisoners of war in Germany who were induced by Roger Casement to join his Irish Brigade have just appealed to the Bavarian Government, asking protection, and setting forth that if they return to Great Britain or if the Allies occupy Germany they will be shot. The Bavarian Government replied:

"You had better appeal to your former masters, the Junkers."

All accounts from Vienna are appealing. There is a lack of food, clothing, lighting, and fuel, whether for the railways, domestic purposes, or hospitals. The last message received from my Vienna correspondent was simply Romans, xii., 20, ("Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thrist, give him drink. For in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.")

In Hungary the people apparently are tired of the republic, and now are asking that Prince Arthur of Connaught be requested to become King of Hungary, and that Hungary shall become a branch of the British Empire.

COOKS DISPLEASE PRINCE.

Frederick William Has Already Dismissed Three at Wieringen.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—From Wieringen I learn that the ex-Crown Prince finds time hanging very heavy on his hands.

Still more irksome does he find the local cuisine. Already he has caused three local cooks to be dismissed owing to the unsatisfactory meals they provided, but the fourth does not appear to be any great improvement.

He has requested to be allowed to visit Amsterdam in order to do some shopping, but as he was informed that he could only go there under military escort he abandoned the idea, and Amsterdam tradesmen have to take their wares to Wieringen.

WOULD EXPORT BOLSHEVIKI.

W. A. Barber Suggests Them as a Return Cargo for Transports.

The New York Southern Society, which held its thirty-third annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, applauded vigorously when William A. Barber, President of the society, advocated the deportation of Bolsheviki sympathizers in this country and praised the soldiers and sailors who had attacked their meetings.

"I have been rather delighted recently," he said, "to see our soldiers and sailors show a determination that agitators and malcontents shall not openly prefer some other color to the Stars and Stripes. I believe that a census of those who are trying to kindle the flame of Bolshevism in this country would show that most of them are aliens who have come from lands they liked less to impose on the hospitality of America without taking up the burdens of citizenship. Our deportation statutes are probably sufficient, and if not should be amended so as to provide for loading them on board ships and sending them back to countries from which they came. They would make excellent return cargo for the transports that are bringing home our glorious troops."

Gaston Liébert, the French Consul General in this city, said that Germany was able to pay in full for all the physical damage she had occasioned, and that, though she could not pay in one year or ten years, she could pay in fifty years or a hundred years, and that is made to pay to the last dollar. He asserted that the German Government had resources for payment, which were often overlooked, in the German Government ownership of railroads, telegraph, and telephone lines, and in many mines and forests, besides the custom taxes and other sources of revenue.

MANY GERMANS HOPE FOR ALLIED CONTROL

See in the Occupation of Large Cities Their Only Safeguard from Violence.

CONFUSION GROWS WORSE

Socialists Are Widely Split and Fearful of Their Own Collapse.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—Two travelers who have just arrived here, one from Berlin and the other from Hamburg, tell me that in both places the situation is growing so serious that the people are beginning to see that there is no remedy for their difficulties other than that military forces of the Entente should assume control of those two cities and other thickly populated centres in Germany.

Political chaos is very near at hand, and the elements of discord, it is very generally thought, cannot be controlled by any other means. The people in the great majority of cases look forward to allied control over the large cities and ports, with the double hope that it may smother the elements which are rapidly bringing about a counterrevolution of the most dangerous nature, and also quickly put the distribution of food on a proper and satisfactory basis.

A close study of the German press and information through reliable sources tend to confirm the impression that Berlin and Germany are heading toward chaos. The Wolff Agency is busy, of course, serving its new master with that sycophantic enthusiasm known only to turncoats. Liberalism, which took the line of giving the Government honest and helpful support pending the meeting of the National Assembly, is quickly turning away from the administration, which only too clearly has not anything like a firm grasp on the situation, and which may lose what hold it has any moment. The Boersen Zeitung judges the situation to be hopeless, while the Leipziger Tageblatt declares that the whole results of the revolution so far have been purely negative. The Berliner Tageblatt regards the position as dangerously confused, and believes the centre power is gravitating from the Government offices to the streets.

There is not a moment to be lost if the situation is to be saved, cry numerous Socialist journals, fearful of the collapse of the administration they support. Even Vorwärts admits that the food problem, largely, if not entirely, a matter of organization of transport, has not been properly tackled.

Meanwhile the financial situation, which was left in bad enough state by the old régime, is chaotic in the extreme. There appears to be an entire absence of authority and control. People are refusing to pay their taxes, and in two short weeks the Government managed to get rid of a sum about equal to two-thirds of that which the old régime spent in a whole year on the army and navy before the war, or about £40,000,000.

The whole Polish East may at any hour proclaim its independence. The South becomes even more estranged, while the Rhineland more and more clamantly insists on setting up a Roman Catholic republic, which, as the Cologne Gazette says, will separate the Rhineland from the shameless corruptiondom of Berlin, which is hewing Germany to pieces to a worse degree than that which the Bolsheviki achieved in Russia.

It is difficult, indeed, to see a single ray of hope in the tragically muddled situation. Serious events were expected in Berlin yesterday, (Sunday,) but it rained heavily.

One province of Germany is already fully in the power of the Bolsheviki. It is the Duchy of Brunswick, the monarch of which was the first German Prince to abdicate. The Bolshevist Government which has been set up is certainly curious. Its President is a hunchback dwarf, 4 feet and some few inches in height. He was formerly a low-class tailor, who proudly described himself as an artistic maker of clothes.

His salary is £3,500 per annum, and he has the foresight to insist that it be paid to him in daily installments. He hails from the Province of Hanover and goes by the name of Merrico.

He has appointed as Minister of Education a washerwoman, the goings on in whose house used to call for the serious attention of the police. She has apparently helped herself to what ready cash she can lay hands on by way of salary, and no one appears to object. Her only official act so far has been to appoint a servant girl, a relative of the President, to the position of head mistress of the Brunswick Girls' School.

A turner from a local machine factory has had Bolshevist greatness thrust upon him by being appointed police President. In the ducal palace soldiers of the Red Guard, together with their wives, are housed.

MARK AT NEW LOW LEVEL.

Its Ratio of Value Now Below 42 to the English Pound.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The value of the German mark has fallen below 42 to the British pound. Before the war the mark was worth approximately 1 shilling, or 20 marks to the pound.

At Copenhagen on Dec. 7, 42.28 marks could be obtained for one pound sterling; at Christiania, 42.08 marks for a pound; at Stockholm, 41.5, and at Berne, 41.088. At Stockholm the rate of exchange on the Austrian kronen has fallen to 77.20 to the pound sterling.

The rapid depreciation of the value of the mark probably is explained by the statement of the Berlin Reichsbank for the week ended Nov. 30. It shows that the increase in German note circulation during the week amounted to £35,000,000 on the basis of conversion into sterling at 20 marks to the pound, the figures still used for statistical purposes in this connection.

For the year ended Nov. 30 the expansion in the note circulation of the Reichsbank was at the rate of £531,000,000 per annum for the last six months, £660,000,000 per annum for the last three months, and £968,000,000 per annum for the last two months.

TRIBUTE TO OUR NAVY.

British Critic Points to Its Work and Calls Is Magnificent.

LONDON, Dec. 11, (British Wireless Service.)—Tribute is paid to the enthusiasm, foresight, skill, and instinct of the American naval authorities by the naval critic of The Daily Telegraph in a long article on America's naval contribution to the war. He details the results of intensive training for landsmen, and says:

"The Americans hustled to some purpose in order to develop their navy to meet the peculiar demands of the war. It must have seemed almost impossible to multiply the personnel of the fleet nearly ten times, but hat is he undertaking which was fast approaching completion when fighting ceased.

"When America entered the struggle she had only 176 ships in commission. Today the number, including scores of small craft, has reached 1,800.

"American seamen have done magnificent work."

BIG BELGIAN PLANT RUINED BY GERMANS

Not an Ingot Can Now Be Made at Cockerill's, Belgium's Largest Steel Concern.

EMPLOYED 10,000 HANDS

Enemy Dismantled the Essential Machinery and Either Destroyed It or Carried It Away.

By CHARLES DAWBURN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIEGE, Dec. 11.—This morning I visited the great Cockerill plant at Seraing, near Liège. It is the largest engineering concern in Belgium, and was founded 100 years ago. In normal times it employes 10,000 hands, including nearly 2,000 miners, for the company extracts coal from its estate for its own furnaces.

The area covered by the works is immense and the multitude of buildings present the appearance of a town. Practically all heavy goods that steel and iron can produce are made there—locomotives, bridges, rails and girders, machine tools, and even cannon. An interesting thing about Cockerill's is that the raw material is taken in the shape of ore and fashioned into the finished article. Thus the plant was particularly complete and of the best type to convert the crude mineral by the Bessemer process into shining rails and dull armored cupolas.

Now not an ingot of steel can be made at Cockerill's, for the Germans with devilish ingenuity have dismantled the essential machinery, and either smashed it up or carried it off to Germany. The amount of destruction caused must represent at least $10,000,000. It is melancholy to see the magnificent workshops which a few years ago were humming with life and activity now turned into a desert and entirely stripped of their machines and tools, and with every bit of belting gone.

The blast furnaces which were the pride of Cockerill's have been put out of action by rude, malevolent means. The rolling mills have been either destroyed or taken away. A favorite method was to drop heavy weights on the machinery from a rolling crane.

As one of the Directors explained to me, the Germans deliberately aimed at crippling Belgian industry for several years so as to enable their own mills and factories to capture markets. Belgian opinion declares that compensation must be sought in the seizure of German machines in Germany, as otherwise Belgian production will be hopelessly handicapped for long years. Nor can money cover the damage, for there is loss of market while the installation is being made.

Massacre was the 1914 method of the Germans; systematic destruction of machinery was that of 1918.

GEN. HARBORD DECORATED.

TOURS, Dec. 10.—Major Gen. James G. Harbord, head of the Supply Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, and his aids, Captain R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, former national lawn tennis champion, and Captain Fielding Robinson of Norfolk, Va., were decorated with the French War Cross by General Requichot of the French Army today.

The ceremony took place in the presence of the entire garrison, the General commanding the Ninth Military Region and his staff, the Prefect of the department, the Mayor and a large concourse of the people of Tours.

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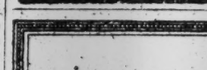

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VICTORY ISSUE—CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, December. On news stands, 25c. Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Conan Doyle are represented by two characteristic descriptions of the last phases of the fighting.—Advt.

BERLIN WELCOMES ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

gratulated the troops that no enemy had defeated them. Now they came just in time to help build the new Germany, a new Socialist republic, in which labor meant everything. Again and again Ebert was interrupted by roars of applause from the multitude.

While he was speaking a Spartacide agitator sought to attract the attention of the masses in a corner of the square. He succeeded so well that he was rushed by the soldiers and locked in the Art Academy.

When Ebert finished the bands began to play "I Had a Comrade Once" and the procession proceeded to Unter den Linden. There were some fourteen guard regiments in line, some carrying parts of their trains along, notably still smoking ambulant kitchens, nicknamed goulash guns. The troops received a heartier welcome than they would have if they had come as victors with Kaiser Wilhelm at their head.

Like an Army of Conquerors.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 10.—This morning picked detachments of the defeated German armies made a ceremonial entry into Berlin, passing through the Brandenburger Gate into the inner city. The troops were greeted by the people of Berlin as conquerors.

Hardly ever have such crowds assembled, not even in the opening days of August, 1911, when the war fever ran through the city.

The following description of the entry reached here this evening from the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant:

"The entry of the Guard Regiments through the Brandenburger Gate was a remarkable manifestation of national sentiment. The pressure in the streets was so great as to endanger life. The march of the entering troops in regular formation was at first impossible.

"Eventually men from the entering troops had to be told off to assist in making a way for their comrades. Nowhere had cordons been formed in advance, not even in front of the grandstand, from which members of the Government watched the spectacle, but the mad throng was goodhumored and this was shared by the troops in spite of their violent exertions and almost hopeless efforts to keep back the crowd.

"In wave after wave the soldiers struggled forward amid flags, greenery, and flowers. In front of the procession marched a row of soldiers holding high banners in the colors of the new republic, black, red, and gold. Then came detachments representing regiments of all the Federal States with their own colors in their rifle barrels. First came the Bavarians with their blue and gold, fine fellows, still well equipped, and many on horseback. Others were seated on caissons, which were also covered with flowers and greenery.

"Alongside many of the infantrymen marched their wives or sweethearts. The cheering was not very loud, but ran as a murmur along Unter den Linden, where all the windows, balconies, and roofs were occupied by spectators.

"Neither on the houses nor among the incoming soldiers were any red flags to be seen, but from the Russian Embassy the symbol of revolution was flown. Some of the bands played 'Deutschland über Alles,' others played soldiers' melodies, but not a single revolutionary tune was heard.

"On the grand stand in Pariser-Platz one saw far above the crowd Ebert and Burgomaster Wermuth, with one General. Ebert was wearing a silk hat, like many other bourgeois spectators. No high officers were seen in the procession.

"Flowers and cigarettes were thrown from the windows and balconies to the passing troops, who were also met by motor cars laden with brilliant chrysanthemums. Berlin was once more a military town, full of enthusiasm for the soldiers and their deeds.

"There was nothing in the entry to call to mind the national defeat. In spite of the lack of sunshine the picture was full of color by reason of the lavish display of flags and flowers. All the afternoon the troops were passing through, coming from the west, and tens of thousands of people did not tire of watching them."

RIGOROUS MEASURES URGED BY WOLFF

Editor Asks in Ciceronian Style How Long Officials Will Endure Liebknecht.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (via Copenhagen.)—"How much longer, O Karl, will you abuse our patience?" exclaims Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt this morning, addressing Liebknecht and the Spartacides, and warning the Government that the people expect rigorous measures against the counter-revolutionary activity from the Left, as well as the machinations of the reactionary Höflings. (courtiers.)

"How much longer will you defer absolutely necessary measures?" Wolff asks the Government, "while the Entente, making the most brutal use of this confusion, is about completing our political and economic ruin?

"If we demand action, it does not mean that we wish to hear machine guns rattle again, but it means that street tragedies must be avoided. Only a strongly organized military power can accomplish this in Berlin, as it does all over the world. Only reliable republicans can be the leaders of that force.

"Coups by the royalists must be suppressed with the same energy as the dangerous acts of the Spartacides. Yesterday, happily, no blood was shed. The heavens alone shed tears in profusion. But Berlin's security, Germany's fate, must not depend on the weather.

Fear Coercion in Voting.

"To all appearances the Government seems to have fixed the elections for the National Convention as early as Jan. 19. How can they guarantee that the ballot will not be interfered with if in many places like Neukölln and other Berlin suburbs terror rules supremely and every Spartacus group has its own arsenal?

"Has the Government done anything so far to make an end of the scandalous practice of each soldier taking his little machine gun home to his own fireside? What has the Government done so far to stop the intrigues of the reactionary parlor heroes who find incitement to Jew-baiting the most practical means of diverting the people's anger from them?

"Today only the wisest men can ameliorate the terrible conditions. Instead, the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Councils is in highest authority.

"Every day the Entente announce monstrous demands. They want to make us a nation of slaves among the people of the world. They desire the continuation of our impoverished condition and political impotence from which recovery is impossible.

"The Paris press impudently declares that by accepting Wilson's fourteen points we accepted the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and Prussian Poland. Germany has done nothing of the sort. We still believe in the right of self-determination for Alsace, Poland, and even Austria, and we certainly refuse to carry the burden of fantastic indemnity demands, counting many milliards.

"We have no power with which to oppose the Entente, intoxicated with the lust of the conqueror, except to emphasize that the proud determination of the German Republic cannot be trampled, because it is still a member of the family of nations that cannot be spared. There used to be plenty of that self-assertion in Germany in the old days, often degenerating into arrogance. Today, when we sorely need it, there is none. But how can you expect a people to manifest its will for the future when every individual is oppressed by the care of the hour?

"Liebknecht, no debased glutton like Catiline of Rome, is worse than this vainglorious fanatic. Why did they make him a martyr by taking him from the Reichstag to prison, which foolish mistake alone endeared him to fantastic masses? Liebknecht is on one side, and a number of wouldbe Catilines are on the reactionary side.

"We fear much for a Government that has no organized military power to rely on.

"That, despite the present chaos, the German people will continue to observe law and order with their customary discipline is greatly to be admired; but foreign nations only see machine guns, Liebknecht's armored car, Captains of Cöpenick, confusion of Soldiers' Councils, street riots, and reactionary intrigues, while our inimitable self-discipline escapes them completely. In the eyes of foreigners, we have become a nation on whom any sort of slavedom may be fastened."

RENEWED REPORT OF ENTENTE THREAT

Copenhagen Again Hears Berlin Is Told She Must End Councils or Lose Food.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reports from Berlin reaching Copenhagen say that the Entente Governments intend to refuse to send foodstuffs to Germany until a demand they are said to have made for the dissolution of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils is carried out. The Allies, the reports add, will reserve the right to march into Germany.

"A fortnight ago Dresden; today, Chemnitz! The people speak plainly," says Vorwärts, commenting on the result of the elections in Chemnitz to Soldiers' and Workmen's Council there, as quoted in a Berlin dispatch. The majority Socialists in Chemnitz polled 78,500 votes as against 6,600 by the Independent Socialists. In Dresden the old party polled 117,566 votes as compared with 8,440 for the Independents.

Vorwärts points out that not a single vote by a capitalist was polled, the only votes being those of laborers.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that the result in Chemnitz "shows that the Spartacans have no footing among the people."

An article in Vorwärts attacks Adolph Hoffman, one of its former editors and an Independent Socialist, for voicing a threat to disperse the National Assembly when it is called. The newspaper believes that it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to secure a majority in the election. If such a wonder happens, it says, "then it will be an expression of the will of the people, to combat which we would not choose the Russian method of dispersing the Assembly, but would employ the Social Democratic method of enlightenment so that the next election would have a better result."

The German Cabinet has sent a wireless message to the Russian Government asking it not to send a delegation to Berlin for a conference planned for Dec. 16. The reason given was the "present situation in Germany."

The Russian Bolshevist delegates were invited by the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council against the wishes of the Cabinet. The opposition of the Cabinet has been strengthened, beyond doubt, by the assertions by Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany, who has made a statement that Minister Haase, Barth, and others were friendly toward him and actively seconded his plan to introduce Russian methods in Germany. In spite of their denials, M. Joffe's accusations have created a painful impression in many quarters.

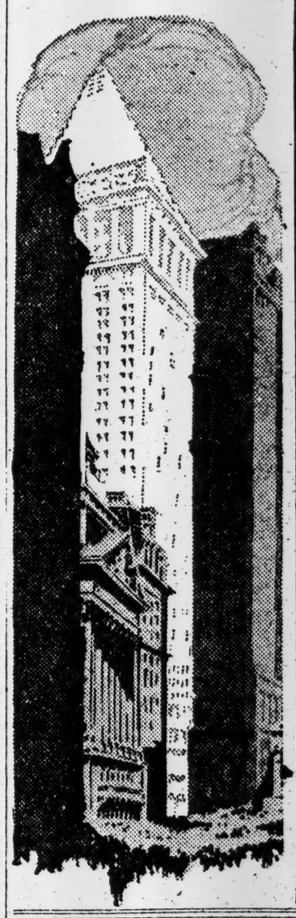
The Swiss police have arrested a courier of the Stuttgart Socialist Council on his way to Zurich, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin. In the man's baggage was a large number of pamphlets, signed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht. Questioned as to the object of his journey, the courier said that his mission was to inform the Swiss working classes of the real objects of the German revolution. He is being detained, pending an investigation.

The Hessian Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' Council has been dissolved and will be replaced by the "People's Council for the Republic of Hesse." This council will include representatives of all classes of the people, not Socialists alone.

As the result of an announcement issued by the new Bavarian Government concerning regulations for the coming elections, Theodor von Fuchs, President of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, which is now non-existent, has issued a denial that the chamber was dissolved legally, and protests against new elections. The statement of Herr von Fuchs has opened a bitter fight between the old Conservatives and the new radicals.

The Centrist organ, the Bavarian Courier, makes a bitter attack on the election regulations, saying that many of the voters will not be able to cast their ballots. It attacks Premier Eisner for his alleged statement that "the National Assembly can and must be altered if found to be in contradiction to the masses of the people." The paper says the Premier's statement means that he is prepared to have his own kind of an assembly at all costs.

Dr. Schiffer, the German Finance Minister, in a statement issued in Berlin, says that if peace had actually come this Fall the amount of money required from imperial taxes for the coming year would have reached 14,000,000,000 marks, and that the taxation from the various States would have totaled 5,000,000,000 marks. These calculations, however, he says, have been upset by recent events. "If we continue as we have been going ruin is inevitable," the Finance Minister declared. "We squander money on irrelevant details of State administration. There is a lack of employment, and, consequently, our credit at home and abroad is failing. A new bill for war taxation will be introduced at once, and will be retroactive as far back as 1914."



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CZERNIN SHIFTS BLAME FROM AUSTRIA

Made Desperate Efforts for Peace, He Says, but Ludendorff Blocked the Way.

ENGLAND ALSO OBSTACLE

Seeks to Exonerate Kaiser—Hopes Wilson Will Induce Nations to Disarm.

VIENNA, Dec. 9, (Associated Press.)—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discussed today his efforts and those of the Austrian Government to end the war, and outlined what in his estimation were the problems to be settled before peace could be made secure. He expressed hope for an agreement among the nations to disarm.

Count Czernin asserted that the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty was the work of the German military leaders and painted General Ludendorff as the man who stood between the Central Empires and peace on many occasions. Efforts to induce the German Government to make concessions of an important nature seemed at times to be near success, but Ludendorff was adamant.

Recounting the desperate efforts of Austria to reach peace before the final collapse of the Austrian and German Empires, Count Czernin said:

"With the knowledge of Emperor Charles, I proposed to Emperor William that Austria would give Germany the Province of Galicia and permit her to have her way in Russian Poland, provided Alsace and Lorraine were ceded back to France. I went to Kreizenach and presented the plan to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, then German Imperial Chancellor. Later he informed me that he was forced to decline to enter into the scheme. I do not know whether or not Ludendorff had a hand in the matter, but I was informed that it was impossible to give up Alsace and Lorraine because the German people never would understand the giving up of land which had cost so much blood.

"The situation of Germany was dangerous, but nothing could be done. Our conversations were pleasant and friendly and our sacrifices were appreciated by officials. I saw, however, that I could not arrange the matter because Germany was obliged to obey the military party. I then tried another way. Unknown to the Germans, I sent Herr Vassilko, a Socialist member of Parliament, to Berlin to talk with Mathjas Erzberger, the Clerical leader, and Dr. Albert O. W. Suederkum, a Socialist member of the Reichstag. He was to tell them why we must end and give them both to understand that another peace resolution should be introduced in the Reichstag, directed against both the military party and the Pan Germans.

"At this juncture, however, the German armies began to win victories once more and the Reichstag did nothing. Thus we were badly situated. When our chances were bad and the Entente nations were elated they would not talk peace. When we were winning Ludendorff would not consent to permit peace negotiations. I always wanted to use victory as an opportunity to bring about peace, and several times had an impression that I might succeed.

"I sent Count Mensdorff to Switzerland to see General J. C. Smut. He succeeded, but I was unable to tell just what terms Germany would make. I do not recall that Lloyd George, the British Premier, mentioned any conditions last February. Germany assured me that no definite offers were received from England, and I believe this was true.

"England appeared to intend to crush Germany, and France showed a similar attitude. President Wilson was the only head of an allied power who did not appear to have this in mind. Emperor William could not bring himself to yield Alsace and Lorraine.

"Regarding Emperor William I feel that he did not want the war, but he did not know how to get out of it. In this, I believe, the heads of the Entente Powers are wrong, for they probably believe he caused the struggle. I was Minister to Rumania when the war began and I honestly believe that no one wanted hostilities to begin. I have the impression that neither Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, nor their ministers wanted war. I might explain the fact that war started by saying that there was too much diplomatic bluffing, with every one looking for the other fellow to recede from his position.

"Every way to get out of the war was tried by us, excepting war with Germany. When one considers how much weaker than Germany we were, he can see how impossible it was for me to dictate terms. Now, if President Wilson finds it difficult to impress his views on the Entente, how was it possible for a man like me to do anything with Germany?

"I hope that an agreement to disarm will be reached. President Wilson is the man who is able to bring this about. I believe his plan for a League of Nations is feasible and would solve the whole problem. I have shown in public addresses why power to punish any nation resorting to arms is the only way to keep the peace.

"I signed the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, but we got nothing from it. This fact is worthy of mention. It was Ludendorff who forced Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the Foreign Secretary, to make that peace. We occupied the southern end of the line, whereas Germany had her troops against the line in the north. General Hoffmann then declared he would move on Petrograd if Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, did not sign the treaty.

"Dr. von Kühlmann and I had hoped to make peace with Russia on the basis of President Wilson's principles, but Ludendorff always telegraphed 'no' to our proposals. I worked day and night to bring Dr. von Kühlmann and Trotzky together. At the last moment, the latter sent his famous telegram to the world, demanding that the German people revolt and destroy their Government. This telegram inflamed Berlin, which denounced Trotzky as a man with whom it would not treat. Then Trotzky was informed that the German troops would occupy Courland and Lithuania and would advance on Petrograd."

PIEZ TO SUCCEED SCHWAB.

General Manager to Head the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Charles Piez, Vice President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is to succeed Charles M. Schwab as Director General of the corporation, it was said today at headquarters here of the Shipping Board.

Cancellation of all outstanding contracts for construction of wooden ships where builders have not spent more than $200,000 on a ship has been determined upon by the board. The contract cost of a wooden vessel averages $700,000, and it is said that the total expenditure contemplated in all the projects was well in excess of $100,000,000.

TUITION IN FRANCE OFFERED OUR ARMY

Tardieu Sends Proposal of Free Education in Universities and at Camps.

LECTURES IN ENGLISH ALSO

Commissioner Says Scheme Would Cement Long Friendship of Two Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The French Government today placed at the disposal of Secretary Baker all the resources of the French educational system for the benefit of the American armies in France. The offer came formally in a communication from André Tardieu, High Commissioner of Franco-American Affairs, cabled to Secretary Baker, in part as follows:

"With a view of expressing her gratitude to the American soldiers who have come to fight on her soil, our country desires to associate herself with the educational work which has been conducted with such success in your army. The scheme that we propose would be as follows:

"American college men would be given access as freely as possible to the French universities and other establishments for higher education, faculties of arts, sciences, medicines, law, and école des beaux arts. The technical schools, commercial and agricultural schools in Paris and in the provinces would be thrown open to them with all their resources for study, laboratories, collections, libraries, &c.

"Along with American students, officers as well as privates, every French university would admit at least one American professor, who would lecture in English on subjects concerning his own specialty and have charge of American military students.

"As to the bulk of the American Expeditionary Force, all French teachers available near American camps and cantonments would be placed at your disposal to teach French. Visiting parties of French lecturers might also lecture in English on questions of special interest.

"Our educational system has been perturbed by this war, but all its resources at hand are at your disposal and it is the desire of our nation that you make use of them. Should you accept this principle of co-operation, which the French Government is happy to put forward, our representatives would be ready with the representatives appointed by you in France to study a common line of activity.

"This program cannot be stated definitely before the total number of American students is known to us and information obtained as regards the branch of study they wish to follow.

"The training in common of both the American and French young generation would be one more reason why the long-standing friendship, which has been so magnificently exalted by the battles fought side by side for humanity, should endure forever."

COLONEL E. L. BUTTS SEVERELY GASSED

New Yorker Believed to Have Commanded Regiment Which Defeated Germans at Chateau-Thierry.

Col. E. L. Butts of the 30th Infantry, said to have been the regiment mentioned in General Pershing's report as the one that threw two German divisions into confusion at Château-Thierry, thus preventing the crossing of the Marne at several points, was severely gassed near Montfaucon, but is now recovering in a base hospital in France. He is a graduate of West Point, class of '90, and served with the 12th Infantry on the Mexican border. His drill manual is an official text for the regular army. He lives at the Hotel Iroquois, 49 West Forty-fourth Street.

Major William A. Lord, wounded, is attached to the 28th Division, which is composed of New Jersey National Guard troops. He commanded the 5th New Jersey Infantry in the Spanish war. He has served three terms in the State Assembly. His wife lives at 246 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Lieut. Edwin R. Estes, killed, was attached to the photographic section of the Signal Corps. Before the war he was an advertising agent here. For a few months before the United States entered the war he was representative of Leslie's Weekly in the Balkans. He was 42 years of age.

Lieut. Arthur C. McGowan, first reported killed in action, is now reported severely wounded and in a base hospital in France in a telegram to his father, Thomas H. McGowan of White Plains. He enlisted in the 7th New York Infantry when war was declared, and after being commissioned in an officers' school at Camp Wadsworth was assigned to the 107th Infantry.

Lieut. Harold A. Gibbs, killed, had served in the army for sixteen years, and was among the noncommissioned personnel of the regular forces sent to the Plattsburg camp. He was adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 311th Infantry. His wife lives at Mount Vernon.

Lieut. George Ashe, reported killed in action, is wounded and in a base hospital, according to letters received by his mother, Mrs. Mary Ashe of 374 West Thirty-fifth Street. He is attached to the 144th Infantry.

Lieut. George P. Dunspaugh, severely wounded, is attached to Co. H, 106th Infantry. He is a son of Colonel Merrill H. Dunspaugh, formerly an officer in the National Guard, and lived at Mount Vernon.

Lieut. Eben F. Armstrong, gassed, is in Co. E, 105th Infantry, and lives at 280 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Hugh Devine, first reported missing, is now reported held from a German prison camp at Lemburg. He lived at 1,117 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and was serving with Co. M, 106th Infantry.

John Piakakis, killed, may be a soldier in Company E, 328th Infantry, or his cousin of the same name in the machine gun company of the 305th Infantry. Both lived with their uncle, Nicholas Manetakis, at 98 James Street, and both gave the same name and address when they enlisted. The uncle is trying to find out from the War Department which of his nephews is listed.

ORDERS SILVER BARS FOR TROOPS AT HOME

President Directs That Men Serving Six Months Over Here May Wear Chevrons

IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES

Contribution to Military Success Judged to be No Less Than of Those at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Under directions of President Wilson, each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man who served for six months in the war outside of the theatre of operations is to have the right to wear a silver chevron on the lower half of the left sleeve of his uniform coat and to wear an additional silver chevron for each six months of similar service. Previous orders issued by the War Department permitted each officer and enlisted man who served six months in the "zone of advance of the war" to wear a gold chevron on the left sleeve and an additional gold chevron for each additional six months of such service.

The order, which was issued by Secretary Baker through General March today, reads:

"1. The President desires on behalf of the nation to express his appreciation of the vitally essential and self-sacrificing service given by officers and men whom military necessity has held and is holding for the performance of duties outside the theatre of active operations. Their contribution to military success is no less than those who have had opportunity for service at the front. On them devolved the creation of the great armies of the nation and their supply with the equipment and stores indispensable to military operation. Without them the troops abroad could have accomplished nothing.

"In many instances their retention on home duty has been due to their exceptional military and administrative efficiency. They have been in readiness for any service which the interests of the Government required them to perform, and have been cheerful and without thought of self when given duties not in accordance with their own desires. The country holds in grateful appreciation the fundamental service they have rendered in the winning of the war.

"2. Sub-paragraph (c) paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 6, War Department, 1918, as amended by Section IV, General Orders, No. 53, War Department, 1918, is further amended by omitting the last six lines and substituting therefor the following:

"A silver chevron of the same pattern and worn in the same manner as the gold chevron by each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man, who has served for six months during the present war outside the theatre of operations, and an additional silver chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. The silver chevron will not be worn by those required to wear either the gold or blue war-service chevron.

"Chevrons of the same material and design and similarly placed will be worn on the coat, overcoat, or waist of their prescribed uniform by all other uniformed personnel of the authorized military establishment. They will be worn under the same conditions as prescribed for officers, field clerks, and enlisted men.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"PEYTON C. MARCH, General,
"Chief of Staff.

"To P. C. Harris,
"The Adjutant General."

Future Requirements

The law forbids you from buying alcoholic beverages after June, 1919.

The ideal highball or cocktail is made of BACARDI. It is preferred to other liquors by many good judges.

Have you considered the desirability of making provision for your future requirements by purchasing a stock of BACARDI sufficient for your needs? Later the cost will be advanced owing to increased taxation.

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267 West Broadway, New York

Gidding
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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA."

Holiday Gifts of a practical nature are more than ever the order of the day.

Furs the richest and most sensible gifts are especially recommended

A great many choice skins have been made up into handsome Paris Models for IMMEDIATE SELECTION—

George Bernard Co.
Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE

Gowns
Afternoon and Evening Georgette, Velvet, Satins. Were $75 to $175.
$35 to $100

Waists
Georgette, etc. Fascinating vestee effects. Were up to $38.
$7.50 to $17.50

Frocks
Street and Dress Tricotines, Velours, Satins. Were $190 to $175.
$45 to $90

Wraps
Regal Creations. Dinner, Theatre, Opera. Reg. $100 to $200.
$40 to $100

Coats
All types. Velours, Duvetyns, Velvets. Were $85 to $150.
$45 to $75

Hats
Smart French Models. Velours, Velvets, Georgettes. Were $25 to $35.
$10 to $15

Exceptional opportunity to complete one's wardrobe at a fraction of regular prices.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St
No Approvals. Xtra Staff. Quick Service.

M'ADOO SUGGESTS CONTROL OF ROADS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, follows:

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.
December 11, 1918.

My Dear Judge Sims: The question of railroad legislation is of such vital importance to the country that I take the liberty of submitting to you my views as to the course that should now be pursued. The war is ended and we are now confronted with the necessity either of legislating intelligently about the railroad problem at this session of the Congress or of promptly returning the railroads to their owners.

Less than three months of the present session of the Congress remain. It will be impossible, I presume, to secure legislation in this short period, providing a permanent solution of the railroad problem. This being true, only three courses are open: (1) Government operation of the railroads for one year and nine months following a proclamation of peace, which would mean, in my judgment, Government operation for a period in no event longer than two years and three months; (2) the prompt return of the railroads to private control; or (3) extension of the period of Federal control to five years.

I am convinced that it is wholly impracticable, as well as opposed to the public interest, to attempt to operate the railroads under the provisions of the present law. In the first place, the time is too short, and, secondly, the present legislation is inadequate.

All Apprehensive of Future.

As to the shortness of time, it is clear to me that the railroads cannot be successfully operated under Federal control during the next two years in the face of an automatic transfer to private control at the end of that time or of an earlier relinquishment by proclamation of the President. Every month that passes will bring more clearly to the minds of the officers and employes the fundamental change in management that is impending, and the question as to what that change means to the individual. It is against human nature that there can be complete and single-minded attention to duty under such difficult circumstances. This will be especially true on account of the inevitable discussion as to what ought to be done.

Already this discussion is in full swing and its reaction on officers and employes cannot be consistent with the complete concentration upon their daily duties. State railroad commissions, railroad security holders, railroad executives, shippers' organizations, and other interests are naturally and properly discussing the subject and proposing various solutions. However desirable this discussion is for the crystallization of public sentiment, it cannot result otherwise than to produce a state of uncertainty and ferment among the vast army of railroad officers and employes, who will inevitably feel that they face a rapidly approaching change in management.

No business in the United States so imperatively requires disciplined organization and composed conditions of operation for officials as well as for employes as the railroad business. Not only does the safety of the lives of millions of passengers depend upon such disciplined and efficient organization, but the commerce of the country as well. To keep this vast army of officers and employes in a state of uncertainty and ferment for a period of two years would be harmful in the highest degree to the public interest. It would be impossible to prevent a serious impairment of the morale of the railroad organizations.

Delay of Improvements Costly.

From the standpoint of needed improvements, the period of two years is entirely too short a time within which to plan and carry out the comprehensive improvements which ought to be made to meet the country's requirements under peace conditions. Many of the improvements could hardly be completed and put into operation inside of the two-year period, and under such circumstances and facing a change to private management at the end of two years, it would be unwise in the highest degree to make the improvements and impossible to secure the hearty co-operation of the railroad corporations.

Because of the inadequacy of the present legislation, the authority of the States and the Federal Government has been left in doubt by provisions which I opposed when the bill was under discussion. Conflict between State and Federal jurisdictions will grow more acute under this law. The revolving fund appropriated by the Congress will be insufficient to carry the Federal operation for a two-year period. More than that, it is of the utmost importance to the commerce, industry, and life of the American people that a comprehensive program of improvements of railroad properties shall be carried forward over a period of at least five years; such a program will involve expenditures of at least $500,000,000 per annum, or $2,500,000,000 for the five-year period. The needed funds are not provided by the present law.

Competing Interests a Barrier.

Moreover, it is difficult under the present law, without the consent of the corporations, to carry forward a comprehensive plan of joint improvements, which, to be of value to the public, must of itself disregard the selfish and irreconcilable competitive interests of the various carriers. Many terminal improvements, to be genuinely serviceable to the public, must be made without regard to the interest of any particular carrier. Therefore, agreements between the Government and the railroads affected will, in many instances, be impossible, and if the Government should proceed with such improvements, using the people's money for the purpose, without securing the carriers' consent, litigation would undoubtedly arise upon the termination of Federal control, with the danger that a large part of the Government's investment in the properties might be lost.

Upon the efficiency of the transportation machine in America depends in great measure the future prosperity of the nation. Involved in this prosperity is the extension of our foreign trade. We produce so much more than we consume that markets must be found for that surplus. Those markets are the competitive markets of the world. We must be able to enter them upon equal terms with any other nation. Our transportation system, both on land and water, must therefore function at the highest point of efficiency and at the lowest possible cost, if we are to get our reasonable and fair share of the world's trade and in turn be able to keep a prosperous, contented, and happy population at home.

To attempt to continue Federal control under the inadequate provisions of the present Federal Control act, and for the very brief period it authorizes, would be to multiply our difficulties and invite failure. On the other hand, I am convinced from the experience of the past year, that the return of the railroads to the old competitive conditions will be hurtful alike to the public interest and to the railroads themselves. This course, however, will bring fewer evils in its train than the unsatisfactory, if not impotent, Federal control provided for by the present act. The railroads were taken over as a war measure. They have been operated during the past year for the paramount purpose of winning the war. I think it will be generally admitted that the war service has been successfully rendered, and I am sure that experience of great value and benefit has been gained not only for the public, but for the railroads themselves during this brief test.

Sees Only One Course.

There is one and to my mind only one, practicable and wise alternative, and that is to extend the period of Federal control from the one year and nine months provided by the present law to five years, or until the first day of January, 1924. This extension would take the railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period. It would give composure to railroad officers and employes. It would admit of the preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive program of improvements of the railroads and their terminal facilities which would immensely increase the efficiency of the transport machine. It would put back of the railroads the credit of the United States during the five-year period, so that the financing of these improvements could be successfully carried out. It would offer the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control, and the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem.

The American people have a right to this test. They should not be denied it. It is to their interest that it should be done. In my opinion, it is the only practicable and reasonable method of determining the right solution of this grave economic problem.

I am not now and have not been for the last year interested in proving or disproving the theory of Government ownership or any other kind of theory. The railroads have been operated for the last year with the purpose of serving efficiently the paramount needs of the war and at the same time furnishing the best possible service to the public, whether such operation tended to prove or to disprove any theory of railroad control, no matter what it might be.

Experience Better Than Theory.

I have formed no opinion myself as to what is the best disposition of the railroad problem because the test has not been sufficient to prove conclusively the right solution of the problem. I believe that a five-year test will give the American people the right answer. An ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory, and with the start already made under war conditions it would be a comparatively simple matter to complete the test so well begun and thereby gain the invaluable experience which will determine the solution of a problem which has vexed our State and national politics and our economic development for the past generation.

There are those who may say that an extension of five years for such a test will mean Government ownership. Personally I do not believe it. But whether such a test would indicate that the ultimate solution shall be Government ownership or a modified form of private ownership under effective Federal regulation should not cause us to hesitate or refuse to act. It seems to me that in a democracy like ours, where public opinion and the judgment of the majority must finally control, the plain duty is to take those steps which will fully inform public opinion, so that the judgment may be based upon knowledge rather than upon theory. Any test which will illumine the subject so completely that public opinion may operate upon it intelligently would seem to be desirable in any circumstances.

In this connection, may I draw your attention to the statement I made before the committee of the Senate on Jan. 21, 1918, in reply to a Senator who asked if I believed "in the Government ownership of railroads." I said:

"I do not, or I have not, at least, felt that it was necessary to take the actual ownership of the railroads. I believe that it will be impossible after the return of peace to restore the competitive conditions to the same extent as they existed prior to the outbreak of the war. I favor some form of governmental regulation and control of a far stronger, more intelligent and effective character than we have had heretofore, because I am satisfied that a stronger Government control will be demanded and will have to be worked out, both in the interest of the public and in the interest of the security holders of these railroads."

Wants Issue Squarely Faced.

Those who may oppose an extension of five years should face the situation squarely and acknowledge that they prefer the immediate return of the railroads to private control under the old conditions without remedial legislation. It is idle to talk of a return to private control under legislation which will cure the defects of the existing laws. There is neither time nor opportunity for such legislation at present. It is impossible and hopeless for the Government to attempt the operation of the railroads for twenty-one months after peace under the present law. Therefore, the country should squarely face the condition that the railroads must promptly go back into private control with all existing legal difficulties unless the only practical alternative, viz., an extension of time, is promptly granted.

I hope that the Congress in its wisdom will grant a five-year period for a test of unified railroad operation under proper provisions of law which will make that test effective and at the same time take the railroad question out of politics while the test is being made. Unless this is done, I do not hesitate to say the railroads should be returned to private ownership at the earliest possible moment. The President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter. Cordially yours,

"Cordially yours,
W. G. McADOO.

BELITTLES McADOO'S WORK.

President Besler of Jersey Central Criticises Railway Administration.

Speaking on "Some Aspects of the Railroad Problem" at a dinner held last night in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, at the close of the Readjustment Convention held there under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, W. G. Besler, President and General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, challenged President Wilson's statement that the roads had not measured up to the tasks of the war, and also minimized the work of the Railroad Administration.

After quoting from the President's message to Congress on the eve of his departure for the Peace Conference that part of the document in which Mr. Wilson referred to the railroad's inability to cope with the emergency situation of the war, Mr. Besler said:

"Some of us are not prepared to admit that it was impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads concerned. Nor do we admit that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks imposed upon them. The only cause of whatever congestion began to develop in the latter part of last year was occasioned by the mischievous activities of certain Government departments and agencies which brought about such a hopeless snarl and tangle in the movement of traffic as to well nigh paralyze transportation.

"Mr. McAdoo has done practically nothing which the railroad executives had not planned and set in motion before he took hold. The same executives and employes have been working for Mr. McAdoo; the only difference is that which the railroad executives were not permitted to do was made the order of things and they were directed to do."

Mr. Besler criticised the Railroad Administration for stating that upward of a half billion of dollars has been advanced to the various railroads since the first of last April. In this connection Mr. Besler said:

"Many people suppose from this statement that the railroads are so hard up that the Government has had to lend them this large amount in order to keep them going. The fact is that these advances are nothing more or less than partial payments on account of rent due the railroads for the use of their lines.

"If all the money that was due since the 1st of April had been paid the sum would have been close to three-quarters of a billion. I should like to call attention to the fact that for the eight months' period the railroads are still $220,405,417 below the operating income of the same period in 1917, when the roads were operated under private ownership, this notwithstanding 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. increases in rates which have been made and which amount to an increase of revenue totaling $440,805,542.

"We are disinclined to challenge the statement of one high in authority, but manifestly such a person is not necessarily omniscient."

At this point Mr. Besler recalled what President Wilson had said of Jefferson Davis, in effect that he was not disposed to accept any one's counsel save his own, and as some were inclined to regard the quotation as aimed at Mr. McAdoo there was much laughter.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Besler said he believed it was the opinion of most railroad managers that "the properties should not be returned under existing conditions." He declared that Congressional action must deal with the question of return so that rates sufficient to meet existing costs of operation would be assured. He also expressed the hope that Congress would make the railroad man's wage high enough so that young men would be attracted to the railroads and that provision would be made so that the roads could give the public service as high as as the traffic income would permit.

WOULD the boys in Camp enjoy a box of my FAMOUS SALTO NUTS? You said something when you said that.
Haten
He pays the Parcel Post
35th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th B'way at 45th

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

OF course, you don't see such *Fabrics* in other clothes—nor such *Tailoring*, nor such *Styling*, nor such *Variety*.

But then what is to be expected of stores that attempt to sell a New Yorker the very models that the man in Kokomo buys?

Saks Clothes are made in the Saks Work-rooms in New York expressly for New Yorkers

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A Gift of Furs

A FLURRY of tissue paper. An untying of wide red ribbons.—Ah! Her fondest hopes realized. A fur wrap—marvellously beautiful—Charvet's Parisian creation!

For Christmas gifts, or for immediate wear, Charvet is happy to display coats, capes, jacquettes, scarfs and muffs of rich furs exquisitely wrought. From beauteous garments of ermine, mink, kolinsky, fox, seal, sable, baby lamb and squirrel, one cannot help but make a wise selection.

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Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS, a Conservation Candy; their main content is cocoanut formed into sirupy mounds and dipped in Chocolate. Molasses and the natural flavor of cocoanuts used as a sweetening medium.
A maximum amount of Food value, a minimum amount of Sugar. A Candy that is also a Food.
In two flavors—Molasses and Vanilla.
Look for the box with the Peaks and Cocoanut Trees.
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co.
Established 1864
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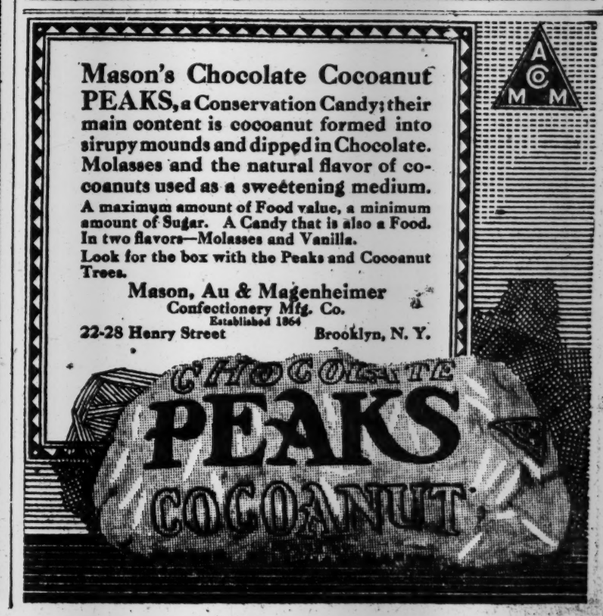

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk is very digestible.—Advt.

METAL PRICE FIXING WILL END DEC. 31

Industries Board Refuses Plea of Steel Men to Continue Regulative Action.

CUT QUOTATIONS PROPOSED

Producers' Patriotic Service Is Praised and Gary Thanks the Board for Fairness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A request by the representatives of the steel industry that price regulation of their output be continued after Jan. 1 was refused today by the War Industries Board, and it is understood that similar action will be taken in regard to all commodities over which the board has exercised supervision.

Continued governmental control was urged by Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, and other members of the Iron and Steel Institute, at a two-hour session here with the members of the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board.

The steel men were prepared to submit a schedule of prices providing for a general reduction from the present quotations, ranging from $3 a ton on pig iron to as high as $6 a ton on some of the finished steel products. It was proposed, for instance, that blooms and billets be reduced from $47.50 to $43.50. A cut of $5 a ton for light rails was another proposal.

Other proposed cuts included Bessemer pig iron, $35.20; basic pig iron, $33, and foundry pig iron, $34, each to be reduced $3 a gross ton; heavy shapes, now $67.20, to be reduced $4 a net ton; sheared and universal plate, $72.80, to be reduced $5 a net ton; merchant bars, now $64.96, to be reduced $4 a net ton; black sheets (No. 28), $112 a gross ton, to be reduced $6 a net ton; tinplate, $7.75 a hundred pounds, to be reduced 40 cents a hundred pounds.

Schedule for Reconstruction.

The schedule was important, however, only as indicating the scale which the steel interests believed would aid in the stabilization of the business during the reconstruction period, as the War Industries Board held that it had made its decision to end the period of price-fixing, and that the formal submission of the schedule therefor was unnecessary.

This statement was authorized by the board at the conclusion of the conference:

"As maximum prices on steel will expire on the 31st of this month, the steel industry had its usual meeting with the Price-fixing Committee today for the purpose of determining as to what the Government policy regarding the fixing of steel prices would be after the date named.

"At this meeting the chairman of the Price-fixing Committee called attention to the already widely published letter of resignation of the Chairman of the War Industries Board, taking effect Jan. 1, and the acceptance of such resignation by the President, and said that as the War Industries Board will cease to function after Jan. 1, no new price agreements will be entered into by the Price-fixing Committee, and that all former prices heretofore fixed will be allowed to expire by limitation.

"The Chairman of the Price-fixing Committee, in closing this, the last meeting of that committee with the steel industry, expressed the Government's appreciation of the earnest, enthusiastic and patriotic service which the steel industry had rendered the Government in solving its most important and vital industrial program so essential to winning the war."

Gary Thanks Committee.

In response Judge Gary expressed the steel industry's appreciation of the perfectly fair and just treatment it has always received at the hands of the Price-fixing Committee, and while their profits had been restricted, the industry had been so stabilized as greatly to reduce the difficulties of reconstruction which they now face.

The action in connection with the steel industry was in line with the policy of the board to remove restrictions from industries and abolish price-fixing agreements in all instances by the first of the year, if such a course is possible. It is understood, however, that control over the exports and imports of steel and other commodities will be regulated by the War Trade Board for some months, a course, which, it is felt, will do much to stabilize the industries.

Holdup in Italian Bank.

Rosario Barracato had just opened up his small Italian bank at 426 East Thirteenth Street yesterday morning and greeted his arriving clerk, Francisco Tobino, 55 years old, when four strangers sauntered in. Barracato was about to say "Good morning" again when the strangers drew revolvers and covered the banker and his clerk. Barracato tried to fight, but was beaten by two of the men, while the others took, according to the police, articles valued at $25. Later, when Mrs. Barracato arrived, she declared that diamonds, Liberty bonds, and cash to the extent of $2,180 had disappeared.

8,000 HERE DEMAND JUSTICE FOR JEWS

Great Meeting Passes Resolutions Calling for Action by the Peace Conference.

SCHIFF ASSAILS DMOWSKI

Declares Head of Polish Committee Glorified in Boycott of Jews—Wants Protection Guaranteed.

To the hearty applause of 8,000 Jewish workers assembled last night in Madison Square Garden "to weep in sympathy" with the persecuted Jews in Galicia and Poland, and to demand of the civilized nations of the world that they call a halt to the pogroms now taking place, both conservative and radical leaders of the race united in "declaring war upon the forces of oppression that have been denying the fundamental rights of human liberty to the Jews." Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and Justice Jacob Panken, the Socialist, stood upon the same platform.

Mr. Schiff denounced Dmowski, the head of the Paris Committee, recognized by the United States Government as the official representative of Poland, saying that "he should never have been tolerated upon the shores of America, for he has shown that he and his crowd have instigated and have been responsible for the boycott of the Jews in Poland." Resolutions were passed by a standing vote calling upon the Peace Conference "on behalf of the Jewish people, for protection, for security, for justice, freedom, a right to live, and a right to develop." Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman, read a resolution of protest which he will introduce in Congress. The other speakers were Sholem Asch and M. Olgin, the Jewish writers, who spoke in Yiddish. Justice Panken presided.

In opening his speech, Mr. Schiff emphasized the fact that he did not agree with his audience in some of their serious doctrines, but that he did agree with the purpose of the meeting.

"Because we have Jewish hearts," he continued, "and because the Jewish heart rebels wherever injustice is done against men of whatever station, I am here. I hold here in my hand a cable message which I received last evening through the State Department. It reads:

Jacob Schiff, New York.

A protest was made at a mass meeting held today by rabbis in Galicia against attacks on the Jews in Galicia. In those regions the Jewish population was murdered, robbed, and the women ravished. Aid and protection are requested.

Rabbi STEINBERG,
13 Kaiser Joseph Strasse, Vienna.

"That telegram came out of an enemy country, but the State Department considered it important enough to send to me. It is a coincidence that it should have come the night before I was to speak to you."

Mr. Schiff then spoke bitterly of Dmowski, saying that while in America he had glorified in the boycott of the Jews. "This boycott is now going on," he added. "It has lasted six years and still continues. It has brought more misery and suffering to hundreds of thousands of Jews than even these very pogroms have brought to them.

"The question is now, what can we do? What can we, as law-abiding Americans, such as we are and must remain—what can we do to procure justice and human rights for those who are inhumanly butchered by those who cry out for the rights of small nations, for a league of small nations, and are not ready to bestow those rights which they claim for theimselves, upon weaker minorities?

"Russia has in a most reprehensible way oppressed the Jews for four decades. The Poland that claims freedom from the yoke of the Russian Czar and the German autocrat should first prove that freedom and liberty are not meant only for the Christian Pole, but are at least as much for the Jewish Pole who has always been in the front rank in the struggle for freedom and liberty. Yes, my friends, the Jew has always been the protestant among nations against oppression; he has fought for it and sacrificed for it, and has become a revolutionist not because he loves revolution, but because he loves justice, freedom, and liberty.

"The small nations, of which Poland is in the fore rank, are coming to the Peace Conference to ask for protection in their national rights, and we want it granted to them, as to all human beings. However, we demand that before it is granted to them they must give guarantees that they understand their obligation to give freedom and liberty to all, to the Jew whom they have mistreated. If we have a eLague of Nations, and I hope we shall have it, for we all want it, I hope Poland will fall victim to the police force of the league if she violates the pledges which she must give.

"We appeal to the American people, the greatest and the best people, the highest idealists on the face of the earth, whom we are proud to call our fellow citizens. We demand that they be heard and that no peace be concluded until justice is done even to the Jew. The war has ceased and peace is about to come, but shall the war against the Jew never cease in this world? Oh, that my voice might carry to the ship that is carrying President Wilson to the shores of France, on a mission higher and greater than has ever been laid on any potentate or head of a nation! Oh, that he might hear my voice that it might awaken in him a realization of the terrible suffering in Galicia and Poland, the suffering which it should be the first act of the Peace Conference to stop!"

Meyer London said that the Polish people, the real Poles, were not to blame, but that they themselves had to be protected "against the sinister intriguing of their own dark forces," and that the Peace Conference would be great in the measure to which it represented the millions of people whose destinies were concerned. He then read the following resolution, which he said he intended to introduce in Congress within the next few days:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the American Congress is distressed at the reported outrages against Jews in Galicia; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the practice by a people of acts of violence against its minorities, whether they be religious, racial, national, or political minorities, is evidence of the lack of fitness of that people to claim membership in the family of civilized nations; and be it further

Resolved, That one of the tasks of the International Peace Conference should be to secure not only the right of the smaller nationalities to an independent and unhampered existence, but to secure the right of every minority within the boundaries of every nation to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In opening the meeting Justice Panken announced that he came as a fellow American to speak to fellow Americans and as a fellow Jew to speak to fellow Jews. He asked the audience to rise and silently meditate upon the sorrows of their people. The audience rose and stood in silence for a minute. Then Justice Panken read the following telegram from Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1918.
Ph. Geliebter, Sec'y:

Regret exceedingly that pressure of public business prevents my being with you. Hope you have successful meeting. Persecution of Jews is idiotic and criminal. Versailles Congress should end it.

CHAMP CLARK.

A resolution, which was passed by a standing vote, will be sent to the Peace Conference through the State Department.

The meeting was under the auspices of several workers' organizations, among them the International Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Capmakers' and Furriers' Unions, the United Galician Young Men's Societies, and the Woman's Circle. The last organization has 62,000 members. All those present were workers.

Lost and Found Advertisements will be found in next to last page.

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is by check drawn upon her deposit in a reliable banking institution. This is so because—

1. It favorably introduces her.
2. It acts as a receipt for the payment.
3. It enhances her credit and that of her husband, her name becoming familiar to the merchant, her trade is better appreciated.
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No better first step in intelligent housekeeping policy can be taken by husband and wife than providing a checking account for household purposes. We invite you to the

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

Capital $2,000,000. *Surplus $4,000,000.*

60 Wall Street **716 Fifth Avenue**

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Announce, Beginning This Morning,

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Fashionable Fur-Wraps and Fur Coats,

Fur Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Model Coats and Wraps—one of a kind—and most exquisite Stoles, Sets and Muffs, in the season's most successful furs. The styles are among the most individual shown this season in leading Paris Shops.

Natural Mink Coat	Reg. $1,450	Now $1,250
Natural Mink Coat	Reg. $1,350	Now $1,175
Natural Mink Coat	Reg. $750	Now $650
Exquisite Broadtail Wrap	Reg. $1,450	Now $1,250
Genuine Seal Coat	Reg. $750	Now $650
Genuine Seal Coat	Reg. $575	Now $495
Natural Squirrel Wrap	Reg. $615	Now $545
Natural Squirrel Wrap	Reg. $575	Now $525
Natural Otter Coat	Reg. $495	Now $445
Genuine Mole Coat	Reg. $525	Now $475

Also—A most extensive collection of Caracul, Mole, Hudson Seal, Nutria, and Muskrat Coats at radically reduced prices.

Mink Stoles	Reg. $295	Now $265
Mink Scarfs	Reg. $95	Now $80
Mink Muffs	Reg. $60	Now $45
Fine Fox Sets	Reg. $125	Now $110
Natural Blue Fox Sets	Reg. $350	Now $295
Skunk and Mole Combination Sets	Reg. $250	Now $175
Hudson Seal and Fox Combination Sets	Reg. $225	Now $165
Modish Skunk Capes	Reg. $325	Now $275
Skunk Capes and Stoles	Reg. $295	Now $245

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and West 43rd Streets

Beginning To-day, Third Floor

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

All garments of the Kirschbaum standard, at the following radical price reductions:

SUITS, formerly $30, $32.50 & $35

at $25

THE materials are cheviots, serges, cassimeres and flannels—100 per cent all wool and treated by the London cold water shrinking process. In the models favored by New York men for street and business wear. All sizes, regulars, longs and shorts.

OVERCOATS formerly $35 and $40

at $30

CHESTERFIELD models of staple Oxford and Cambridge fabrics, silk lined. Box Coats in warm, thick, comfortable Winter weaves. Kirschbaum quality of materials and workmanship throughout.

Men's Section *Third Floor*

BLOUSES—A Holiday Sale

$3.49

Some Styles in White, Others White and Flesh

$3.49

Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Lace with Chiffon

Five dainty styles, as you see them pictured. Tailored and dressy models, one-button and slip-over styles included. Trimmed with tucks or dainty lace.

ON SALE TODAY, THURSDAY.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

Wardrobe Trunks for Southern Travel

Folks with leisure enjoy a snowy Christmas in the North and then begin their preparations for spending the remaining winter months in the sunny South.

Half the ease with which they pack and the comfort with which they travel will depend on their selection of trunks. The following were chosen with a particular view of bringing the "comforts of home" to a hotel suite.

They are wonderfully roomy and wonderfully strong—the sort that outwear travel, and that is the sort the seasoned traveler has learned to appreciate.

A Wardrobe Trunk for a Woman, $56.25
Fibre covered, open top construction. Twelve combination hangers to keep one's clothes flat and unmussed. Five capacious drawers for lingerie, hats, shoes, etc. Measurements: 45x22x22 inches.

A Trunk That a Man Will Like, $63.75
Round edges that withstand all sorts of rough handling; fibre covered; open top; equipped with the most modern interior arrangement. Measurements: 40x22x20 inches.

An Inexpensive Trunk, $27.50
Fibre covered veneered basswood, brassed reinforcements. Has ten hangers, five drawers and pockets for shoes. Size 43x22x22 inches.

Week End Pullman Case
Strong enough to be checked through, and still light enough to be conveniently carried. Fibre covered, brass trimmed. Tray interior. Size 30x17x10 inches. Price $17.89

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

MEN'S WEAR

Gloves For The Well-Dressed Man

Men's Chamois Gloves,
in the natural color. Prix seam sewn, one clasp, embroidered backs in self color or black. A pair, $1.74

Genuine Mochas $3.44
These are a decidedly unusual glove, prix seam sewn or pique, with various styles of embroidery, self color or black. Also prix seam sewn, silk lined, one clasp gloves. Street shades of gray. $3.44

Shirts For Business Wear
Madras Shirts at $2.44 feature strong colorful stripe effects. Soft laundered cuff models. So durable are the fabrics that the shirts defy the wear and tear of the laundry.

Satin Stripe Silk Shirts, at $4.89
Made over our own model. These are garments of distinction.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front, 35th St.

LARGE FORTUNES
Started
by putting aside small amounts at regular intervals.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

5% Net

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Victrolas

Downtown's
Most Convenient Victrola Store

EVEN NOW there's time to get your Victrola for Christmas.
Complete Stock. A Style for Every Home.

$22.50 to $400.00
CONVENIENT TERMS
Best stock of Victor records.
14 Demonstration Rooms.
Prompt Service.
Ideal Music Co
29 John St., New York
6964 Third Ave., Brooklyn. Plainfield, N. J.

Records

Scotch Whiskies
Imported Gins
Brandies—Liqueurs
ALL LEADING BRANDS.
Quotations upon application.
Grosvenor Nicholas & Co.
INCORPORATED.
26-28 BEAVER ST.
14-16-22 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.
TELEPHONE BROAD 3108 3109

Boy Scouts, Attention!

Uncle Sam's hat is off to the Boy Scouts. They gave a splendid account of themselves in war service on land and sea.

Every boy, whether he is a Scout or not, should read

"THE SCOUT LAW IN PRACTICE"
By ARTHUR A. CAREY.

It's the most practical and livable interpretation of the Scout Law ever written. Every word is an inspiration, a stimulus towards principles as high as those of King Arthur's Knights.

Mr. Carey does not preach. He spent years Scouting, and his book is made up from talks *to* and *with* Sea Scouts on the ship Pioneer. Sometimes it is the boys who are talking, sometimes Mr. Carey. Always what is being said is vital to the boy who is a Scout or expects to be one. To every boy on your Christmas list "The Scout Law in Practice" will prove a wonderful gift.

Attractively bound in Khaki tones, at all bookstores, *65 cents.*

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers

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AND ELSEWHERE OVER THERE
By
LANSING WARREN
and
ROBERT A. DONALDSON
With a Preface by
MAJOR A. PIATT ANDREW

GAY, breezy and humorous verse, sparkling with French poilu slang, written by two young American Ambulance-drivers in France.

$1.25 net, at all bookstores
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.

WoolSale
OUR BEST WOOL
Thursday and Friday
All the patriotic shades, below cost, to encourage knitting for our boys in the service.
At 70c and 85c a hank
Also attractive knitting bags filled with wool and set of needles. Most suitable for Xmas gifts.
COMFORTS COMMITTEE OF THE NAVY LEAGUE
405 Madison Ave., New York

GERMANS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE. *Story of German methods in Alsace-Lorraine, from official records, and authentic summary of the terms imposed on France by Germany in 1871, in Current History Magazine for December. 25 cents a copy, $3.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Co.—Advt.*

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX ON BROOKLYN

Accident Due to Coal Dust While Famous Cruiser Was Coaling at Yokohama.

THIRTY OF CREW ALSO HURT

Warship, Which Was Preparing to Return to Vladivostok, Not Damaged, Washington Learns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Six men of the crew of the armored cruiser Brooklyn were killed and thirty injured, some seriously, in an explosion of coal dust aboard the vessel last Monday at Yokohama, Japan, where she was coaling. The Navy Department was so informed today in a dispatch from the commanding officer of the Asiatic fleet, of which the Brooklyn was flagship.

The dead are:

REDMOND, Chief Water Tender WILLIAM B., Red Bank, N. J.
SHAW, Fireman JOHN W., Tishomingo, Okla.
JOHNSON, WANE M., Pastura, N. M.
MORRIS, ROSCOE W., Houston, Texas.
SHERWOOD, HOMER, Comptche, Cal.
THEVERIN, THEODORE T., Shoshone, Idaho.

The men injured are:

ANDERSON, Fireman JAMES A., Dabob, Wash.
BEDDY, RAYMOND W., Independence, Mo.
CARTER, LEONARD C., Muscatine, Iowa.
DUNLAP, ERNEST L., Baird, Texas.
FARRIS, FLOYD A., Barkersfield, Cal.
GREER, ALVIN L., Sparta, La.
MARION, JOHN G., Franklin, Neb.
GROSS, CHARLIE F., Jr., Pacific Beach, Cal.
JOHNSON, JULIUS, Sacramento, Cal.
KERLEY, THOMAS D., Blowing Rock, N. C.
LAIRD, CHARLES R., Canon City, Col.
PARKER, JOHN S., Fresno, Cal.
STEEN, KENT H., Walnut Wells, N. M.
BRUNER, R. C., seaman, Los Angeles, Cal.
DUGAW, JOSEPH A., Chehalis, Wash.
JOHNSON, ROBERT W., Riverside, Cal.
LEWIS, EDWARD W., Oakland, Cal.
KING, JOHN C., San Francisco, Cal.
MARRS, CECIL C., Toppenish, Wash.
PLATKIN, HYMAN, 401 Summer St., Paterson, N. J.
RUSSELL, VICTOR, Baldwin Park, Cal.
SCHLICHTER, MIKE H., Glendale, Cal.
WEST, FINIS A., Fair Play, Mo.
DOW, EVERETT E., machinist's mate, Redlands, Cal.
JEE, CHING, mess attendant, Shanghai, China.
SING, WING, mess attendant, Hong-kong, China.
SING, YUE, mess attendant, Shanghai, China.
DUNEGAN, J. M., private, Marine Corps, Vancouver, Wash.

The following were also reported injured, although the department has no record of their enlistment:

Fireman A. L. Amoureux and Private U. E. Boyd, Marine Corps.

The Brooklyn was not damaged. A court of inquiry has been called to investigate the explosion, which was in several compartments on the berth deck and in the ship's bunkers. No cause was assigned. One of the men was killed outright, while the other five died of their injuries.

The Brooklyn has been stationed at Vladivostok since the American Expeditionary force landed there, and at the time of the accident was coaling preparatory to return to that port. She was the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago in 1898 and is one of the most famous ships in the navy.

Sale to Aid Needy French.

The Arts et Metiers Francais, Inc., will hold a large Christmas sale today and tomorrow at the Ritz-Carlton from 11 until 6 o'clock of the work of wounded soldiers, refugees, widows and orphans of France. Attractive dolls, blouses, lingerie, children's clothes, corsage roses and so forth will be for sale. The organization imports and sells these articles to provide an immediate and permanent market for the work of these needy French persons. Among its honorary officers and patronesses are Mrs. William G. Sharpe, Mrs. A. Leo Everett, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Lucile Hunt Slater, and Mrs. Felix Rosen.

CUBAN STRIKE NOT ENDED.

Big Industrial Tieup Viewed as Protest Against War Statutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The general strike, instead of ending with the settlement of the strike on the Cuba Railroad, has become worse, and the situation tonight appears extremely serious. It appears now that the problem is not an economical one, but political, for although all organized labor is out no demand has been made upon the employers.

It begins to appear as though the strikers were determined to insist upon the repeal of several laws which they consider objectionable, and will continue the strike until Congress meets and acts. These laws are the compulsory military service law, the law of 1870 allowing expulsion by decree of foreign agitators, a part of the penal code prohibiting strikes, and the law providing for woow control.

The strike today tied up nearly everything, even Havana's ever-blooming cafés being closed, the waiters and cooks having walked out. All restaurants were closed, and the proprietors of hotels fed their guests on canned goods, waiting on the tables themselves. Not one street car has run since the strike began, and many privately owned automobiles had their tires cut by broken glass scattered through the streets. Shipping continues to be paralyzed, but it is understood that the Government, beginning tomorrow, will use penitentiary convicts in an effort to relieve the congestion at the wharves, and will use army trucks to haul the goods to warehouses.

WHITMAN GIVES UP HOPE.

Has Nothing but Best Wishes for Incoming Governor.

Governor Whitman intends to continue his efforts to have an inspection of the ballots cast in New York City at the last election, although under the decision of the Court of Appeals on Monday he will have to wait until after Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith has received his certificate of election. What the Governor will do in the way of bringing quo warranto proceedings for a recount of all the ballots will depend upon what the inspection of the ballots shows, but it was said that he had abandoned all hope that he would be able to get a recount. The Governor said yesterday:

"At the request of the State Committee and entirely in accordance with law, a motion was made for the inspection of ballots, which is an absolute right of any candidate. This inspection under decision of the Court of Appeals can be had immediately after the granting of the certificate of election by the Board of Canvassers. The State Committee informs me that there is every reason to believe that while such inspection or recount may not substantially alter the result so far as the election is concerned, it will show grave errors, if not serious frauds, which the public and the party are entitled to know, and the committee therefore desires that the inspection shall be had as provided by law. Of course no one can confidently predict what such inspection may reveal.

"There has never been any idea or intention on my part to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the law affecting the matter where I myself might be concerned, although I think it is clearly evident that some radical changes in the Election law should be made in the public interest. Mr. Smith will receive the certificate of election to which he is clearly entitled on the returns of the election inspectors, and he may be sure that I shall do all in my power to make his induction into office agreeable. I have nothing but the best wishes for the Governor of New York."

Suicide After Son's Death.

The body of James J. Deasy, employed in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, was found yesterday in the South Lake in Prospect Park, with a bullet wound in the mouth. A revolver, from which one shot had been fired, was in Deasy's pocket. At the home of Deasy, 487 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, the police were told last night that he had disappeared on Sunday, apparently affected by mental stress because of a notice he had received from the War Department telling of the death of his soldier son in France. The police then reported his death to be suicide.

TIFFANY & Co.

DIAMONDS
SQUARE, ROUND, MARQUISE AND PEAR SHAPES

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Order
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T
Copies of Model Gowns and Suits Made to Order
At Very Moderate Prices

Special
Evening Gowns Made to Order from exclusive Models in various Materials.
95.00 and 135.00
(FOURTH FLOOR)

Children's
Mocha Mittens
One Dollar

For little children up to five years old.
Fleece-lined gray mocha of exceptional quality—
So soft and durable—
So warm and "comfy"—
So easy to slip in the littlest Christmas stocking—
And so little in price that even the youngest mother will perceive the big value.
Only 2 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves
400 FIFTH AVE.

The smooth rich flavor of a cup of
INSTANT POSTUM
is one of its best advertisements

Much like coffee in appearance and aroma, Postum is absolutely free from the drug *caffeine.*

And besides this merit, its convenience, economy and practical usefulness make it *the ideal all-meal drink for all the family.*

"There's a Reason"

JOHN FORSYTHE
20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's Exclusive Furnishings

An Opportunity to Purchase Men's Holiday Gifts of a Practical Character, at a Man's Store.

At Price Concessions That Are Extraordinary

Forsythe Shirts of Woven Madras
The materials are an extra fine quality Madras, usually found in shirts that sell for $2.50 & $3.00. Laundered and soft cuffs. 1.65

Fibre Silk Shirts
Satin Striped Madras Shirts
Reduced to 2.95
Made of Pure Fibre Silk or finest Satin Striped Madras in attractive patterns.
Formerly to $5.00

Extra Heavy Quality Silk Shirts
Reduced to 4.95
Extra heavy quality Silks in novel and exclusive designs and colorings.
Formerly $6.50

Shirts of Highest Grade Silk
Imported and Domestic Crepe de Chine Silk and heavy Silk Broadcloth. Exquisite color effects. Including some of the finest shirts.
Formerly $10.50 7.85

Fine Neckwear; *Ideal Holiday Gifts*

Our neckwear is distinctive and exclusive and designed for men of good taste and refinement; no Xmas gift can delight a man more than a Forsythe Cravat.

Neckwear
65c
Formerly $1.00 & $1.50
Exclusive designs. Neckwear of this character is rarely offered at so low a price.

Neckwear
95c
Formerly $1.50 & $2.00
Extra heavy Imported and Domestic Silks in exclusive designs of an unusual character.

Neckwear
Hundreds of Distinctive Cravats made of luxurious silks, both imported and domestic, in exclusive and extremely attractive color effects.
Formerly $2.50 & $3.00 1.65

Silk Neckwear
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50 1.35

Silk Neckwear
Formerly $3.50 2.35

Particular Attention Paid to Women Xmas Shoppers

Unusual Opportunity
For United States Manufacturer
In Canada

Canadian concern with large manufacturing facilities and ample capital having successfully concluded large war contracts aggregating over $50,000,000 is considering the manufacturing of a commercial product for Canada and export markets, desires to associate with substantial American manufacturer with a view of developing the above markets.

Factory Buildings are new and modern in construction and admirably suited for any class of manufacturing. The buildings, having a floor space of approximately 350,000 square feet, are well located in the City of Toronto and fully served with railroad sidings. The plant is situated in the hub of an unlimited high-class labor market.

Highest credentials showing exceptionally successful manufacturing career will be furnished. Attention will only be paid to enquiries from principals representing established manufacturing businesses. All correspondence will be treated in strict confidence.

Parties interested may communicate with Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago, or Bank of Nova Scotia, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

8,000 MORE TROOPS ARRIVE IN HARBOR

Soldiers from Five Transports Debark, the Adriatic Awaiting Accommodations.

BRING 1,000 WOUNDED

Red Cross Committee Distributes Comforts on the Piers to the Returned Fighters.

SMALLEST SOLDIER HERE

Elmer Dover, Weight 90 Pounds, Tells of His Experiences as a Courier in Argonne Forest.

Through a driving rain, which at times turned to hail, five transports came up the harbor yesterday filled to their capacity with wounded and convalescent American soldiers, aero construction squads from the training camps in England and sailors of the United States Navy who have been serving in the seaplane bases along the coast of France. There were about 8,000 officers and men on the five troopships, of whom about 1,000 were wounded during the recent fighting at Cambrai, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel and other places where the American troops had been on the firing line.

Notwithstanding the bad weather and the penetrating wind, the police boat Patrol went down the bay with Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, and other members of the welcoming committee on board to greet the returning men. The band of the Patrol played "Home, Sweet Home," followed by popular airs, and accompanied the troopships to their piers. The American Red Cross staff, with band, were waiting at each pier, and their workers were ready with baskets containing cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate, and other comforts to go on board and distribute the gifts among the men directly the gangway was lowered.

The first to reach her pier at Hoboken was the American transport Kroonland with nearly 2,000 wounded and convalescent soldiers on board, after being anchored all night at Quarantine. Next came the transport Tenadores, with nearly 1,600 soldiers, the Calamares with 1,500 officers and men of the United States Navy; the Ascanius with 1,500 officers and men from the training camps in England, and finally the White Star liner Adriatic, with 2,100 officers and men, also from the training camps in England.

Welcomers Kept Busy.

All the accommodations at the base hospitals and in Camp Merritt and Camp Mills had been taken up by the four preceding transports, so those coming on the Adriatic had to remain on board for the night. The vessels followed each other so fast that the members of the Welcoming Committee on the Patrol had to keep constantly moving up and down the harbor to greet them all.

Many of the soldiers on the Kroonland were New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, but the majority were members of the 76th New England Division commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Dank. Here are a few of their experiences told modestly by the men themselves:

Private Julius J. Mandell, of 982 Union Avenue the Bronx, and a member of Company L, of the 26th Infantry was severely wounded on Oct. 4 in an attack in the Argonne forest. His company charged and took the enemy machine gun posts hidden among the trees at the point of the bayonet. The hand to hand fighting was very fierce, he added, on both sides and quarter was neither asked nor given.

"We spared one of the enemy that day because she was a woman dressed in soldier's uniform," Mendell continued. "There were six to nine of the enemy at each of these hidden gun nests and our rifle fire was getting them pretty fast. After that we charged them and cleared out those who had escaped the shooting. As two of our men were charging a machine gun nest at the point of the bayonet, one of the supposed soldiers threw up both her arms and called out in English, 'Don't shoot. I am a woman.' We spared her, but a few minutes later she was struck down by a stray bullet, which passed through her lungs."

Wounded on Kroonland.

Major Robert Denning, Jr., of the Marine Corps, who came on the Kroonland, is suffering from three machine gun wounds in the right arm. Colonel F. R. Hunter of the 3d Field Artillery Brigade, 76th Division, saw service at the front from July 4 to Oct. 4, when his right foot and leg were smashed by a bursting shell. The Colonel hopes soon to go to his home at 260 West 261st Street, New York." With him was Captain C. W. Glazebrook of the 12th Field Artillery, who declined to tell about his having been wounded six times and being decorated for rescuing a brother officer from machine gun fire.

Other wounded men on the Kroonland were:

Corporal Rudolph Herzog, 211 Newark Street, Hoboken, attached to Company H, 18th Infantry, with a fractured right leg.

"I got this at Soissons on July 19," he said. "I didn't mind the hit so much, but I was lying out in No Man's Land twenty-four hours before I was picked up."

Captain Walter Camp, son of the well-known Yale coach, of New Haven, Conn., was an intelligence officer of the 28th Division. He fought on the Marne and in the Argonne Forest from July 1 to Sept. 25, where he was both wounded and gassed.

Private William Jacobson, 19 years old, attached to Company D, 23d Infantry, whose home is at 5,528 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and who was wearing three wound stripes, is also the possessor of the D. S. C. He was gassed at St. Mihiel and had his eye pierced at Château-Thierry.

On the Tenadores there were 829 wounded or convalescent who were put on board at Bordeaux. The Captain, George J. Connelly, reported that Private Herbert W. Reed of Company D of the 369th Regiment, Beaumont, Texas, died on Dec. 9 and was buried at sea. There were five soldiers on the Tenadores who were members of the old 69th New York Regiment, now known as the 165th Infantry. They all spoke in high praise of their chaplain, the Rev. Father Duffy. One of them, Jock Cameron of Company M, who was gassed four times, said:

"Father Duffy deserves the greatest credit. He is entirely without fear and would help the boys of the 165th during the hottest fighting. Our chaplain seemed to bear a charmed life. In the Champagne fighting he would pass down the trenches giving the boys absolution before they started going over the top."

Prefer Football to War.

Another hero on the Tenadores was Lieutenant Charles H. Paul of Seattle, Wash., a former football star. He is a member of Company I of the 364th Infantry, and was wounded twelve times, in the Argonne Forest on Sept. 28, and is now able to limp about with a cane. Asked to compare football with war, the Lieutenant smiled and replied: "Well, there isn't much difference." Then he added after a brief pause: "But give me football."

The smallest and youngest warrior returning on the Tenadores was Elmer Dover, 16 years, who ran away from his home at Turtle Creek, East Pittsburgh, to see the fun in France, as he described it yesterday. He weighs only ninety pounds, and as that was not heavy enough to use a bayonet he was detailed to running messages from the front line where telephones were impossible and carrier pigeons could not be used.

He was one of fourteen couriers sent out on Oct. 4 in the Argonne Forest with messages to commanding officers in the front line, and was the only one lucky enough to get through, the others being all shot down on the way. He was hit in the left leg above the ankle by shrapnel, but he bound up the wound and went on until his mission had been accomplished. He carried his dispatch through in nineteen minutes, which his mates on the transport said was a wonderful piece of work.

The transport Ascanius, with 1,500 officers and men from the aero construction camps in England, had to go to the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, to dock because there was no room at Hoboken. Members of the heavy bombing squads said they were all ready to start for Berlin in big machines driven by Liberty motors and escorted by 300 fighting planes when the armistice was signed.

Got U-Boat in Fish Net.

The transport Calamares had fourteen officers and 1,473 navy men from the seaplane and aviation stations along the French coast, who had numerous adventures during the Summer chasing submarines and trying to drop bombs upon them. They told of trapping a big U-boat in one of the little frequented harbors where the water was shallow, and the undersea fighter was caught by the fishermen's nets and held until a destroyer came up and the crew of thirty-five and two officers had to come out and surrender.

The White Star liner Adriatic, commanded by Captain J. B. Ranson, R. N. R., was two days late from Liverpool through the heavy weather. She had 2,000 troops on board from the English camps and no sickness or deaths.

Captain Washizu of the Japanese Army, who has been as an observer at the western front, returned on the Adriatic to take up his post at Washington as Military Attaché.

Among the officers on the Adriatic was Captain Joseph Medill Patterson of Battery B, 149th Field Artillery, who has been at the front a year. His battery was at the second battle of the Marne, the St. Mihiel salient, and in the Argonne Forest. He was gassed in the heavy German attack in the Luneville sector. Captain Patterson is one of the editors of The Chicago Tribune.

Another passenger was Lieutenant J. J. Schieffelin, U. S. N., who was cited by Admiral Sims and the British Admiralty for bombing a German submarine in the English Channel on Aug. 9 from an aeroplane, but he would not talk about it.

Lieutenant Harold S. Vanderbilt, U. S. N., who has been serving six months on a submarine chaser over there, was also on board. The troops on the Adriatic will be landed early today and the hospital ship Mercy will come to her pier this morning and land her 400 wounded soldiers.

WILL NOT SERVE WITH HEARST

Major G. H. Putnam Declines Appointment on Mayor's Committee.

Major George Haven Putnam was one of those appointed by Mayor Hylan on the committee, of which William Randolph Hearst is a member, to welcome home the returning American soldiers from France. Major Putnam yesterday declined to serve on the committee, giving his reason for so doing in the following letter:

Dec. 11, 1918.

Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City.

My Dear Sir: I am appreciative of the compliment of my appointment as a member of the committee that you are organizing to greet our returning boys; but I regret that I am not prepared to accept the appointment. I am unwilling to be associated in any committee with Mr. William R. Hearst, whom I hold to be an undesirable citizen. A man who did what he could to prevent America doing its part in the world's war, and who objected to sending our boys across the Atlantic, ought not to be permitted to have a part in extending a welcome to those boys on their return after the successful accomplishment of their task.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,

Late Major, 176th U. S. Vols.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange protested against the appointment of Mr. Hearst as a member of the committee and sent a copy of their protest to the Mayor. It read in part:

"Such an appointment, in our opinion, is most inappropriate, in view of Mr. Hearst's attitude, as expressed in the public press of the country, regarding the war which has just been won by the Allies and ourselves. Men who have gone through the conflict and made such sacrifices are entitled to better consideration in their welcome home."

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has also protested Mr. Hearst's appointment. At a meeting held in Newark yesterday a resolution was adopted which said: "We, women of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, indignantly protest against that appointment as an affront to our soldiers and sailors and to their families, and an offense to all patriotic citizens of America."

WORK WAITING FOR SOLDIERS.

Shipping Board, Says J. J. Van Buskirk, Can Employ 1,000,000 of Them

Arrangements for the demobilization of soldiers are being pushed in the various camps of the country. At Camp Upton, where the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association have established branch offices, the men may apply for positions after being discharged. J. J. Van Buskirk of the Labor Department said yesterday that the United States Shipping Board would be able to give employment to 1,000,000 discharged soldiers.

At Camp Dix arrangements are being made for the reception of more than 15,000 assigned there for discharge. The detachments from the other camps are composed of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York men. About 1,000 members of the Aero Squadrons left Camp Mills at Mineola last night to be demobilized at various camps. There were 1,450 more arrivals of overseas aero squadrons at the camp yesterday from the Empress of Britain.

CANOPIC REACHES BOSTON.

White Star Liner Lands 1,500 Returned American Troops.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The White Star liner Canopic, escorted by reception boats, containing military and naval authorities and State and city officials, steamed up the harbor early today, amid enthusiastic greetings from shore, and discharged nearly 1,500 soldiers from overseas. The soldiers entrained immediately for Camp Devens, where they will be demobilized. For the most part they are from Western forces, and include aviation units, which have been in training in England.

Major John F. Ruehl was in charge of the troops, which included:

The 211th, 306th, 282d Aero Squadrons and Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the First Handley-Page Aircraft Acceptance Park. There were twenty-six unattached officers. The 211th Aero Squadron had been ordered to embark for France on Nov. 19 for service at the front. When the armistice was signed, the squadron was sent to Liverpool instead for passage home.

Welcome for 105th Artillery.

About 500 relatives of members of the 1st Battalion of the 105th Artillery of the 27th Division at a meeting last night in the 2d Field Artillery Armory, Clermont and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, organized to plan a welcome home for the boys. Mrs. George W. Wingate, wife of Brig. Gen Wingate, commander of the 52d Artillery Brigade, was named Chairman of the committee, while Mrs. DeWitt C. Weld, whose husband is Colonel of the 105th, was appointed Vice Chairman. It was voted to raise $5,000 for the homecoming.

"AN IDEAL OCCUPATION for YOUNG WOMEN"

Do You Know a Young Woman Who Would Like to Become a Telephone Operator?

POSSIBLY you know a young woman who is just leaving her temporary war work position, or who has not been employed but is anxious to have a hand in the important work of readjustment that is coming. If she is an alert, earnest young woman, WHO SMILES OFTEN, we can offer her a pleasant, permanent and profitable position.

The telephone service needs immediately bright, capable young women of the highest character between the ages of 16 and 25, who can qualify for operating work.

To such young women we offer excellent training *with pay*, good, *permanent positions* with *increases in pay at frequent intervals*, the best of working conditions and many opportunities for advancement to higher positions and higher salaries.

All telephone users, especially business concerns, have a direct interest in the recruiting of telephone operators, for the availability of trained forces to meet the growing demands for service during the readjustment period is of great importance in improving the service for all.

Will you help by referring this to young women who might be interested?

APPLICATION DEPARTMENTS:

Manhattan—58 West Houston Street
Miss K. M. Schmitt

Brooklyn—81 Willoughby Street
Miss M. T. Murray

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

"AN IDEAL OCCUPATION for YOUNG WOMEN"

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Another Half-Price Sale of Military Goods

In which much additional merchandise has been secured.

CIVILIANS, TAKE NOTICE!

Officers' Serge Suits,	$65.00.	Now $32.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$39.75.	Now $19.88
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
U. S. Regulation Cotton Khaki Suits (privates),	$9.00.	Now $4.50
U. S. Navy Raincoats (blue),	$35.00..	Now $17.50

Officers' Raincoats and Trench Coats, suitable for civilian wear.

Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings),	$80.00.	Now $40.00
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings),	$65.00	Now $32.50
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings),	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings),	$42.00.	Now $21.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$40.00.	Now $20.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$22.50.	Now $11.25
Mole Skin Heavy Trench Coats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Regulation O. D. Overcoats,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Trench Overcoats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Trench Overcoats,	$35.00.	Now $17.50
Officers' Mackinaws, O. D. Wool,	$28.50.	Now $14.25
Officers' Mackinaws, O. D. Wool,	$25.00.	Now $12.50
Officers' Capes, (rubber),	$9.50.	Now $4.75
Rubber Ponchos, (regulation tan),	$8.75.	Now $4.38
Officers' Leather Puttees—		
$5.00. Now $2.50.	$5.75.	Now $2.88
$7.50. Now $3.75.	$11.75.	Now $5.88
$10.00. Now $5.00.	$15.00.	Now $7.50
Genuine Imported Sam Brown Belts,	$10.00.	Now $5.00
Officers' Barracks Caps,	$5.00	Now $2.50
Officers' Overseas Caps,	$5.00.	Now $2.50
Officers' Rubber Cap Covers,	$1.00.	Now .50
Officers' Hat Cords,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
Privates' Hat Cords, (silk),	.50.	Now .25
Privates' Hat Cords (cotton),	.25.	Now .13
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$8.50.	Now $4.25
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$6.00.	Now $3.00
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$11.75.	Now $5.88

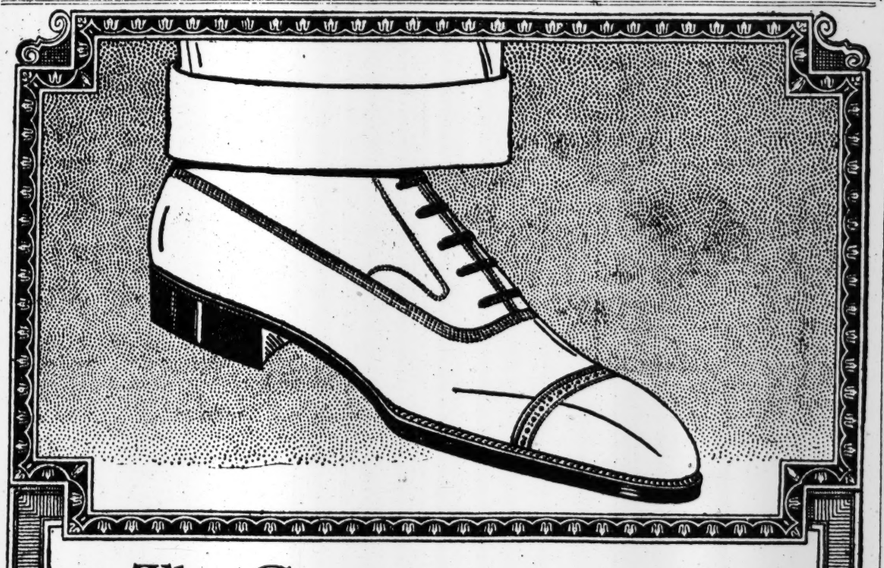
—All Insignia at Half Price—

Wool Sweaters—		
$8.50. Now $4.25.	$4.50.	Now $2.25
$6.50. Now $3.25	$2.95.	Now $1.98
$6.00. Now $3.00.		
Unfilled Kits,	$3.50.	Now $1.25
Unfilled Kits,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
First Aid Kits,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
Housewife Kits,	$1.25.	Now .65
Periscopes,	$8.75.	Now $4.38
Swagger Sticks,	$1.50.	Now .75
Genuine Fox's Puttees, (spiral),	$7.50.	Now $3.75
U. S. A. (spiral) Puttees, (knitted),	$4.00	Now $2.00
Wool Knitted Vests,	$5.00.	Now $2.50
Wool "Regulation" Shirts, Khaki Color—	$7.50.	Now $3.75
	$8.00.	Now $4.00
	$9.00.	Now $4.50
Officers' All-Silk Shirts,	$10.00.	Now $5.00
Officers' Khaki Shirts,	$5.50.	Now $2.75
Cotton Khaki Shirts,	$3.50.	Now $1.75

Everything in the Military Section ½ Price

No C. O. D. No Returns Mail Orders Filled

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor, Military Section



The Crest

Some men choose a shoe like this instinctively. It gives you an exclusive *custom-made* last with new "slope" toe. The best of leathers and the finest of workmanship are possible in this shoe at the price because of the highly concentrated Regal production. The Crest comes in Black Calf-skin, $8.25; and in fine Russia Calf-skin, (illustrated) $8.75

FIND YOUR REGAL STORE

NEW YORK: 81 Nassau St. | 175 Broadway | Broadway at Duane St. | Broadway at 10th St. | Broadway at 27th St. | Broadway at 37th St. | Broadway at 50th St. | St. Nicholas Avenue at 181st St. | 40 W. 34th St., Exclusive Women's Store | 14th St. and 3rd Ave. | 6th Ave. at 21st St. | 40 West 34th St. | 125th St. at 7th Ave. | 2929 Third Ave. | 891-893 So. Boulevard

BROOKLYN: 4 Flatbush Ave. | 1049 Broadway | 1375 Broadway | 357 Fulton St. | 301 Broadway | 466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J. 625 Broad St. | JERSEY CITY 106 Newark Ave.

Regal Shoes for Women, $6.75 to $13.75 Men, $5.50 to $12.00 Children, $3.75 to $6. 0

Onyx Hosiery to Match Regal Shoes

War Thrift Stamps sold in all Regal Stores

REGAL SHOES

B. Altman & Co.

Solid Mahogany Articles

(gifts that will endure)

offer a worth-while suggestion for the thoughtful Christmas shopper.

Quaint, decorative, and always useful, these charming mahogany pieces are certain to be welcomed, wherever they may chance to go. Among them are writing desks; sewing tables that recall Old Colony days; tea wagons and tables; stands for books and magazines; telephone tables and seats; dinner gongs; clocks for hall and mantel; bowls for fruit and nuts; smoking tables, humidors, and other essentials of the smoker's outfit.

Also a large assortment of French Gilt Mirrors

in period styles

All of these articles are assembled on the Fourth Floor.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Present the Very Newest Creation in Late Winter Fashions for Young Women

Misses' Box Coat Suits

as Pictured

at $39.50

¶ A smart and exclusive Winter Suit, with youthful box coat, fastening at chin, with hand-made loops, and finished at bottom with three hand-tailored folds.

¶ The narrow skirt is designed with vent in back, having perfect lines at all times, yet allowing more than usual freedom when walking.

¶ Exquisitely fashioned of Rich Velour de Laine, in Navy Blue, and Algerian Red. Lined with soft silk lining to match and interlined.

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

McGibbon & Co.

3 West 37th St. Handy to Fifth Ave.

Exceptional Values—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs for Christmas Gifts.

Every item represented in our Stocks is Pure Linen.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with Embroidered Initial, half dozen box, $1.75 and upward.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, "Daintily" Embroidered Corners, selected designs, Special Value, only 50c. each.

Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Tape Borders, Embroidered Initial in colors—half dozen in box for $3.

Scalloped and Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets from Madeira, comprising six small and six large Doylies with Centre Piece, all to match, $6.50 set and upward.

Hand Embroidered Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Guest Towels, Moderately Priced

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

is beyond question the one book to send your friends at the Christmas season. It has universal, compelling interest, and at the same time permanent value—a book to be prized for a lifetime. $1.90 net

Translated by CHARLOTTE B. JORDAN. 38th Ed. on Press

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

WORK FOR SOLDIERS PROPOSED BY LANE

Secretary Would Provide Jobs on Irrigation Projects as the Men Come Home.

COULD EXTEND THE FIELD

Development of Swamp and Cut-Over Lands Also Favored—Development of School System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Development of arid, swamp and cut-over lands to provide farms for returning soldiers, improvement of the public school system to provide for Americanization of foreign-born citizens, and education of illiterate mountain white populations and negroes, are big reconstruction problems, Secretary of the Interior Lane says in his annual report, made public today. Schools, he added, should lay more emphasis on teaching trades.

Of immediate importance is the proposal that the Government systematically go about the work of providing work for soldiers on existing irrigation projects in the west. Later, Secretary Lane suggested, more extensive reclamation of waste land should be put under way, and small farms sold to soldiers by the Government on a long-term payment plan.

By systematic Government development of idle lands, said Mr. Lane, there will be provided immediate jobs for these men, labor markets will be protected against possible collapse by being swamped with a surplus of labor, reestablished industries will be supplied with an immediate demand for their products, the movement of population to cities will be checked, many "best proven Americans" will be affixed permanently to agricultural occupations, and great areas of land now neglected and valueless will be brought into use.

"As an immediate program," said the Secretary, "we should first offer an opportunity upon our present irrigation projects for all who wish work at clearing and leveling the land not now cultivated, but for which water is available, or to which water can be brought under the present irrigation system, and that such tracts shall be developed under an appropriate land-settlement plan. This we can do at once and meet whatever labor problem may be immediate.

"As a second step I would urge an appropriation for one or more of the largest irrigation schemes for which surveys are in an advanced state. Concurrently it would seem to me wise to undertake the draining of the most promising project—Government-owned land preferred, but, if privately owned, the land to be bought at an appraisement made by the Farm Loan Board and subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

"There is an alternative method of dealing with private lands which already has the approval of Congress, being incorporated in the reclamation act. Under this a private owner agrees to sell his land to whoever gets the water right at an appraised price as a condition precedent to our undertaking the construction of irrigation work. Under such a plan there would be no difficulty whatever in securing control of any sized bodies of cut-over or swamp lands that might be desired; the Government would not buy the land, but the owner would look to the new settler for the price, and take it on such terms as the Government itself would exact for its own expenditure upon the land. Supplementing this there should be an opportunity given for the co-operation of all the States upon limited tracts which would be dealt with under State control and subject to the closest Federal supervision."

After a soldier has returned to his home, said Mr. Lane, if his old position is not open and he wishes to turn to an independent life, "there would be laid before him a number of projects which the Government had undertaken in the different sections of the country. Let us assume no more than three, one an irrigation scheme, another a drainage project, a third the development of a body of cut-over lands. The one would need to have great dams constructed to impound and divert waters, a hydro-electric plant, miles of canal and tunnel, perhaps, thousands of acres to be cleared and leveled, fenced and broken. This would mean years of work at good wages, work in the open under housing conditions that would seem palatial to the soldier of the trench, and at the end a piece of land on which would be erected a house and barn, a farm home in a group of farm homes. For this he must pay. But already he has received wages out of which he can have saved the necessary first installment on his place of 10 or 15 per cent. The balance with interest he can pay in 40 yearly installments, or earlier if he can."

Mr. Lane estimated that more than one-third, probably nearer one-half, of the American troops in Europe came from farms, and probably would wish to return to the agricultural work. Care should be taken, however, he said, that the Government in selling farms to these men, limit the size and impose restrictions to prevent their being aggregated into great estates.

Turning to the question of cost, Secretary Lane said:

"Would it be unreasonable to ask that we spend in the next two years on these veterans of the great war as much as it cost us to conduct that war for a single week? Would a people that gave out of hand, but of a noble sense of charity, to quasi-public organizations, $500,000,000 for the entertainment and care of these boys hesitate to buy the bonds of this country for a like amount to provide peace work, home work, and homes for these same boys?"

Mr. Lane declared that in the United States there are more than 200,000,000 acres of waste land which can be made into farms.

RULES ON SERVICE STRIPES.

Adjutant General Must Pass Upon Claims for Campaign Badges.

Indiscriminate wearing of service stripes and ribbons by soldiers not entitled to them under the rules of the army has caused the War Department to issue a bulletin to all troops giving the regulations governing service insignia. It is pointed out that all claims to wear service ribbons must be referred to the Adjutant General for a ruling upon eligibility.

"No officer or enlisted man is permitted to wear any campaign badge or ribbon, even if he has taken part in a campaign," says the bulletin, "until he has submitted his claim to the Adjutant General and received special authorization. The badges and their respective ribbons are issued by the Quartermaster Corps after the service of the individual has been verified. Ribbons representing military societies will not be worn with service ribbons.

Gold service chevrons for six months' service in the theatre of opcrations and blue chevrons for periods less than six months are authorised, but a gold and a blue chevron must never be worn together. While fractions of the first six months' service are recognized, after one gold chevron has been awarded a blue stripe is never awarded, but when a second six months' period has elapsed, a second gold chevron is authorized. There is no authorization for the wearing of a gold or silver star above the service chevrons, which is supposed to designate membership in the first 50,000 to disembark overseas."

TO GIVE CITY JOBS TO WAR VETERANS

Civil Service Commission Working on Plans Which Mean Radical Changes in Rules.

DRENNAN FOR RECOGNITION

He Also Suggests Making Citizenship and Service in Army or Navy Ratable Factors.

As a result of suggestions by Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Drennan the commission is now planning a reconstruction program for the purpose of providing as far as possible for the employment in city departments of soldiers and sailors returning to civil life.

Commissioner Drennan's suggestions, if adopted, would bring about radical changes in the present rules and requirements of the commission, and for that reason the Advisory Board, to which the plans were submitted and of which Secretary Charles I. Stengle of the commission is Chairman, has referred them to Thomas C. Murray and Miss May B. Upshaw, assistant chief examiners, to be studied from all angles, civil service and otherwise. When their report is prepared the Advisory Board will take action.

"We have too long deferred recognition of the proposition that military or naval training, whether in time of peace or war, is an asset from the standpoint of discipline that ought to be considered in rating. So, too, we should recognize and rate the time spent in military and naval service during the war and in the war zones as being far more than the same training rendered during peace or during war, but away from the actual seat of war.

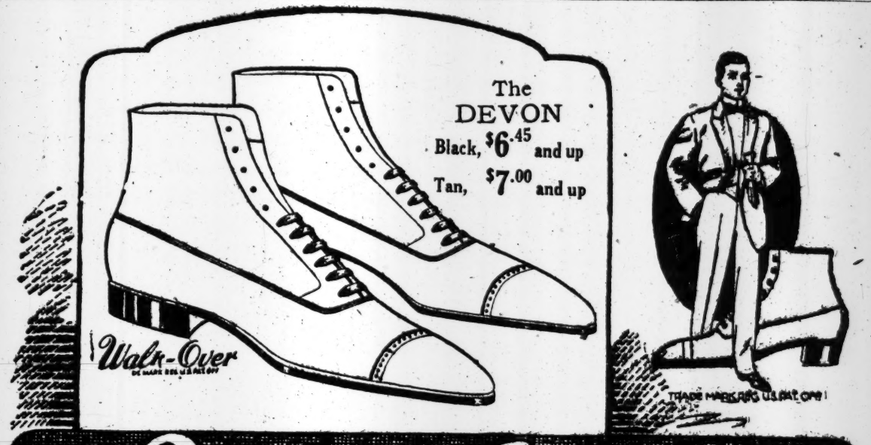
"In addition to the foregoing we ought to inquire as to whether or not a candidate for municipal appointment who has been domiciled in the city for many years is entitled to consideration as being more fit for such a position than he who has but recently taken up his domicile here or is, perhaps, a non-resident of the city at the time of examination.

"Following out the line of thought now suggested, we ought also to take up the consideration of candidates whose past, while not sufficiently discreditable to disqualify them for appointment, has been such as to have occasioned social annoyance; namely, candidates guilty of misdemeanors; candidates constantly at odds with the police; candidates with bad employment records; candidates with bad reputations in their localities, and candidates guilty of serious offenses but whose lives clearly demonstrate that they have turned over a new leaf, but whose appointment to public service in preference to candidates against whom nothing can be said constitutes a distinct injustice to reputable citizens."

Commissioner Drennan then suggested that the question of making citizenship a ratable factor be considered, and outlining a plan of that sort he suggested that all applicants have a fixed percentage of 10 per cent. to which would be added 1 per cent. for each month spent by the candidate in service during the war, at the seat of war, the total not to exceed 15 per cent, and one-half of 1 per cent. for every year spent in the National Guard or for every six months in the army and navy during peace or during the war, but not at the seat of war, the total not to exceed 5 per cent. The third addition is 1 per cent. for each year domiciled in New York City, the limit being 5 per cent.

As deductions from the fixed percentage, Commissioner Drennan suggests 10 per cent. for each offense for conviction of a misdemeanor within five years of the filing of the application, and 5 per cent. for each conviction more than five years before. A deduction of 25 per cent. is suggested for a conviction of an offense grater than a misdemeanor within five years, and 15 per cent. for more than five years before. He suggests that 10 per cent be deducted for "bad reputation" as evidenced by arrests, discharges by former employers, and evil repute in the neighborhood.

Commissioner Drennan urges that similar consideration be given the cases of women who render as great services as the men of the army and navy, and that candidates who have arrived at the voting age and exercised the right to vote be given some credit for it. He thinks that consideration might well be given those who have rendered public service on draft boards, for charitable organizations and along other patriotic or altruistic lines.



Walk-Over SHOES

Young Man, Are You Known as a Good Foot-Dresser?

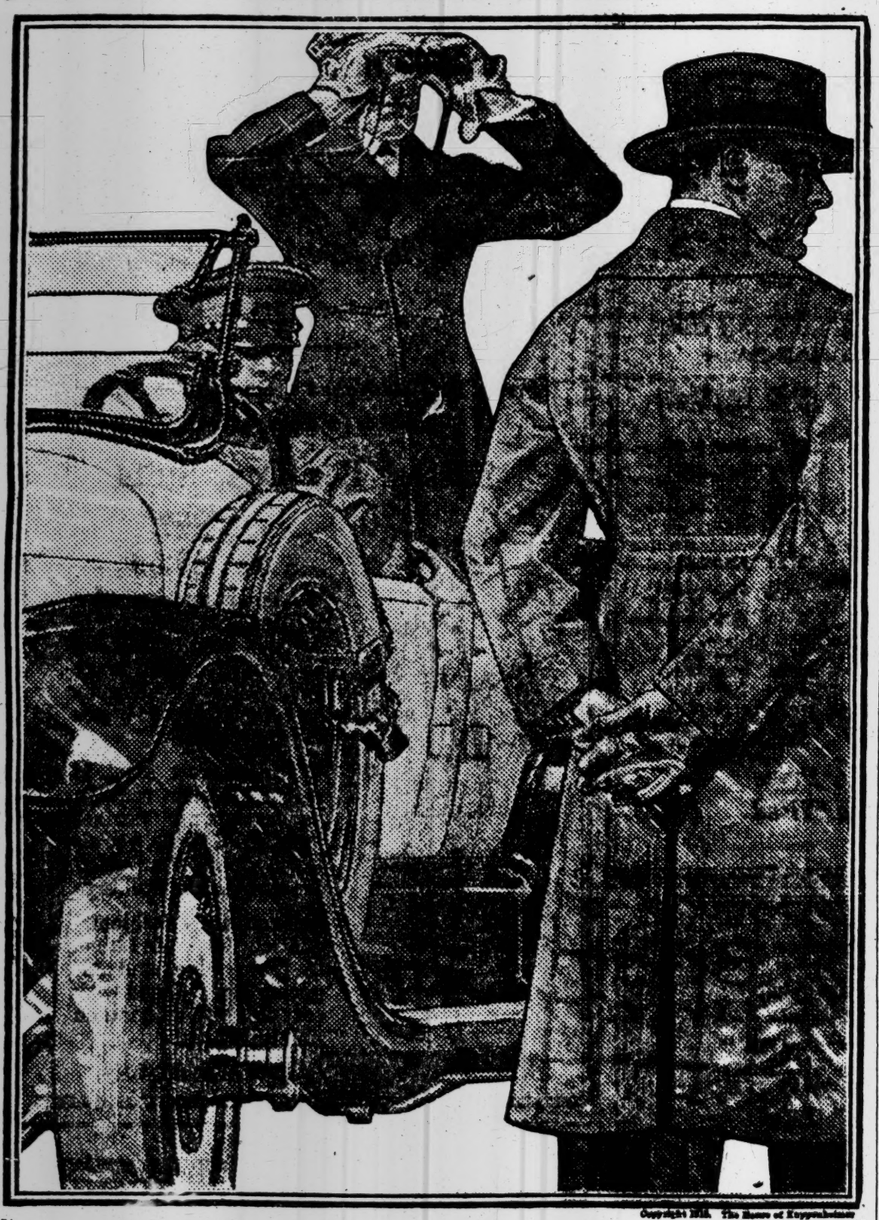
Note the heel of this shoe. It has just the number of lifts men who know what's-what demand.

Note the toe. It draws in and drops to just the tapering point the fellows pick out whose shoe taste you admire.

Note the tip. Lots of length to give balance to the narrow toe. A thin, racy last, yet comfortable, and with real, honest-to-goodness style. You'll have to have it. It looks *right* with the rest of your outfit.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES

New York City: 179 Broadway; 150 Bowery; 1178-75 B'way; 252 W. 125th St.; 1439 Broadway; 622 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn: 1855 Broadway; 585-7 Fulton St.; 5406 Fifth Ave
Bronx: 857 Melrose Ave.
Newark, N. J.: 795 Broad St.
Yonkers, N. Y., 7 N. Broadway
Paterson, N. J., 181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.



THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

THE Greatest Overcoat Manufacturing Organization in America has maintained its standards during the War period, in spite of fabric shortages and labor difficulties, and, of course, continues to maintain them now, during the period of reconstruction. Their way of selling and of serving, and our way, too, is to concentrate on quality, for waste and extravagance lie only in the high cost of cheap clothing, and not in the cost of good clothes. Buy for this Winter a warm Kuppenheimer Overcoat or Ulster in one of the seven Brill stores. Coats that were purchased by us before top prices were reached, and which cannot be equalled for value.

Overcoats $30 to $80—Suits $30 to $60

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway
1456 B'way, at 42d St. Broadway, at 49th St.
47 Cortlandt Street 125th St., at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Call, Write or Phone for the Kuppenheimer Style Book

SOUTH AMBOY EXPLOSION

October 5th and 6th! The giant T N T plant at South Amboy was blown to atoms. Eight thousand homeless. Eight thousand hungry—and then the dread influenza added to the misery.

The Red Cross was on the job before daybreak.

Mayor Kerr said: "The prompt arrival of the Red Cross Forces .... came as a burst of sunshine in the darkness."

* * *

The work of the Red Cross must go on. It *will* go on.

This magnificent organisation must be maintained to meet the disasters of the future as it has met the disasters of the past.

In addition, the Red Cross will face tremendous demands for the work of social welfare in homes blighted by the world war, both here and abroad.

Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, Dec. 16 to 23.

This space is paid for by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

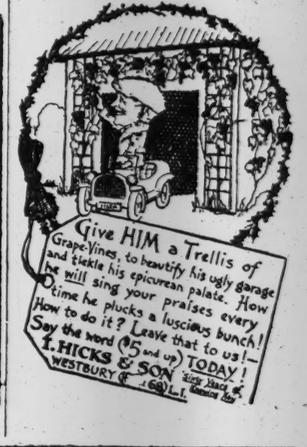
More Money to Lend

We are prepared to accept a limited number of mortgages of $30,000 or under in Manhattan and the Bronx and $10,000 or under in Brooklyn.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
359 Fulton St., Jamaica


Give HIM a Trellis of Grape-Vines, to beautify his ugly garage and tickle his epicurean palate. How he will sing your praises every time he plucks a luscious bunch! How to do it? Leave that to us! Say the word ($5 and up) TODAY!
T. HICKS & SON
WESTBURY, L.I.

GIFTS

USEFUL ARTICLES

SURE TO BE APPRECIATED

A Pyralin Toilet Set, Some Perfume or Candy for sister or sweetheart.

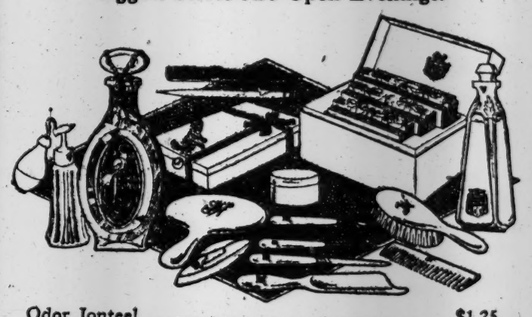
A Shaving Outfit, a Camera or Cigars for your own or someone else's brother.

A Thermos Carafe or a Sterno Outfit for the Housekeeper.

Something appropriate at the right price for everyone, at Liggett's.

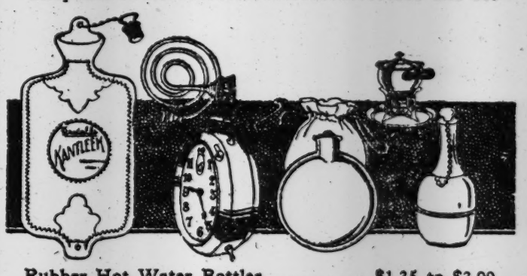
SHOP IN COMFORT QUICK SERVICE

Liggett Stores Are Open Evenings.



Odor Jonteel	$1.25
Perfumes (Domestic or Imported)	50c to $7.50
Perfume Atomizers	65c to $5.00
Waterman Fountain Pens	$2.50 to $10.00
Fine Stationery in Holiday Boxes	60c to $1.75
Candy—Holiday Packages	60c to $3.00
Toilet Waters (Domestic or Imported)	50c to $5.00
Pyralin Toilet Articles—	
Brushes	$2.00 to $7.25
Mirrors	$1.25 to $9.00
Combs	35c to $1.50
Puff Boxes	85c to $6.00
Sets	$5.75 to $16.75

Cameras and Kodaks	$2.00 to $25.00
Eveready Flashlights	75c to $4.50
Ingersoll Watches	$1.65 to $8.50
Twinplex Stroppers for Gillette Blades	$5.00
Safety Razors—	
Gillette, Gem, Autostrop, Eveready	$1.00 to $12.00
Cigars—Boxes of 25 and 50	$1.75 to $10.00
Cigarettes	Packages of 50, 65c up; 100, $1.30 up
Pipes	50c to $3.00
Tobacco	Half Pounds, 68c up; Pounds, $1.25 up
Shaving Brushes	50c to $8.50
Traveling Kits	$2.25 to $7.50
Sealpackerchiefs	25c and 50c



Rubber Hot Water Bottles	$1.35 to $3.00
Metal Hot Water Bottles	$1.50 to $4.00
Thermos Bottles	$2.25 to $6.25
Thermos Carafes	$4.75 to $10.00
Alarm Clocks	$1.50 to $3.50
Sterno Cooking Outfits	65c to $3.00
Bath Sprays	98c to $4.00

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

Shopping is Hard Work

The crowding—waiting—eye-straining—the miles of aisles—every minute the tension increases.

A glass of Borden's Malted Milk irons out the day's wrinkles and sends you home relaxed. Reviving, satisfying food-and-drink—any flavor—any fountain.

Insist on Borden's—the Improved Malted Milk.

Borden's MALTED MILK

TWO IN BAFF CASE FREED BY THE COURT

Their Sentences Are Suspended and They Will Testify for the State.

SEEK HIGH CONSPIRATORS

Prosecutors Aim to Reach the Hirers of Gunmen Who Slew the Poultry Dealer.

The determination of the court and the special prosecutors to reach some twenty-five additional plotters in the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer who was killed on Nov. 24, 1914, was indicated yesterday when two men implicated, one of whom had been in the death house at Sing Sing Prison, were released on suspended sentences so that their evidence might be used to convict the "men higher up" in the murder conspiracy. This gives the State three witnesses, each of whom is said to have personal knowledge of some important phase of the crime.

The extraordinary trial term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which Governor Whitman authorized for the special prosecution of the suspects in the Baff shooting, was convened yesterday by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, who said:

"The important thing is to convict the men who hired the gunmen that did the shooting."

Deputy Attorney General Becker and Special Deputy Attorney James O'Malley believe they now have uncovered the hidden features of the conspiracy, which was carried out by hired assassins, and that the evidence will be sufficient to convict the ringleaders. All of the suspected men are under surveillance and numerous arrests are expected within a few days.

One of the State's witnesses is William Simon, alleged to have been the collector or custodian of the murder fund. He was released from the Tombs Prison on his own recognizance a few days ago. The two other chief witnesses will be Giuseppi Archiello and Moses Rosenstein. They were arraigned yesterday and freed on suspended sentences. These two men and Simon are under police guard, at their own request, because of their fear of the murder gang.

Archiello had been convicted of murder for complicity in the Baff case and had been in prison three years, half of which time he spent in the death house. The court granted him a new trial on newly discovered evidence, but he waived this trial and offered to plead guilty to attempted murder. This offer was accepted and it was upon this plea that sentence was suspended. The new evidence obtained by his attorney, W. R. Deuel, shows, it was said, that Archiello did not fire at Baff. He was 19 years old at the time of the shooting.

Rosenstein had been a witness for the prosecution against Joseph Cohen, who is under death sentence in Sing Sing as one of the instigators of the murder of Baff. Rosenstein had pleaded guilty to manslaughter although his attorney, Robert E. Manley, told the court that Rosenstein had no part in the plotting or in the actual assassination, but had "raised his hat" as a signal to the gunmen who were lying in wait for Baff.

FAVORS TAX CHANGES.

Wiltsie Suggests Delinquents Be Given Four Years to Redeem Land.

Charles H. Wiltsie, said to be the largest tax lien buyer in the country, volunteered testimony yesterday in the tax sale investigation that is being held before Magistrate Healy in the Municipal Term Court. He said he thought there should be a four-year period for the redemption of property instead of one year because no "shark" would wait four years to get a big profit. He also said that sales should be intelligently and properly advertised, and that there should be a fixed penalty for delinquency in tax paying instead of the delinquents being at the mercy of an unscrupulous, grasping buyer.

"A sale should be held annually, say in November or December. The County Treasurer thereby would have his money in hand at the end of each fiscal year and be able to meet the county's budget. Ultimately this would result in prompt tax payments by citizens. Where property is sold once in two or three years delinquency is encouraged. Taxes should be paid but once a year instead of twice.

"As to penalties for the non-payment of taxes, there should, first, be no interest charge. The parcels should be put up at auction with 15 per cent. of the amount of the unpaid tax the maximum unit. At the end of the first six months this penalty would be increased another 15 per cent., and from then on increases would be made until at the end of the first three years the penalty would amount to 90 per cent. of the tax. The fourth year the penalty would double, making it 180 per cent. The buyer could then either accept a county deed or foreclose his lien, thereby giving the former owner his day in court."

Mr. Wiltsie said he bought on an average of 30,000 parcels of land a year and employs thirty clerks in his office at Rochester. His suggestions, it was said, would be embodied in a report of the committee recommending a change in the present tax laws.

WILSON AIDS RELIEF FUND.

Calls on People to Subscribe $30,000,000 for the Near East.

The Executive Committee of the Near East Relief Commission, 1 Madison Avenue, announced yesterday plans to raise a fund of $30,000,000 in January to aid the suffering people of Western Asia, where cholera has broken out to add to the horrors left in the wake of the Turkish armies. The following appeal by President Wilson was issued:

The White House, Washington.

For more than three years American philanthropy has been a large factor in keeping alive Armenian, Syrian, Greek, and other exiles and refugees of Western Asia. On two former occasions I have appealed to the American people in behalf of these homeless sufferers, whom the vicissitudes of war and massacre had brought to the extremest need. The response has been most generous, but now the period of rehabilitation is at hand. Vastly larger sums will be required to restore these once prosperous, but now impoverished, refugees to their homes than were required to sustain life in their desert exile.

It is estimated that about 4,000,000 Syrian, Greek, and other war sufferers in the Near East will require outside help to sustain them through the Winter. Many of them are now hundreds of miles from their homeland. The vast majority of them are helpless women and children, including 400,000 orphans.

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East is appealing for a minimum of $30,000,000 to be subscribed from Jan. 12 to 19, 1919, with which to meet the most urgent needs of these people.

I, therefore, again call upon the people of the United States to make even more generous contributions than they have made heretofore to sustain through the Winter months those who, through no fault of their own, have been left in a starving, shelterless condition, and to help re-establish these ancient and sorely oppressed people in their former homes on a self-supporting basis. WOODROW WILSON.

Dr. Dutton declared that advices from workers in the Far East indicated that reports of Turkish atrocities were being confirmed, and added that starvation had become so common that "heroic men and women who have strained every energy to save lives now have the unthinkable task of picking out those who shall perish."

CHURCH WORK AFTER WAR.

Catholic Library Association Hears a Talk on Schools.

The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon delivered a lecture on "American Catholics and Social Work After the War" yesterday at Delmonico's, under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association. Churchmen in this country, he said, have been slow to grasp the importance of social work problems to be solved after the war, or to realise that now is the time to make preparations and take a stand in regard to expansions which will come with peace. He thought Catholics should consider the industrial difficulties which will arise from the viewpoint of labor as well as of the capitalists, but should chiefly pay much immediate attention to the educational problems.

He pointed out that many schools and universities in this country had been founded on "Prussian ideas," and he asserted that the tendency was growing, more and more, to fashion our educational system after the German. For the last fifteen years, he said, America had been emulating the Prussian methods. Now the country's school system was trying to fashion itself under the control of a Federal Board of Education in Washington, which to him meant a movement to do away with private schools.

Dr. McMahon contended that the effort to centralize education would have a disastrous influence upon the morals of the coming generations. "We will have another war," he said, "if God is to be kept out of our schools, and it will have its reflex in the industrial work of this country." The speaker concluded by saying that the people of America had risen magnificently to the support of the Red Cross, but that they had forgotten that the Red Cross was "a symbol of another cross."

BAKER PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY'S GRIT

"Never a Whimper Did I Hear," Says Secretary of His Visit to France.

"THE FITTEST TO FIGHT"

And Then He Asks What This Nation is Going to Do for Them in Days of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 11.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was the principal speaker at the joint session of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the Hardware Jobbers' Association, held today in the Marlborough-Blenheim. Mr. Baker paid tribute to the cheerfulness and grit of the American soldier, and praised industry for the way it had stood back of the troops.

"It would make every American's heart swell with pride," said Mr. Baker, "if he could see the American soldier in France as I saw him. He is young, smooth shaven, tanned, virile in health, and lithe, always animated by the inspiration of his ideals, and sometimes grimy, for they were billeted everywhere, always in a manner that would cause the least inconvenience to the French people whom they were living among. I found that the American soldier is always a gentleman. When we saw him at home in the factory, or the grain field, we never suspected what were his thoughts. It required the composite army to develop the spirit which has knitted the American people closer together and made each section better acquainted with each other."

He told a story of an incident that happened while his train was halted near a rest camp. A grimy soldier, who he ascertained, had been living in the woods with his command for a month, stuck his head in the window and remarked, "This is pretty soft for you." The War Secretary replied, "Would you change places?" "Not on your life," was the instant reply. That, he said, gives you an insight of the feelings of the soldiers of America. Nothing had impressed him more than the prevailing cheerfulness.

"Whether I saw the soldier who romped across No Man's Land, the same individual recovering in a hospital, on the march, or at drill, he was cheery, happy, brave, and knew what he was in France for and the object of the war," he said. "It was truly a smiling army. Never did I hear a complaint; never a whimper.

"America loved this army and was solicitous for its welfare. There were evils which many thought were inescapable; there were dangers and perils from which they could not be spared, but we owe to the co-operation of the communities and to their organizations the record that a different story is told. We hid our faces from the evils, yet the high patriotism of the nation won in this contest. Ours is a composite army, of all peoples, and it became the fittest army to fight, the fittest to live, and the fittest to become good citizens that ever trod the earth.

"It has performed its duty, made its sacrifice. Now what are we going to do for them? I never lost courage or confidence, but I at times contemplated the sacrifices that were demanded of the soldiers and wondered why it should be. These men don't want to be coddled; they don't like it. The only time the soldier had retreated in France was when I was introduced to men who had won the service trophies for gallantry. When they were before me and their acts were recounted tears came into their eyes, abashed, and some of them actually ran away. When they return they will tell the stories of the campaigns and their personal experiences, and they will be thrilling and will not only glorify the soldiers but also the American nation."

CHARGED WITH BANK THEFT,

M. W. Chapin of Phoenix National, in Hartford, Arrested.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Merrick W. Chapin, assistant cashier and paying teller of the Phoenix National Bank of this city, was arrested today charged with embezzlement of $44,000. United States Commissioner Carroll held him in $5,000 bond for the United States District Court. The arrest was made on complaint of Daniel C. Mullooney, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Boston Federal Reserve District.

Mr. Chapin is 48 years old, entered the American National Bank as a runner thirty years ago, was promoted from time to time, and when the American was merged with the Phoenix Bank in 1912 he was made assistant cashier.

President L. P. Broadhurst said after the arrest that Chapin's bond gave the bank ample protection.

Girl Indicted for War Plot.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Ira J. O'Malley, an aeronautical engineer, and Miss Anna Dorin, a stenographer, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today for conspiracy to obtain information about aircraft construction used in the national defense. Miss Dorin was employed in an automobile plant in Detroit, and is accused by the Government of having forwarded to O'Malley in Chicago plans for the Liberty motor.

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That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes
Bent Bones
That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
EDUCATOR SHOE®
Unless branded on sole it is not an Educator

"This Way Out" For Frantic Feet

CORNS, callouses, bunions, ingrown nails, fallen arches—are the things that make feet frantic. They belong to pointed shoes.

Educator Shoes—broad-toed, comfortable—"let the feet grow as they should." They make happy, healthy feet.

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Put on a pair today. Have the whole family get them.

There is no protection stronger than the famous EDUCATOR trademark. It means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE®

White Buck Button Educator For Children

"Tourgeniff

himself could not more perfectly have epitomized the story of the Russian counter-revolution," says the "New York Tribune" of

The City of Trouble

Petrograd Since the Revolution

BY MERIEL BUCHANAN

Daughter of the British Ambassador to Petrograd.

With a Preface by Hugh Walpole

$1.35 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST. NEW YORK

1852
W.L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
W.L. DOUGLAS FREQUENTLY WORKED 18 TO 20 HOURS A DAY, RETURNING TO HIS FACTORY NIGHTS AFTER DAYS SPENT IN BOSTON BUYING LEATHER AND SELLING SHOES.
STAMPING THE RETAIL PRICE ON THE BOTTOM AT THE FACTORY PROTECTS THE WEARER AGAINST UNREASONABLE PROFITS.
W.L. DOUGLAS $5.00 SHOE

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

BOYS' SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD $3.00 $3.50

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W.L.Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 105 W.L.Douglas stores and over 9,000 W.L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

W.L. Douglas

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 310 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
★2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN

421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—29 East State Street.

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W.L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

The Farmer Receives More Than Five Thousand Dollars a Minute From Swift & Company

This amount is paid to the farmer for live stock, by Swift & Company alone, during the trading hours of every business day.

All this money is paid to the farmer through the open market in competition with large and small packers, shippers, speculators and dealers.

The farmer, feeder, or shipper receives every cent of this money ($300,000 an hour, nearly $2,000,000 a day, $11,500,000 a week) in cash, on the spot, as soon as the stock he has just sold is weighed up.

Some of the money paid to the farmer during a single day comes back to the company in a month from sale of products; much does not come back for sixty or ninety days or more. But the next day Swift & Company, to meet the demands made by its customers, must pay out another $2,000,000 or so, and at the present high price levels keeps over $250,000,000 continuously tied up in goods on the way to market and in bills owed to the company.

This gives an idea of the volume of the Swift & Company business, and the requirements of financing it. Only by doing a large business can this company turn live stock into meat and by-products at the lowest possible cost, prevent waste, operate refrigerator cars, distribute to retailers in all parts of the country—and be recompensed with a profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to have any noticeable effect on the price of meat or live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Ten Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager

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Sweetness.... Without Sugar

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—and there are lots of other good things in that food—

GRAPE-NUTS

among them, its "ready-to-eat" and "no-waste" qualities which mark to-day's good housekeeping.

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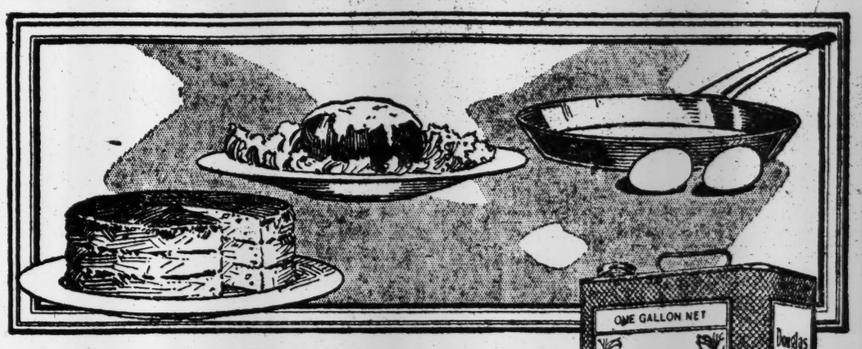

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Than Olive Oil for Salads
Than Butter for Shortening
Than Other Fats for Frying

This new salad and cooking oil is made from the heart of corn. It is delicious—nutritious—economical. Its value is unlimited—use Douglas Oil for every culinary purpose.

It makes the best salads. You will like it better than olive oil without considering its cost, which is much less.

There are no tricks in the use of Douglas Oil for shortening. Just stir it into the sugar as you would butter, but only use two-thirds as much.

ONE GALLON NET
Douglas Oil
Made from the Heart of the Corn alone
For Best Salads and Better Cooking
DOUGLAS COMPANY
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA U.S.A.

Douglas Oil

Watch for the ad with the coupon and get a 50-cent Recipe Book Free.

Douglas Oil is the final triumph in frying fats. It makes everything you fry more digestible and much daintier. It doesn't absorb flavors or odors, so can be used again and again.

Ask your dealer for Douglas Oil. If he hasn't it in stock, insist that he get it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DOUGLAS COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S. A.
Producers of Foods From Corn

DOUGLAS COMPANY, 15 Park Row, New York City. (9a)

CASUALTIES REPORTED TO DATE IN GEN. PERSHING'S FORCES TOTAL 133,236

3,719 Named in Latest Army Lists Include 567 Dead and 2,610 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 3,719 names, bringing the total so far announced for the army up to 128,419. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 4,817. The total for both the army and the Marine Corps is now 133,236.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 371 killed in action, 106 died of wounds, 15 died of accident, 75 died of disease, 1,044 wounded severely, 967 wounded to a degree undetermined, 579 slightly wounded, and 542 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 11.	Total.
Killed in action	23,955	371	24,326
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	9,246	106	9,352
Died of accident	1,918	15	1,933
Died of disease	13,384	75	13,459
Total	49,235	567	49,802
Wounded	61,856	2,610	64,466
Missing	13,609	542	14,151
Total	124,700	3,719	128,419

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Causa.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALEXANDER, A., 101 W. 38th St.....(MA)
ALFOTH, H.A., 143 Morton Pl., Bronx.(WL)
APPLEBONE, M., 1,218 Evergreen Av.(WU)
ARMSTRONG, W.P., 149 Greene St..Brkn.(WU)
BALLETTA, DONATO, 69 W. 100th St.(WU)
BANTA, L. M., 139 Hopkins St., Bkn..(MA)
BASILE, N., 8,628 17th Av., Brooklyn.(WU)
BAUER, W. C., 2,357 Lyon Av.....(WS)
BECKLING, J., 1,411 Sutter Av., Bkn..(MA)
BERGER, FRED, 1,467 Brook Av.....(WL)
BERNSTEIN, J., 696 Cleveland St., Bkn.(WS)
BERNSTEIN, S., 152 Henry St.....(WS)
BETHANIS, A. C., 685 6th Av.....(WS)
BICKMAN, W. E., 216 E. 85th St.....(WU)
BIGLER, J., 56 2d Av., College Point..(MA)
BINGER, JACK, 520 W. 49th St.....(MA)
BISCARDI, E., 2,024 Hancock St.....(MA)
BLANCHE, M. J., 111 Roosevelt St....(WL)
BLOHN, T.F., 2,567 Decatur Av., Bronx.(DD)
BLOOM, S. G., 611 Chester St., Brklyn.(MA)
BOLOGNETTA, S., 332 E. 61st St.....(WL)
BONANDER, HENRY R., 694 Washington St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
BORGES, LUIS, 902 10th St., B'klyn.....(WU)
BOTTJER, H., 504 E. 91st St.—Corp.....(WS)
BRADY, J. J., 620 50th St., Brooklyn.(WU)
BRENNAN, HAROLD, 1,223 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
BROWN, JOHN, 237 W. 13th St.....(DW)
BROWN, J. T., 99 Bedford Av., B'klyn..(WL)
BULLARD, PETER F., 867 9th Av.....(WL)
BURKHARD, JOHN, 360 38th St.....(KA)
CAHILL, DENIS P., 531 E. 134th St..(WU)
CAMPBELL, A., 366 69th St., Brooklyn.(MA)
CANE, J., 197 Stoc..holm St., B'klyn..(WS)
CANNELL, J., 139 Hopkins St., Bkn..(MA)
CAPOZZOLI, CIRIACO, 2,186 2d Av.....(WU)
CARGILL, FRANK C., 5 Woodhull St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
CARLSON, SANTE, 336 Baltic St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
CARTUISCELLO, HARRY, 801 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
CESTONE, LEWIS, 357 Central Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CHRISTIE, GEORGE A., 72 Johnson St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CIOFFI, V., 472 Carroll St., Brooklyn..(WS)
CLEARY, J., 211 Prospect Pl., B'klyn..(WU)
COHEN, N. F., 76 E. 113th St.....(WU)
COMER, A. A., 116 Newell St., B'klyn..(WL)
CONTI, J., 31 Hopkins St., B'klyn.....(MA)
CONWAY, J. J., 3 South Waverly Av., Rockaway Beach—Corp.....(WS)
COOPER, A., 1,789 Bathgate Av.....(WU)
COOPER, R. M., 1,177 E. 19th St.....(WU)
COPPINGER, W., 401 E. 139th St.....(WL)
COSTANTINO, D. F. 221 E. 107th St..(MA)
COUGHLIN, C. J., 72 E. 106th St.....(WU)
CRAGER, W. H., 726 President St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
CREIGHTON, J., 25 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
CULLINAN, T. J., 359 E. 36th St—Corp.(WS)
CUMMINS, M., 138 North 8th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
DANNENBERG, I., 510 139th St.....(DW)
DAWSON, I., 639 Shepard Av., B'klyn.(WU)
DE GIOVANNI, J., 414 Melrose St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
DEMBKOWSKI, JOSEPH, Rockaway Point—Corp.....(WS)
DEMOND, W. H., 320 E. 53d St.....(WS)
DENOWITZ, J., 25 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
DEVINE, HUGH, 1,117 Madison St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
DICKSON, G. F., 460 E. 184th St.....(WS)
DILIETO, A., 102 Oliver St—Sgt.....(WS)
DOBBS, SAMUEL, 118 Orchard St.....(WU)
DOBKIN, SIDNEY, 884 Columbus Av.....(WU)
DONOHUE, W. E., 1 Liberty St.—Capt.(WS)
DORAN, JAMES, 420 E. 139th St.....(WS)
DOWNEY, J. C., 565 9th St., Bklyn.....(WL)
ERNST, JOHN C., 318 E. 68th St.....(WS)
ESCHENBRENNER, JOHN J., 828 Quincy St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
FAGAN, PATRICK, 1,302 3d Av.....(WS)
FALLACE, WILLIAM F., 934 West 35th St.—Corp.....(KA)
FALLY, M. H. J., 15 Park Row, Room 1817.....(WU)
FARREN, J. A., 827 Fulton St., Bklyn.(WU)
FEELEY, T. A., 23 Warren Place, Brooklyn.....(WL)
FERRETO, FRANCISCO, 224 E. 14th..(WL)
FESSLER, W. E., 422 W. 59th St.....(DA)
FITSICH, WILLIAM, 44 Meeker Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
FISHMAN, WM., 151 Henry St.—Sgt..(WU)
FORGASH, JOSEPH, 422 Brook Av.....(WS)
FOWLER, H. G., 324 New York Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
GAFANOWITZ, R., 534 E. 138th St.....(WS)
GAIER, JULIUS, 33 Montgomery St.....(WU)
GALL, MICHAEL W., 518 Maple St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
GLUCKMAN, ALEXANDER, 856 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.....(WS)
GOEBEL, JOHN C., 2,017 Morris Av..(WU)
GOLDBERG, A. H., 292 E. Broadway..(WU)
GOLDBERG, SAM, 1,575 Madison Av.(WL)
GOODIS, H. F., 2,042 Anthony Av.—Sgt.(WL)
GORE, F. L., 1,467 St. Peter's Av.....(MA)
GORMAN, THOMAS M., 402 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....(WS)
GREENGRASS, CHARLES E., 17 West 10th St.—Maj.....(WL)
GREISMAN, S., 188 Moore St., Bklyn..(WL)
HABER, S. E., 227 Stockton St., Bklyn.(WS)
HARDT, D., 17 Davis St., Long Island City..(WL)
HAROLD, C., 1,121 East Av.....(WS)
HART, ARTHUR E., 411 Ocean Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HAUCK, W. S., 527 61st St., Bklyn.....(WU)
HAVECK, FRANK, 425 E. 74th St.....(WS)
HEALEY, JOHN J., 149 Franconia Av., Flushing.....(WU)
HILL, L., 2 Rector St.—Lt.....(WU)
HODGE, J. F., 43 East 133d St.—Sgt..(WU)
HOFFMAN, E. L., 1,688 2d Av.—Sgt..(KA)
HORENBURG, C. F., 10 Montgomery Av., Tompkinsville.....(DD)
HUBER, W. A., 1,859 Putnam Av..B'lyn.(MA)
HUGEL, E. C., 1,203 Decatur St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HUGGARD, J. J., 51 41st St., Corona..(WS)
HUNT, JOHN H., 854 Blake Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
HUNTER, E., 328 West 59th St.....(WU)
JACOBS, M., 107 East Broadway.....(MA)
JAHOR, E., 564 East 169th St.—Corp.(WU)
JOHNSON, E. S., 393 16th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
JOHNSTON, J. W., 268 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
KADLEC, J. A., 97 West 162d St.—Corp.....(DW)
KAHN, R., 1,135 Broadway.....(WS)
KALL, W. J., 319 Grand St., B'klyn..(MA)
KANOWITZ, A., 830 Hewitt Place.....(WS)
KATSAROS, G., 149 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
KATZ, HARRY, 296 2d St.....(WU)
KATZ, MAX, 453 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
KEEGAN, JOSEPH, 459 Sackett St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
KELLEHER, JOHN J., 11 De Sales Place, Brooklyn.....(WS)
KELSO, WALTER P., 16 Russell Place, Brooklyn.....(WU)
KENNEDY, JOSEPH J., 240 East 49th St.—Sgt.....(WU)
KIERMAN, BERNARD P., 754 1st Av.—Corp.....(WU)
KLEINMAN, PHILIP, 406 Claremont Parkway, Brooklyn.....(KA)
KNELL, CARL C., 1,265 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
KOTHE, JOHN, 750 East 150th St.....(MA)
KOZAK, EUGENE, 200 Astoria Av., Corona—Sgt.....(WL)
KRITCHMAN, FRANK O., 25 Mills St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
LAIPPE, HERBERT J., 531 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
LAKE, ABRAHAM, 59 East 115th St..(WL)
LANGAN, PETER J., 213 Warren St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
LEA, LEONARD H., 602 65th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
LEAHY, RAYMOND D., 558 7th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
LINCKER, WILLIAM, 1,395 Albany Av., Brook'lyn.....(KA)
LIPPERTSHAUER, PHILIP, 678 Grand St.....(WU)
LOEHNER, FREDERICK, 401 Barbey St., Brooklyn.....(DW)
LUCIANO, R., 1,097 Richmond Av., S.I.(MA)
McAULIFFE, J. H., 168 E. 74th St.....(WU)
McCAFFREY, S. J., 1,930 Vyse Av.....(WS)
McCLELLAN, G. B., 345 42d St., Bklyn.(KA)
McCOLE, E., 861 Bergen St., Bklyn.....(WS)
McCORMICK, J.M., 14 W. Fordham Rd.(WU)
McCUE, J. E., 237 N. 7th St., Brooklyn.(WU)
McDERMOTT, T., 880 E. 140th St.....(WU)
MacDONALD, L. K., 252 Vermont St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DW)
McGOWAN, MICHAEL, 2,914 5th Av.....(WS)
McGRAW, C. W., 10th Av. and 36th St—Capt.....(WU)
McGUIRE, JOHN, 305 E. 40th St.....(WU)
McLAMORE, A. J., 633 Park Pl., Bklyn..(MA)
McKAY, C. G., 700 9th Av., Astoria....(WU)
McLARNEY, J. A., 231 E. 34th St.....(WU)
McVAY, J. T., 170 Caldwell Av., Elmhurst.....(WS)
MALERBA, L., 23 St. Edward St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MARALDO, J. A., 239 Washington St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
MARCUS, L. H., 1,054 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
MARSHALLCOWITZ, S., 102 John St..(MA)
MARTIN, WM. N., 138 Hull St., B'klyn—Corp.....(WU)
MATTHIESEN, F. L., 512 W. 47th St.....(DW)
MATHIS, R. Jr., 790 Madison St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
MEAGHER, J. J. Jr., 2,671 Bainbridge Av.—Sergt.....(KA)
MELOS, G. W., 2,375 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.(WS)
MEREDITH, WM. J., 243 E. 94th St..(WL)
MEYER, A. J., 2,810 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn.....(WL)
MITCHELL, JOHN E., Cedarhurst—Lt..(KA)
MOGER, R. F., 600 Central Av., B'klyn.(WS)
MORABITO, C., 41 Sackett St., B'klyn.(MA)
MORLANEY, J., 241 Broadway, Astoria..(DW)
MORTON, S., 60 W. 120th St—Sgt.....(WS)
MOSER, A. T., 999 E. 98th St., B'klyn.(MA)
MOTT, H. E., 142 1st St., Woodhaven—Sgt.....(MA)
MULRAADY, V., 1,369 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.....(WU)
MURPHY, E., 56 W. 105th St.—Corp...(WU)
MURPHY, M., 55 La Way St.....(WU)
MURRAY, J. M., 375 McDonough St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
NAGLER, A. A., 1,677 86th St., B'klyn.(WL)
NEISS, R. A., 560 Riverside Drive.....(DW)
NEUBURGER, A., 118 Union Av., Brooklyn.(WS)
O'CONNOR, P. F., 10 Stone St.—Corp..(WU)
O'DONNELL, W. J., 310 E. 38th St..(WS)
OEIL, HENRY H., 156 1st Av.....(WU)
O'KEEFFE, T., 485 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
O'NEILL, L. E. G., 2,340 E. Aqueduct Av.....(WS)
PARKE, H. T., 1,470 Amsterdam Av.—Sgt.....(WL)
PARSONS, L., 22 William St.—Lt.....(WL)
PEARLMAN, M., 1,415 Franklin Av....(WS)
PEIFFERT, S., 186 Floyd St., Brooklyn.(WS)
PETERSON, CLAES H., E. 45th St.....(MA)
PETRILLO, G., 757 Gates Av., B'klyn.(WU)
PETTIRATO, A., 280 Mulberry St.....(WU)
PHELAN, WALTER F., 884 Macon St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
PHILLIPS, W., 426 E. 139th St.....(WU)
PLAKAKIS, JOHN, 98 James St.....(KA)
POLLACK, W. R., 180 7th Av., B'klyn.(WU)
POLTO, FRANK, 198 Lincoln Av.....(WU)
PORTESI, R., 125 Thames St., B'klyn..(WL)
POWERS, J. J., 91 Luquer St., B'klyn.(WU)
PROKOP, F. C., 815 Buchanan Av., Brooklyn.....(DW)
RANDAZZO, A., 56 Morrell St., B'klyn.(MA)
RASKIN, D. H., 713 E. 175th St.....(WU)
RAUSA, B., 332 E. 107th St.....(WU)
REASIN, W. H., 37 E. 179th St.....(WU)
REILLY, J., 462 Amsterdam Av.....(WU)
RIVITUSO, P., 101 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
ROGERS, C., 454 W. 160th St.....(KA)
ROMANOFF, T., 240 E. 110th St.....(WL)
ROSEN, A. E., 915 Fox St.....(WL)
ROSENBERG, M., 4,101 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.....(MA)
RUBEL, M., 168 Lenox Av.....(WU)
RUBIN, D., 1,623 Douglas St., B'klyn..(MA)
RUVOLO, A. A., 239 Elizabeth St.—Corp.....(WU)
SADOFSKY, P. H., 598 Sackman St.....(WU)
SALADINO, C., 2,864 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SASSEN, F. W., 28 Roswell Place, Woodhaven.....(KA)
SCHAEFFER, F., 989 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SCHISGAL, ABE, 143 Ludlow St.....(WS)
SCHMIDT, J. L., 1,436 73d St., Brooklyn—Mch.....(WS)
SCHUMACHER, W. H., 696 Elton Av—Corp.....(WU)
SCUILLA, CHARLES, 2870 W. 16th St., Coney Island.....(MA)
SEAMAN, ELIAS, 234 W. 11th St.....(WU)
SELZER, SOLLIE, 566 Powell St., Bkln.(WU)
SEMPLINER, S., 447 Keap St., Bklyn..(WU)
SHAPERO, M., 502 E. 142d St.—Corp...(KA)
SHAPIRO, MAX, 1,412 Charlotte St.....(KA)
SHEEHAN, D. A., 209 E. 21st St.....(WU)
SHAINFELD, MAX, 82 E. 1st St.—Corp.(WS)
SIEKLUCKI, JOHN, 749 E. 223d St...(MA)
SILVER, P., 1,579 46th St., Bklyn.—Dgl.(WL)
SISSERMAN, J. L., 1,534 57th St., Bkln.(WL)
SLOVEN, T. H., 389 18th St., Bkln.....(WL)
SOLLISH, HERMAN, 402 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
SOLOMON, LOUIS, 1,692 Park Pl., Bkln.(MA)
SONSIRE, FRANK, 233 N. 5th St., Bkln.(KA)
SORENSEN, N. F., 190½ 8th St., Bkln.—Cook.....(WS)
SPITZFORM, A., 247 Schenck Av., Bkln.(WU)
STARK, F. W., 1,732 Harmon St., Bkln.(DW)
STEIN, BENJ., 511 W. 184th St.—Corp.(WS)
STEINBERG, HERMAN, 276 E. 2d St.(WL)
STEINHAUSER, ALBERT, 206½ St. and Nicholas Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
STEINTHAL, JESSE, 697 W. End Av.(KA)
STOKAR, H., 2,364 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
STRINGHINI, D., 94 Barrow St.....(KA)
SULLIVAN, J. P., 206 Centre St., Bkn.(WL)
SWEETING, J. P., 345 E. 34th St.—Corp.....(KA)
TALAMINI, A., 57 Grove St.....(WU)
TALMAN, RUDOLPH, 1,528 Hoe Av.....(WU)
TAYLOR, H. T., 2,086 Washington Av.(WU)
TEMKIN, E., 279 Bradford St., B'klyn.(WS)
THOMAS, E. C., 538 W. 133d St.....(WL)
THOMPSON, E. F., 1,289 Morris Av....(WU)
TIERNAN, P. J., 300 E. 50th St.....(WU)
TRUSSI, A., 127 7th St., Long Island City—Corp.....(WL)
TULLY, LEO S., 557 Mandis St.....(WL)
TYSON, JOHN J., 322 W. 17th St.....(WU)
UNDERWOOD, H. M., 2,458 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
UROVSKY, N., 948 Freeman St—Corp.(WL)
VOLLKOMMER, F., 1,312 Olmstead Av..(ML)
WARSHINAK, L., 859 220th St.—Corp.(WU)
WAKELY, J. F., 480 Bergen St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
WALSH, J., 471 10th St., Brooklyn..(WL)
WALTERS, C. F., 176 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
WHITAKER, WIRT H., 1,214 Bloor Av., Queensboro—Corp.....(WU)
WHITE, PETER H., 39 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
WIDOM, BENJAMIN, 70 Avenue C....(DD)
WOLCOTT, C., 14 Irving Place.....(WU)
WOLFE, ARTHUR, 14 Irving Place.....(WU)
WOLFE, ARTHUR, Glen Cove—Sgt.....(DD)
WOLFE, H. E., 486 E. 138th St.—Corp.(WU)
WOOD, H. W., 641 Grand Av., Bklyn...(MA)
WOOD, ROBERT F., 70 Watt St.....(WU)
WORRELL, R. H., 311 E. 86th St.....(WU)
ZEGAS, SAMUEL, 158 Avenue C.....(WS)
ZEIKUS, A., 173 Meeker Av., Brooklyn.(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ABT, CHARLES H., West Albany.....(WL)
ALLOW, J., Jr., Medina.....(WU)
ALSHEIMER, J. J., Utica.....(MA)
ANDRUS, CLAIR K., Bolivar.....(DD)
APFEL, E. J., Rochester—Corp.....(WU)
ASHDOWN, ALFRED B., Pine City..(WU)
BAKERS, PERRY, Fairport.....(WL)
BALLING, PETER J., Tonawanda.....(WS)
BARKMAN, AUSTIN, Middleburg.....(MA)
BARONE, PATRICK, Buffalo.....(WS)
BATH, JOSEPH E., Utica—Corp.....(WS)
BECKER, ANTHONY G., Laurens.....(WL)
BEERLY, JOHN P., Rochester.....(WU)
BERNZ, LORENZ A., East Hartford—Sgt.(WS)
BLADERGROEN, F. H., Rochester.....(WU)
BLAKE, HAROLD, Glen Park.....(WS)
BONVILLE, A. J., Amsterdam.....(WU)
BRADY, CHARLES R., Sardinia—Mch..(WU)
BROWN, LYNN R., Allegany—Corp.....(FS)
BULLOCK, CHARLES B., Oswego.....(WS)
BUNISKI, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WS)
CALLAHAN, R. F., Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
CANNON, P. W., Mount Vernon.....(WS)
CARMER, CHARLES R., Newfane.....(DW)
CARTAGLIO, DONATO, Rochester.....(WS)
CEIGLER, ELLIOTT, Oneida.....(WU)
CENTER, LOREN W., Nunda.....(WS)
CERONE, DOMINIC, Yonkers.....(WS)
CHURCHILL, F. G., Locke—Corp.....(KA)
CIANCIULLI, G., New Rochelle.....(WL)
CIERI, ATTELIO, Endicott.....(WS)
COAN, LAMONT H., Jamestown.....(WL)
COE, ORLET F., Syracuse.....(WU)
COHEN, AUSTIN, Clark Mills—Corp..(WU)
COLSON, C. W., Hornell—Sgt.....(WL)
CORNELL, WILBUR A., Ocean Side..(WS)
CORONTO, T. V., Rosebank—Sgt.....(WU)
CORSO, SAMUEL, Syracuse.....(WU)
COYNE, PHILLIP, Elbridge.....(WU)
CRAMER, EDWARD F., Troy.....(WS)
CRAMER, GEORGE J., Buffalo.....(WS)
CROAD, HARRY, Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
CROWE, VINCENT F., Buffalo—Sgt..(WU)
CUMMINS, EVERETT F., Buffalo.....(WL)
DAILEY, FRED L., Middletown.....(WS)
DARRIGRAND, FRED P., Utica.....(WU)
DAVIS, SANFORD, Jr., Palmyra—Wagn.(WS)
DAVIS, WILLIAM S., Buffalo.....(WS)
DEDRICK, CON, Madalin.....(WL)
DEE, ANDREW L., Corning.....(WL)
DE GEORGE, L. F., Rochester.....(WU)
DELLAGNELLO, ALBERT, Jamesville.....(WU)
DELANEY, H. P., Baldwinsville.....(WS)
DEL DONNO, GIUSEPPE, Peekskill..(MA)
DENNIS, BENJAMIN W., Kirkville.....(WS)
DENTON, THOMAS E., Mt. Vernon.....(WS)
DEPASQUALE, R., Gloversville—Corp.(MA)
DEWAN, JAMES L., Gadensburg.....(WU)
DIBSCOLL, WILLIAM A., Albany.....(WL)
DUNN, PATRICK P., Albany.....(KA)
ELARDO, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WL)
ENGERT, CLYDE R., Rochester.....(WS)
EYDT, HAROLD J., Buffalo.....(WS)
FARLEY, W. J., White Plains—Corp..(WU)
FERRELL, EDWARD H., Penfield..(MA)
FERRIS, CHARLES, Troy.....(WS)
FILIPELLI, FILIPPO, Hudson.....(WL)
FINNERTY, E. P., Jefferson Valley..(DW)
FITZGERALD, GARRETT E., Yonkers.(WU)
FLYNN, STEPHEN J., Syracuse.....(WU)
FRANCIS, JOHN, Sylvan Beach.....(WU)
FRANCIS, WESLEY, Rochester.....(KA)
FULLERTON, C., Baldwinsville.....(WS)
FUSCO, JOHN, Glens Falls.....(WS)
GAREANA, FRANK, Niagara Falls..(WS)
GASKIN, JOHN J., Fillmore—Sgt.....(WS)
GENNARO, LEON, Utica.....(WS)
GILMAN, ARTHUR, Glens Falls.....(WS)
GOEHRY, GEORGE H., Rochester.....(WS)
GOFF, FRANK L., Batavia.....(WU)
GOUGHLIN, LEROY D., Kingston.....(WS)
GREGORY, APPLETON, Albany—Lt.....(WS)
GREGORY, JESSE, Fulton.....(WU)
GUILE, A. W., Syracuse.....(KA)
HANEVAN, C. V., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WS)
HARVEY, J. A., Auburn.....(WU)
HAWKINS, DANA, Amsterdam.....(WU)
HAWKINS, MALCOLM, Lake Grove...(WU)
HENNINGHAM, CHARLES, Port Jefferson Station.....(WU)
HESLEY, F. P., Syracuse.....(WS)
HICKEY, W. F., Watervliet.....(WU)
HITCHCOCK, W., Poughkeepsie.....(WL)
HOFFMAN, O. J., Le Roy.....(WU)
HOGAN, G. F., Binghanton.....(WU)
HALL, J. S., Albany.....(WU)
HOPKINS, JOHN, Olean.....(WS)
HOWARD, GEORGE, High Falls—Lt..(WS)
HOWES, W. K., Syracuse.....(MA)
HUNT, JOHN, Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
HUSCH, JOHN, Dunkirk.....(WU)
HUTCHINSON, W., Oswego—Corp.....(WU)
INGRAHAM, S. L., Breakabeen.....(DW)
IRONS, F. J., West Borne.....(MA)
JACKSON, FRANK G., Hudson Falls..(WS)
JACKSON, THOMAS, Stone Mills.....(WU)
JENNINGS, FRED H., Hudson.....(WL)
JOHNSON, F. L., Jamesport—Mch.....(WS)
KELLER, D. J., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
KIELY, WILLIAM E., Cornell.....(WU)
KNAPP, S. D., Jamestown—Corp.....(WU)
KNAPP, THOMAS D., Auburn.....(WL)
KOHL, KARL L., Rochester—Corp.....(WS)
KOKOCINSKI, M. F., Dunkirk.....(WU)
KOLOVZECIK, S., Chicago.....(WS)
KUNZ, ALBERT, Syracuse—Sgt.....(WS)
KUSCHEL, JOHN J., Dunkirk.....(WU)
LANDON, R. G., Brookton—Corp.....(KA)
LANE, FRANK, Silver Springs.....(WU)
LIBBERT, CHARLES, Buffalo.....(WU)
LEIBER, CARL, J. Herkimer.....(WU)
LE MAY, F. L., Rochester—Corp.....(WU)
LEPPER, A. C., Niagara Falls—Corp.(WU)
LEWIS, DONALD, Homer—Corp.....(WU)
LISOVEGHE, JOHN, Buffalo.....(MA)
LOFARO, MICHEL A., Tarrytown.....(KA)
LOWE, RICHARD, Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
McCARTHY, W. J., Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
McCOULIFF, J. Jr., Oneida—Corp.....(WU)
McCRAY, THOMAS, Potsdam.....(KA)
MANG, EDWARD R., Buffalo.....(WU)
MARRIOTT, CLARK H., Herkimer.....(WU)
MATTHEWS, R. W., Hempstead—Corp.(WL)
MEYER, MARINE, Jr., Ontario.....(KA)
MEYERS, MORRIS, Buffalo.....(WU)
MILLARD, PALMER, Rochester—Sgt.(WL)
MIDDLETON, E. G., Leroy—Corp.....(WU)
MILLER, JOHN W., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
MOHART, E. J. W., Silver Creek.....(WU)
MOHR, E. J., Salamanca.....(WU)
MORAN, MICHAEL, Albany.....(DA)
MOREY, THEODORE, Newport.....(DW)
MOSLOW, ANTHONY T., Buffalo.....(WU)
MOUNTCASTLE, THOMAS J., Troy.....(WU)
MUNTON, F., Troy—Corp.....(WU)
MYNARD, C. M., East Homer—Corp.....(WL)
NAGY, ALI, Buffalo.....(KA)
NICHOLAS, WALLACE R., Buffalo.....(WS)
NICKEL, FRANK, Olean.....(WL)
NOWAK, FRANK J., Buffalo.....(WS)
ODELL, LEON E., Maryland.....(WS)
OWSOWITZ, M., Rochester—Corp.....(WU)
PACE, NICHOLAS, Penne.....(WU)
PALMER, A. F., Elmira Heights.....(WU)
PAVONA, NICHOLAS, New Rochelle..(KA)
PETERSON, A., Jamestown.....(WU)
PIER, OLIVER, Canton.....(WU)
PLAUER, JOHN J., Buffalo.....(WU)
RALPH, EDWARD J., Buffalo.....(WL)
REAGAN, CORNELIUS R., Peekskill..(KA)
REDDING, FRANK, Johnsonburg.....(WU)
REITH, EMIL A., Buffalo.....(WL)
REILLY, FRANCIS J., Porterville.....(WS)
RUYROCK, WALTER A., Utica.....(WS)
SACCHETTI, ANTONIO, Brentsville.....(WU)
SENNBURG, R. W., Olean—Corp.....(WU)
SANDMANN, GEORGE E., Alden.....(MA)
SCAFMICKI, STEPHEN, Binghamton..(WU)
SCARVELL, RAYMOND, Bath.....(WU)
SCHELL, EDWARD, Port Leyden.....(WL)
SCHMITT, W. J., Fort Terry.....(WU)
SCOTT, W. H., Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
SCUDDER, W. A., Rochester—Corp.....(WL)
SESSA, MICHELE, Greigsville.....(WU)
SHERIDAN, J. L., Watertown—Corp.....(WS)
SIGMUND, F. E., North Hoosick.....(WL)
SIMES, C. F., Merrick—Corp.....(MA)
SKINKLE, E. J., Albany.....(WU)
SOONDSAD, Interpreter, U.....(WU)
SMITH, C. N., Schenectady.....(WL)
SMITH, H. C., Rochester.....(KA)
SMITH, O. N., Hornell.....(WL)
SNYDER, CLINTON, Dunkirk.....(WU)
SOMMA, COSIMO, Buffalo.....(KA)
SORNEV, JACOB, Rochester.....(WS)
SPARROW, J. V., Geneva.....(WU)
SPATARO, DOMINICO, Oswego.....(WU)
SPIZZANO, J., Cleveland Station.....(WU)
SPRAGUE, CHESTER E, Batavia.....(WU)
SPRINGSTEAD, F. W., Rochester.....(WU)
STILSON, GEORGE R., Rochester.....(WU)
STOCK, GEORGE, Marcellus—Mch.....(WU)
SWEDEN, JOHN, Syracuse.....(WU)
SWEET, HARRY, Fulton.....(WU)
TAGGART, MEREDITH E., Ripley.....(WU)
TEPLANY, C., Rensselaer.....(WL)
THOMAS, C. M., New Rochelle—Sgt.(WU)
THOMPSON, M. J., Rochester—Sgt.....(WU)
TREAT, CALVIN W., Auburn.....(WL)
TUCKER, THOMAS A., Oyster Bay.....(WL)
TUTHILL, G. L., Jamesport—Mch.....(WS)
VAN DUSEN, L. H., Roosevelt.....(WL)
VAUGHAN, CLARENCE R., Buffalo.(WL)
VAVELSOR, CHARLES W., Woodbury.(MA)
WAITH, NED E., Ellington—Corp.....(WU)
WALDEN, EARL G., Watervliet.....(WU)
WALD, MARCUS G., Buffalo.....(KA)
WALDENMAIER, A., Niagara Falls...(WS)
WALTER, LESLIE J., Buffalo.....(KA)
WALTERS, LEONARD, Phelps.....(WU)
WARD, GEORGE B., Fayetteville.....(WU)
WARREN, H. E., Remsen—Corp.....(WU)
WARREN, S. M., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
WATTERS, CHESTER, Gouverneur.....(WU)
WEAVER, ELMER S., Auburn.....(KA)
WENTWORTH, CARL P., Moreau.....(WU)
WIENIEWSKI, B., Maspeth.....(WU)
WILL, JOSEPH, Lincoln Park.....(WU)
WILLIAMS, MAX, Black Creek.....(WU)
WILSON, ERNEST L., Albion—Corp..(WU)
WOOD, LEE, Elmira.....(WS)
YELPO, JOSEPH, Yonkers.....(WS)
ZAINO, FRANK C., Westbury.....(WU)

ALABAMA.

CONNELL, JOHN C., Gorde.....(KA)
GUNNELL, WILLIAM J., Altoona.....(DW)
HARRIS, HOMER, Elba.....(KA)
HAYLES, LOUIS, Eliska.....(DD)
KELLEY, TOBIE V., Center—Cook.....(DD)
THURSTON, WILLIAM B., Geneva.....(DD)
OVERSTREET, JAMES S., Salitpa.....(KA)
TYRE, GEORGE H., Carlton.....(DD)

ARIZONA.

HARRINGTON, PARMER, Miami.....(DW)
LUKE, FRANK, Phoenix—Lt.....(KA)

ARKANSAS.

MUNN, SIMON, Helena.....(KA)
POLLARD, ELVIS O., Bigrock.....(DD)
ROBERSON, OTTO C., Omaha.....(DW)
STANFORD, HENRY, Pine Bluff.....(DD)
STARK, GEORGE, Shiloh.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

ANDELSTEDT, R. D., San Bernardino.(KA)
CABALUS, J. B., Ryde—Corp.....(KA)
CRANE, W. E., Niles.....(KA)
FEELY, A. E., Fresno—Corp.....(KA)
McDERMOTT, P., San Ysidro—Corp...(DW)
MAINS, D. C., Broderick.....(WU)
MOORE, C. W., San Diego.....(DW)
NILSEN, KARL, Eureka.....(KA)
SCHMALZ, J.W., San Francisco—Corp.(KA)
SPARGO, JOHN, San Francisco—Corp..(KA)
WILSON, J. L., East Oakland—Corp...(DW)

COLORADO.

COOK, S. J., Loveland.....(DW)
DURAN, AGAPITO, Ideal.....(KA)
GALLIGAN, P. F., Aspen—Corp.....(KA)
HOWARD, AMOS W., Siego.....(KA)
NELSON, ORA R., Lamar.....(KA)
PIPPERT, HERMAN W, Denver.....(KA)
SCHILLER, JOHN S., Pueblo.....(KA)
SPIDELL, GEORGE F., Denver.....(KA)
STEINBECK, RUSSELL, Grand City..(KA)
THOMPSON, FRED A., Denver.....(KA)
WYSOWATCKY, JOHN, Denver.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

ANDERSON, C. A., Cromwell—Corp..(WS)
BAGDASARIAN, J., New Britain.....(WS)
BAKER, ARTHUR J., New Albany.....(DA)
BELL, EDWARD G., Waterbury—Lt..(WS)
BLAKE, WILLIAM J., Danbury—Corp..(WU)
BRENNAN, C. E., Hartford—Corp.....(WS)
BRENNAN, J. E., East Hartford—Sgt.(WS)
BRODEUR, A. P., Hartford—Sgt.....(WS)
BROWN, IRVINE, Waterbury—Corp..(WS)
CAPELLUPO, CARMINE, Torrington..(MA)
CHAMBERS, LAWRENCE, Bridgeport..(WU)
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VICTORY ISSUE—CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, December. On news stands, 25 cts. Lest We Forget: Official text of Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia; Serbia's reply, etc. The origin of the war.—Advt.

MACKAY TELLS WHY WARD WON'T SERVE

Writes Burleson Cable Manager Would Not Violate the Sherman Act.

ALSO AVERSE TO LIABILITY

Carlton's Interpretation of British Request Draws Reply from Commercial Official.

The reasons which actuated George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, in his refusal to accept the direction of the combined lines of the Commercial and Western Union were communicated to Postmaster General Burleson yesterday in a letter sent by Clarence H. Mackay. William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Mackay Companies, made a reply to Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, taking issue with the latter's interpretation of Great Britain's entry in the cable controversy as "merely a polite request for information." Mr. Mackay wrote as follows:

"In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, Mr. Ward has not taken control of the Western Union cables and has no intention of doing so. He does not wish to incur any personal liabilities; neither does he wish to challange action by the Grand Jury for combining competing cable systems after the end of the war in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act of July 2, 1890.

"I note in your letter to me of Dec. 4 that there is the qualification that his appointment by you is 'so far as' you are 'authorized by the joint resolution of Congress.' That is a wise qualification on your part. But it is hardly fair to expect Mr. Ward to adjudicate how far that joint resolution gives you authority. It seems to me that the first thing to do is to obtain a judicial interpretation and application of the joint resolution of Congress, and we have instituted two suits in the United States Court in this city for that purpose.

"It may suit the Western Union to have the losses of its system borne by the Government in these days when one-half of its system is out of use, but we decline to take part in any such arrangement. In originating plans for the operation of the cables I regret that you did not see fit to ask the advice of Mr. Ward in this conenction, but have relied entirely on the advice of Mr. Vail, whose practical experience has been for many years in telephone management. In spite of the fact that Mr. Vail has been an acknowledged enemy of the companies I represent, I say this without personal animosity and simply from facts."

Mr. Deegan in his reply said: "Mr. Carlton may put any interpretation he wishes on the message from the British Government, but the message we received was in answer to one from us informing our London office of Postmaster General Burleson's control, and that message from the British Government stated that before taking steps to give effect to any instructions from the United States authorities relating in any way to the working of our cables in Great Britain, that the permission of his Majesty's Government must be obtained, and they desired to be informed at once of any such proposals."

FRENCH ART FOR SOLDIERS.

George S. Hellman Going Abroad to Direct Studies There.

George S. Hellman, of 301 West Eighty-first Street, who was appointed Director of the Department of Fine Arts of the Y. M. C. A. Army Educational Commission by Professor John Erskine of Columbia University, Chairman of the commission, sailed yesterday for France to inaugurate the work of his department, which, he said, includes both recreational work for the army as a whole and educational work for the men who have received training and others who are qualified for training in architecture, sculpture, painting, and the other arts.

"This is part of the program of the great overseas university that Professor Erskine and his aids are working out for our soldiers," Mr. Hellman said. "Men in the army who have had training in architecture and the other arts will be used in the educational work. The work along these lines already done in the camps in this country has shown that many men possess talents of commercial value of which they were unaware.

"The men in general will be given opportunities to know France in an intimate way under guidance of instructors, who will describe the interest and beauty of the neighboring museums, churches, castles, and other institutions of aesthetic value. The men specially qualified for art instruction will be given opportunities of study. The atelier system, which is the École des Beaux Arts system, on which the Society of Beaux Arts Architects has modeled its work, is to be the basis of organization in architecture and the various fields of painting and sculpture."

Others who will go abroad in connection with the work are Lloyd Warren, Director of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in this city; Grosvenor Atterbury, Rossiter Howard, and Ensign Archibald M. Brown, all of whom have had wide experience in art activities in France.

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APPROVES STAND OF WILSON

Board of Trade Wants Utilities Returned to Their Owners.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 308 Broadway, unanimously adopted a resolution that the interest of the public and good faith demand that the railroads, express companies, telephone, telegraph, and cable companies be returned to their owners at the earliest possible moment. The stand taken by President Wilson relative to the return of the country's transportation lines in his recent address to Congress was approved.

Captain Marcus H. Tracy, Chairman of the Canal Committee, presented a memorial to the incoming Governor and the Legislature to terminate at the earliest possible date the Federal control of navigation on the State's canals. The Maritime Committee was instructed to appeal to Congress to repeal objectional provisions of the La Follette seamen's law. Frederick Cornendall presented a report regarding proposed legislation to be asked for to make the Dock Commissioner's office independent of any other city department.

FIRE NEAR CAMP DIX, WITH $250,000 LOSS

Hard Work by Firemen and Shift in Wind Save Army Theatre and Salvation Army Hotel.

BIG BUSINESS BLOCK RAZED

Burning Buildings Dynamited to Prevent Spread When the Water Supply Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Dec. 11.—Flames swept through the largest business block in Wrightstown this afternoon and caused a loss of $250,000, according to owners and merchants whose stock was consumed. The fire was prevented from destroying the big army theatre only by the energy of the camp fire department, under command of Chief John Sweeney, formerly of Jersey City.

Two lines of hose were laid for more than a half mile, connecting with the cantonment's water system, when the water supply of the village gave out, and the burning buildings were dynamited. The buildings destroyed were in that section of Wrightstown nearest the camp, along the Lakewood-Pemberton road, and all had been erected to cater to the trade of soldiers.

The nearest camp buildings were nearly a half mile away, and were at no time in any danger, although the destroyed block was built along the edge of the Government reservation.

The fire started, as near as camp firemen can determine, on the second floor of the Washington Inn, a combination hotel and restaurant operated by Mrs. Edna Holtman. It was in the centre of the block, and the flames spread in both directions, consuming the Sans Souci, Arcade restaurant and confectionery store, the army outfitting store of Wallach Brothers, the clothing store of Jacob Reed's Sons, the Phillips Hotel, and the Flatiron Building. The latter was the largest of the new structures built since Wrightstown began to see fortunes in catering to the men from the camp. On the first floor were several small stores. The light frame construction of all these buildings made them easy prey for the fire, upon which a heavy rain had little effect.

Wrightstown sent out a hurry call for fire-fighting apparatus to Burlington, Mount Holly, and other nearby towns, but the lack of water prevented the firemen from doing much to check the flames. Several times the Army Theatre was afire, but officers aiding the firemen and operating hand fire extinguishers managed to prevent the flames getting more than a moment's grip on the building.

The provost guard under Captain Bronner and a battalion of regulars from the 50th Infantry were ordered out to aid the firemen by Major Gen. Scott, who was quickly on the scene. These soldiers salvaged the contents of several buildings. Some of the buildings and their contents were insured for full value. Others, according to their owners, carried only light insurance, and some none.

At one time the heat was so intense that buildings across Dix Street were ignited, and the plate glass windows in store fronts were cracked. A shift in the wind saved this block, which includes the newly erected $100,000 hotel of the Salvation Army.

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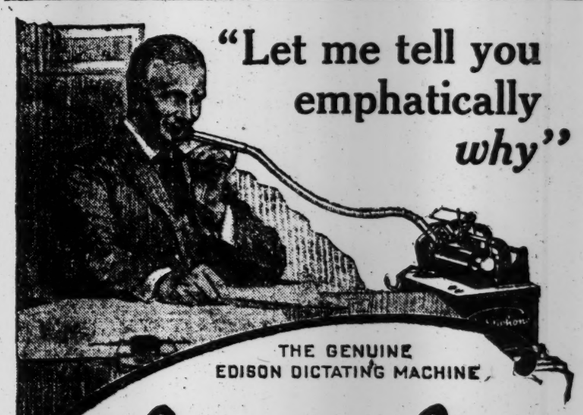

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NATIONAL LEAGUE SEEKS TO CONFER WITH AMERICAN ON JOINT POLITY

NATIONALS ASK FOR JOINT CONFERENCE

Want Meeting with American League to Decide Baseball Program.

SEND WORD TO JOHNSON

Action on Schedule, Player Limit, and Commission Is Deferred.

The National League finished its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday without taking action on any of the important questions concerning the season of 1919. The length of the schedule, the player limit, and a reorganization of the National Commission were all discussed, but were laid on the shelf until such time when the National League and American League can get together.

The National League yesterday sent to President Ban Johnson and to each of the eight American League Club owners a telegram asking for a joint conference. President Ban Johnson had already been invited to confer with the National League, but he did not show much enthusiasm for the proposition. But the National League club owners were determined to arrange a meeting with the American League if possible.

While the independent attitude taken by Johnson is regarded by many an indication that the American League official does not want to do business with the National League, his club owners see the folly of strained relations between the two major league circuits. John A. Heydler, the new President of the older league, wants harmony between the leagues as soon as possible, and it is for this reason that the league yesterday sent another strong invitation to Chicago asking for a joint conference.

The telegram sent by President Heydler is as follows:

"At a meeting of the National League held this morning the President was unanimously directed to request a joint conference of all club owners of the American League, National League, and the National Association of Baseball Leagues, or a committee representing said leagues, to be held in the immediate future or at such time as may be agreeable to you, for the purpose of taking up and discussing the question of the player limitation, the length of the schedules for the coming season, the question as to whether the National Commission as now constituted, to wit, three members, should be maintained, or whether a one-man commission should be established, and such other matters as may be of importance to the leagues and organized baseball in general. I am authorized by our league to make all arrangements for such a meeting."

Just where the National League stands on the schedule and the player limit has not been decided by vote, but it is known that some of the club owners favor a 140-game schedule, and also want to hold the player limit down to eighteen players. President Ban Johnson, without waiting to hear what his club owners thought about the matter, has gone on record as advocating the regular 154-game schedule and a player limit of twenty-five, the same as under the old conditions.

By making the player limit higher than the National League, the American League has for the past few years held a decided advantage over the older league. Several of the managers of the National League have brought forth this argument as one of the reasons why the American League has shown up better in the world's series during the past few seasons. Manager McGraw of the Giants is a strong advocate of a twenty-five-player limit, and along with several other managers has advised against cutting down the player limit.

The reason why the National League wants to get in conference with the American League is to come to a mutual agreement on players and schedules. Then also the National Commission will be discussed. There are so many club owners in both leagues who want to see the present commission broken up and a one-man commission appointed in its place that this issue is bound to be a strong one when the leagues hold a joint meeting.

Several of the National League club owners would like to see a new Chairman of the commission, but it is doubtful if there will be enough votes to order President Heydler to vote against Herrmann. As the Chairman has a staunch supporter in Ban Johnson, it is doubtful if the National League will invite any more of the latter's wrath by advocating a candidate of whom he does not approve. It is understood that the National League stands ready to nominate for Chairman any man who has the approval of Johnson other than Herrmann. John Conway Toole, who was a candidate for President of the National League, has been mentioned for the commission Chairmanship.

DAUBERT REPORTED TRADED

Rumor That He Will Come to the Giants Not Verified.

Rumors of baseball trades buzzed around Peacock Alley at the Waldorf yesterday as thick as bees around a hive. The first and foremost was that Jake Daubert of Brooklyn had been traded to the Giants for Walter Holke and George Smith, the former Columbia pitcher. None of the officials of either club would verify this report, however. Daubert has a suit against the Brooklyn club, but he is willing to settle it out of court, so he says, and sign up for next season, at a figure of course which will be satisfactory to him.

Jack Coombs has not yet come to an understanding with President Baker about being manager of the Phillies. It seems that Mrs. Coombs, who lives down in Texas, has something to say about where her husband will and will not spend the Summer, so Coombs left for Texas to confer with his wife, and will give Mr. Baker an answer next Monday. Coombs, it is stated, has been offered $7,000 a year to manage the Phillies. President Ebbets has offered to release Coombs if he signs up to manage the Quakers, but if he doesn't he will keep him on the Brooklyn reserve list for life.

As soon as it was known that Pat Moran had been released, a great demand for his services was started. Manager McGraw of the Giants had several talks with Moran yesterday in relation to a job as coach of the Giants' pitchers. It is stated that Pat has been offered $5,000 a year by the New York club. Clubs in both the National and American Leagues are also bidding for Moran's services, and it is not expected that he will be without a berth long.

Casey Stengel of Pittsburgh has asked Manager Bezdek to sell or trade him to an Eastern club. It is stated that Stengel has ambitions of playing with the Giants.

Although the case of Hal Chase was discussed informally by the National League at its meeting, no action of any kind was taken. As Chase now has a suit pending against the Cincinnati Club, it is not likely that the league will take any action until this is settled.

Wild Bill Donovan, formerly manager of the Yankees and now coach of the Detroit club, mingled with the baseball folks yesterday, and it wouldn't be surprising if Bill should land a managerial berth next season.

Charley Herzog, former Giant and now a member of the Boston Braves, was in the baseball throng, and told his friends that he would probably play with the Braves again, although he said that he was tired of the game and was willing to retire. Herzog has a contract to play for the Braves next season, but it is stated that the contract contains a ten days' clause.

Birs Victor at Angle Game.

A margin of four points gave Dr. E. J. Birs, a victory over Chris Maxwell last night in the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy. The score was 25 to 21.

MAY BAR DESERTERS.

American League to Act on Shipyard Players Today.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Baseball players of the American League who deserted their clubs last season for positions in shipyards would be barred from playing in the league if a resolution to be introduced at the annual meeting of the league tomorrow should be adopted President Ban Johnson tonight said that a resolution had been prepared for submission to the meeting, but he withheld the name of the club owner who drew it.

Radical retrenchment will be the policy adopted for the 1919 season. President Johnson said that, while the club owners did not favor reducing the present player limit of twenty-five, they would not carry any more players than absolutely necessary on the road trips and that the club trainers probably will be left at home.

The American League executive favors a joint committee meeting with a committee from the National League to consider the problems confronting the future of baseball, as proposed by President Heydler of the National League today. He prefers a committee of three or four members to a joint meeting of the two leagues.

The length of the 1919 schedule and the date for opening the season will be among the important questions to be considered tomorrow. While President Johnson himself favors a 140-game schedule, the usual program of 154 games probably will be adopted. Definite action probably will not be taken until after the proposed joint meeting with the National League.

FARRELL TO REMAIN.

Will Head the International League Until Fultz Returns.

The International League is still in the city discussing its troubles. Although John H. Farrell resigned as President when he heard that the club owners had made an offer to Dave Fultz, he has consented to serve as President until such time as Mr. Fultz gets out of the army and is at liberty to consider the league's offer.

The club owners are not unanimous in their selection of Fultz as President. Fultz's activity against the minors when he was head of the Players Fraternity is still remembered.

The object in asking Fultz to serve as President, however, is to send an able representative before the National Commission at its annual meeting in January who will fight for the rights of the minors. The minors have never considered that they have been treated fairly by the present National Commission and they want a leader like Fultz to present their case in the strongest possible manner.

NEW MOON WINS BY A NOD.

Crescent Five Barely Beats Federal Rendezvous Team.

Field goals by Austin and Stewart in an extra five-minute period gave the Crescent Athletic Club basket ball team a victory over the sailors of the Federal Rendezvous in the New Moon gymnasium, Brooklyn, last night. The count was 24 to 23, the closest game in which the New Moon wearers have contested since the opening of the season. The result gave the Crescent team its fourth straight victory.

MISSES CHAMPION SHOW PRIME CATS

Sunset Admiral and Sunset Scarlet Capture Prizes at Annual Fixture.

Gathering in ribbons for the best male and female red, best shaded silver female and best cream male, the Misses Champion of Northcot House, Stapleton, N. Y., proved the most successful exhibitors yesterday at the seventeenth annual championship cat show of the Atlantic Cat Club. The show was held on the roof of the McAlpin Hotel, and the proceeds went to the American Fund for French Wounded.

The Misses Champion are well known likewise as exhibitors of dogs. Among their notable entries in the feline lists yesterday was Sunset Admiral, an eighteen-months-old novice, which led in the class for creams. The newcomer included among its defeated rivals Top Notch, winner of the open class. On the strength of this success Sunset Admiral is conceded an excellent chance for the best of show, which honor will be decided today. Sunset Scarlet, a red male, won in the open class for this variety of feline, making the third successive year that the Misses Champion's entry has gained this prize.

Other leading winners were: Mrs. A. H. Churchill of Montclair, N. J., who led in the chinchilla class; Mrs. G. T. Haines of Vine Mont, Penn., in smokes; and Mrs. Paul W. Dunn of Albany, and Miss Elsie Hydon of Bogota, N. J., in blues. In all 103 felines of the aristocratic classes came under the judging eyes of Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, whose task was no light one considering the high grade of the animals entered.

The awards:

SOLID COLOR DIVISION.

Class 1—White Male, Blue Eyes, Open.—First, Miss Mildred T. Sheridan's Prince Polaris; second, Miss Mildred T. Sheridan's Polaris II.

Class 2—White Female, Blue Eyes, Open.—Miss Mildred T. Sheridan's Polarita.

Class 3—Blue-Eyed White Male, Novice.—Prince Polaris.

Class 4—Blue-Eyed White Female, Novice.—First and winners, Miss Laura G. Hopkins's Carrara; second, Mrs. C. T. Haines's Accushla; third, Mrs. Mary Warfel's Kilravock Faustina; fourth, Miss Mabel Smith's Lazuli Joyful.

Class 6—White Male, Yellow Eyes, Open.—First, Mrs. C. T. Haines's Bobwhite of Keewaydin; second, Mrs. J. Grant's Silver Heights Rajah.

Class 7—White Female, Yellow Eyes, Open.—First, John Grant's Snowdrop of Keewaydin; second, Miss Mildred Sheridan's The Spring Maid.

Class 8—White Male, Yellow Eyed, Novice.—First, Snowdrop of Keewaydin; second, The Spring Maid.

Class 13—Black Male, Novice.—First and winners, Miss Hattie McCoun's Erebus Americus.

Class 15—Black Kittens.—First, Miss Christine Macnamara's Peeroz.

Class 16—Blue Male, Open.—First and winners, Miss Elsie Hydon's Sapphire; second, Mrs. Edward Clarkson's The Turk's Chancellor; third, Mrs. C. N. Bailey's Goldstream Rex.

Class 17—Blue Female, Open.—First, Miss C. Macnamara's Sheila II.; second, Miss Elsie Hydon's Sapphire Dainty; third, Mrs. W. Paul Dunn's Sweet Lavender.

Class 18—Blue Male, Novice.—First, Mrs. W. Paul Dunn's King Philip.

Class 19.—Blue Female, Novice—First and winners, Mrs. W. Paul Dunn's Shawnee Phyllias II.; second, Miss Hattie McCoun's Eleanor; third, Miss C. Macnamara's Turkina.

Class 20.—Blue Kittens—First, the Misses Champion's Glorious Sapphire; second, Mrs. W. Paul Dunn's Lavender Girl; third, Mrs. W. Paul Dunn's Lavender Lou.

Class 21.—Red Male, Open—First and Winners, the Misses Champion's Sunset Scarlet; second, Mrs. E. L. Street's Callph Dandelion; third, Miss Elizabeth Kingston's Lord Ginger Red Top.

Class 22.—Red Female, Open—Mrs. T. Baldwin's Lady Veve.

Class 23.—Red Male, Novice—First, Mrs. F. E. Robinson's Golden Fleece.

Class 26.—Cream Male, Open—First, the Misses Champion's Sunset Top Notch.

Class 28.—Cream Male, Novice—First and winners, the Misses Champion's Sunset Admiral.

SILVER DIVISION.

Class 31.—Silver Tabby, Male, Open—First, Miss Ruth E. Williams's Kilmington Ki Kee.

Class 32.—Silver Tabby, Female, Open—First and winners, Mrs. Vincent W. Cornell's Jewel of Asia.

Class 34.—Silver Tabby, Female, Novice—First, Mrs. L. B. Sturgis's Twilight; second, Miss E. Kingston's Rainy Day.

Class 35.—Silver Tabby Kitten—First, Miss Natalie Tomlins's Thrifty Fife.

Class 37.—Shaded Silver, Female, Open—First and winners, the Misses Champion's Argent Mooncloud; second, Mrs. Harriet V. Furness's Bettony; third, Miss Natalie Tomlins's Fluffy Fife; fourth, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Gorgel's Dimpsetta.

Class 38.—Shaded Silver, Male, Novice—First, Miss Carol Macy's Silver Echo, second, Mrs. F. E. Robinson's Captain Smith; third, Mrs. A. E. Desaler's Sociable.

Class 39—Shaded Silver Female, Novice.—First, Mrs. Harriet V. Furness's Starr Flower; second, Miss Ethel Windus's Lambie Buntyfife.

Class 40—Shaded Silver Kitten, Male.—First, Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Vintarge Vicky Van; second, the Misses Champion's Argent Moon.

Class 40A—Shaded Silver Kitten, Female.—First, Mrs. Natalie Tomlins's Victory Fife; second, F. C. Pratt's Silver Cloud.

Class 41—Chinchilla, Male, Open.—First and winners, Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Dennythorne; second, Mrs. O. E. Gilbert's Ganymede; third, the Misses Champions' Argent Mercury.

Class 42—Chinchilla, Female, Open.—First and winners, Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Vee Vee.

Class 43—Chinchilla, Male, Novice.—First, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Gergel's Lord Arrendale; second, Mrs. O. E. Gilbert's Wahoo Beauty Boy; third, Mrs. O. E. Gilbert's Hazy Dream of Wahoo.

Class 44—Chinchilla, Female, Novice.—First, Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Perenca of Vintarge.

Class 46—Smoke Male, Open.—First and winners, Mrs. C. T. Haines's Fairy Prince of Keewaydin; second, L. G. Olsey's Moo Floo.

Class 47—Smoke Female, Open.—First and winners, Mrs. C. T. Haines's Polly Peachum Pertinax.

Class 48—Smoke Male, Novice.—First, Mrs. Harriet V. Furness's The Boy Scout.

Class 50—Smoke Kitten, Male.—First, Mrs. Harriet V. Furness's Tsun.

Class 50A—Smoke Kitten, Female.—First, Master Emile Rackly's Mary Kingston.

Gershel and Elin Win with Cue.

William Gershel and Murray Elin were victorious yesterday in the two matches played at the Morningside Academy in the A. A. B. A. Class B 18.2 balkline billiard tournament. Gershel, in the afternoon, defeated Mark Muldaur by a score of 250 to 196 in forty-eight innings, making a high run of 20. Muldaur's high run was 31. In the evening Elin triumphed over David Weiner by a count of 250 to 163 in forty-four innings. Elin had a high run of 30 and Weiner one of 19.

CURLEY LOSES SUIT AGAINST WILLARD

$25,000 Breach of Contract Action Against Champion Dismissed.

Justice Irving Lehman, sitting in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the suit brought against Jess Willard, world's heavyweight boxing champion, by Tom Jones and Jack Curley, formerly managers of Willard, for alleged breach of contract. Jones and Curley sought to recover $25,000, claiming that Willard failed to observe a contract for three years as stipulated.

Willard was represented by counsel. Jones went on the stand and explained that Curley and himself had been largely responsible for the success of the titleholder in boxing and theatrical enterprises. This success, Jones stated, came as a result of contests and engagements arranged by the plaintiffs. By way of illustration, Jones set forth that Willard had received $4,000 weekly during the season of 1916 as the leading attraction with a circus. Jones and Curley, it was stated, were to receive 10 per cent. of all Willard's boxing and theatrical earnings. In April, 1917, Willard opened an engagement with another circus and subsequently purchased the show. This occurred in June of the same year. Jones stated that the remittances of 10 per cent ceased from the time Willard bought the show.

Justice Lehman dismissed the suit on the ground that no proof had been presented to show how much, if anything, Willard had made after purchasing the circus in 1917. Justice Lehman previously had refused to accept as evidence offers on the part of Jack Curley to arrange a bout between Willard and Tom McMahon for $30,000, with Fred Fulton for $60,000 and an offer to guarantee Willard $75,000 if he would defend his title in a bout against any heavyweight. This evidence was rejected by Justice Lehman on the ground that Willard had failed to act favorably on the offers.

The attorneys for Jones and Curley later explained that no effort had been made to offer proof of Willard's earnings as owner of his own circus for the reason that the boxing champion had been out of the jurisdiction of the State much of the time and Willard's attorneys refused to produce books showing the titleholder's receipts and expenditures.

The plaintiffs were allowed fifteen days in which to file an appeal.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

YANKEE BOXERS LOSE.

British Win Three Bouts in Inter-Allied Tournament.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An inter-allied boxing tournament, in which men from the British and American forces participated, was held here today.

In the bantamweight class Jimmy Wilde, the British "flyweight" champion, representing the British Army, won from Joe Lynch of the American Army. In the lightweight class J. Miller, British Army, defeated A. R. Mitchell, United States Navy, while in the welterweight class A. Wilkinson, British Army, won from Jake Abel, United States Army.

Groves of the British Army defeated Callender of the American Navy on points in a flyweight contest. In another flyweight bout Joe Percival, British Army, knocked out Sims of Canada in the second round.

In the light heavyweight division H. C. Greb, American Navy, beat Baker of South Africa, while Joe Beckett, British Army, heavyweight, won from Joe Cox, American Navy, the decision in both contests being awarded on points.

Pal Moore, American Navy, was awarded the decision on points over Pattern, British Navy, in a bantamweight bout.

The contests were held in the Royal Albert Hall, and the tournament was the largest ever staged there. The United States, England, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa all were represented in the bouts at the eight championship weights. The men fought in teams and the trophy for the winning team is a silver shield, the gift of King George. The competition is to be conducted on the elimination principle. The final bout will take place Thursday night.

It is expected that King George will then be present and personally hand the trophy to the winning team.

Admiral Beatty, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, was present today and received a great ovation.

Spear Defeats Romberg.

In the Class C metropolitan championship tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy George Spear last night defeated A. Romberg by a score of 150 to 101. Spear had a high run of 23 and an average of 3 33-39, while Romberg's high run was 19 and his average was 2 5-38. W. Jewel and C. Spelnbugler will play tonight.

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The fabrics in these coats—are such as you see elsewhere in plain, unadorned garments priced at $30 and higher—and the fur collars alone are the kind you find priced at $8.50 to $12.50—so you don't have to be an expert accountant to figure how much *you save* when you can buy these Fur Collared Monroe Overcoats at $25.

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Custom quality fabrics in Suits and Overcoats *at a tremendous saving.*

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5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY.
14th St. opp. ACAD. MUSIC
23rd. Street cor. B'WAY.
34th. " " "
59th. " at COL. CIRCLE
125th. " cor. 7th. AVE.
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave. at 149th. St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague St.
Fulton & Hoyt. St.
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SHOWS LIQUOR MEN EXPENDED $1,168,071

Senate Committee Gets Pittsburgh Accounts of Alleged Political Bureau.

MORE LETTERS IN RECORD

L. E. Miller Tells of the Sale of the Warheit and Untermyer Offer for Stock in Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two interesting documents today became parts of the records of the Senate Committee which is investigating German propaganda. One of them was a letter to Senator Overman, Chairman of the committee, from L. E. Miller, formerly one of the owners of the New York Jewish daily Warheit, who charged that he had been forced out of that paper because he was pro-Ally and that, after he had started another paper, The Leader, Samuel Untermyer sought to gain control of that paper.

Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Miller charged, offered him $40,000 for 45 per cent. of the stock of The Leader, provided another 10 per cent. was deposited in trust with Mr. Untermyer's friend, Judge Aaron J. Levy of New York.

There was also placed in the records a report of the expenditures for political purposes of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association for 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, the report being based on data supplied to the committee by the Union Trust Company and the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, both of Pittsburgh. According to the books of these two banks, the liquor association expended more than $1,168,000 in the period named. The report placed in the record concerned only the transactions which were handled through the two Pittsburgh institutions.

More Names to Come Out.

There was no public session of the committee today, the officers of the Army Intelligence Service and officials of the Department of Justice who were presenting the evidence, busying themselves with arranging a great mass of documents which the intelligence service will begin reading into the record Friday morning. It was said that these documents numbered about 1,800, but that only those considered important as bearing on the German propaganda activities would be offered in evidence. A number of persons whose names have not hitherto been connected with the propaganda will be named in the new evidence.

Mr. Untermyer, it was announced, would testify in his own behalf next Tuesday morning. Probably he will be in the witness chair two days, as the examining officers have let it be known that their cross-examination of the New York lawyer will be very complete. On Thursday morning Deputy Attorney-General Becker of New York will begin his narrative dealing with German propaganda and plot activities in New York City and State.

It was stated today that it was not known whether William Randolph Hearst, a batch of whose telegrams and cablegrams was placed in the records yesterday, would be called.

"As the matter now stands," one of the investigating officials said, "the matter is one for Mr. Hearst himself to decide. Up to this time he has not requested permission to be heard.

Explains Warheit Deal.

The letter from Mr. Miller, as placed in evidence by Senator Overman, reads:

"L. E. Miller, Counselor at Law,
"192 Broadway, New York.
"Dec. 9, 1918.

"Hon. Lee S. Overman, Chairman of Investigating Committee of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: I notice in the papers that Chief Bielaski, testifying about Mr. Untermyer's purchase of The Warheit stock for the purpose of German propaganda, mentioned also my name as one of the parties interested in that purchase.

"Again, Mr. Untermyer, replying to the charge of Chief Bielaski and explaining the circumstances of his purchase of the Warheit stock, without naming me, tried to create the impression that I have been fully aware of his motives, and that I, with full knowledge of the circumstances, continued in The Warheit in my former capacity as one of his co-owners.

"As I am about to sail for Europe (for newspaper work) in a few days, and as I am now unable to foresee what further statements, Mr. Untermyer may make as to my part in the transaction, I beg to submit the following facts, easily to be verified and giving some light, if not all the light, on the transaction under your consideration:

"After I was forced out of the Warheit because of the pro-ally attitude, from the first day of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, I started a Jewish daily called The Leader, in which I tried to continue my pro-ally work among the Jews of America.

"This happened in the Spring of 1915, which, as the world knows, opened up as one of the most disastrous years for newspapers—new and old alike.

Judge Levy's Suggestion.

"It so happened that Mr. Untermyer's friend, Judge Aaron J. Levy, was a friend of mine when he learned about my financial difficulties with The Leader and suggested that his friend Untermyer would be but too happy to help out a friend of his friend.

"We went over to Mr. Untermyer, before whom I laid the whole truth of the situation, which was then desperate to the extreme. When Mr. Untermyer learned that The Leader had a circulation of over 40,000 daily and that less than $40,000 cash would place it on a paying basis, he declared his willingness to come forward with the cash upon the following conditions, viz.: That I was to remain with 55 per cent. of the capital stock of The Leader, Mr. Untermyer was to receive 45 per cent. of the capital stock of the concern, but that 10 per cent. of my 55 per cent. was to be deposited in trust with our mutual friend, Judge Aaron J. Levy, who, in case of a disagreement upon the editorial policies of the paper, could act as an umpire and determine its policies.

"Next day after that conference, which was Aug. 19, 1915, I addressed to Mr. Untermyer the following letter, an engraved facsimile of which I hereto attach:

Declined Untermyer's Offer.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.
Samuel Untermyer, Esq., 47 Wall Street, New York City.

Dear Mr. Untermyer: I have considered carefully your proposition. While it may be fair and even liberal in a way from the viewpoint of business pure and simple, I do not see my way clear to it from an angle which I would call aesthetical if not exactly ethical.

Whatever standing, reputation, and influence are ascribed to me all come from the general conviction that no one can control my pen or collar my person.

You may deem extravagant the desire of a man, caught in a wheel of adversities, to fancy himself independent, but such I am, and I feel myself too old to reform.

Upon your receipt of this reply The Leader will be discontinued, which not only spells financial ruin, but also adds the burning stigma of failure and defeat. I fully realize it, but I cannot change my course.

Thanking you for all your courtesies, kindness, and good-will, I remain sincerely yours, L. E. MILLER.

"Next day I did discontinue The Leader and did lose every cent invested, which represented all my worldly belongings, but saved my body and soul from the control of the interest represented by Mr. Untermyer in his proposed transaction.

Sale of Warheit Stock.

"In the early part of 1917 the creditors of The Leader became very insistent and I began to look around for a purchaser of my stock in The Warheit. The Warheit at that time became a violent pro-German and anti-Ally publication, and regardless of my financial embarrassment I could not decently continue as a part owner of the publication, although the world knew that as a minority stockholder I could not be held responsible for its tendencies or policies.

"Again Mr. Untermyer's friend, Judge Aaron J. Levy, came to the rescue. He informed me that his friend was willing to take over my stock in the Warheit. In the month of April, 1917, Mr. Herman, the managing clerk of Samuel Untermyer, together with Judge Aaron J. Levy, met me at the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with a certified check for $50,000, which was delivered for the 47 per cent. of the stock of The Warheit which were owned by myself and my wife and was pledged to secure a certain indebtedness to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"Then and there I signed the usual transfer of stock not to Judge Aaron J. Levy, as Mr. Untermyer erroneously assumes, but to Mr. Untermyer's own clerk, Mr. Herman, and said stock of the Warheit Publishing Company passed not to Judge Aaron J. Levy, but to Mr. Untermyer's own managing clerk, Mr. Herman.

"On the way home from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Judge Aaron J. Levy informed me that while they could not secure more than 47 per cent. of the stock of the Warheit Publishing Company, they had made arrangements with the rest of the stockholders which virtually placed them in the absolute control of the editorial policies and management of The Warheit. I remain, respectfully yours, L. E. MILLER."

Spent by Liquor Dealers.

The expenditures of the Protective Bureau of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, which Major Humes of the Army Intelligence Service stated had charge of the political activities of the association, were placed in the record this afternoon by the Major. The account handled through the Farmers' Deposit National Bank was as follows:

May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913.....	$165,002.42
May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914.....	218,445.66
May 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915.....	388,310.57
May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916.....	250,082.75
Total.....	$1,021,290.80

The account of the Union Trust Company shows these expenditures:

May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914.....	$37,197.93
May 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915.....	85,135.12
May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916.....	71,448.09
Total.....	$148,781.14

The total of the two accounts was $1,168,071.94.

It was stated today that evidence would be introduced to show that certain brewery interests were responsible for the defeat of ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk for the United States Senate in Missouri at the last election.

"These interests ordered 'scratch Folk'," said an investigator today, "and enough voters followed instructions to accomplish Governor Folk's defeat."

Another mass of data soon to be placed in the records will relate to the activities of the German American Alliance for several years before the war. These documents will show that in the Spring of 1914 a vigorous campaign was carried on in all parts of the United States, where there are German settlements, to solidify the German elements in the population and that agents of the alliance circulated through the West and Southwest organizing the people of German birth or origin. The result of that work will be shown by States.

Propaganda in Iowa.

Joseph Keller of Indianapolis was prominent in this work. One of his reports which have to do with German missionary work in Iowa in 1914—before the war started—shows that every city, town, and village in that State was visited. This report says that "there is no German element in Cedar Rapids, and the town is a nest of hypocrites." In Des Moines, according to the report, "matters do not stand very well in favor of our cause." It is observed in the report that "in all Iowa there is no good society which concerns itself with German history, &c."

The City of Davenport, however, was reported as being "well organized" early in the Spring of 1914, while all the Lutheran preachers in Watertown, Iowa, were listed as being "in favor of our cause."

Major Humes also made public a letter sent to members of the German-American Alliance in January, 1916, "with true German greetings" by the Propaganda Committee of the Alliance. This letter expressed deep regret "that the concentration of the strength of the entire Germanism, or rather of the descendants of the great German race in this land, for which such efforts were made in the years just preceding the war, has not been realized."

In another report, relating to German-American Alliance activities in Indiana, E. R. L. Soergel, an organizer of the alliance, wrote to Mr. Keller that "the German flag waved proudly over the schoolhouse" in Cook, Ind., the previous Sunday.

Evidence is also going into the record concerning a political bureau that was organized within the alliance and which Major Humes said this afternoon was financed by brewery interests.

SILENT ON HEARST ATTACK.

Gregory and Burleson Make No Reply to "Doctor" Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Burleson declined to comment today upon the letter signed "Doctor"—an alleged code signature of W. R. Hearst—and published this morning in the Hearst correspondence brought out before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday. The letter stated that "Gregory and Burleson are so crooked that, as Alfred Henry Lewis used to say, one of them could lie in bed on top of the Woolworth Building and the other on the floor and look down and up forty-seven flights of winding stairs into each other's eyes and understand each other perfectly."

Attorney General Gregory made only the following statement:

"The Attorney General has known of the existence of these letters for quite a while and had them turned over to the committee along with other documents called for by the committee for such use as the committee saw fit to make of them."

GROSSCUP ISSUES PROTEST.

Former Judge Objects to Being Classed as Pro-German.

Peter S. Grosscup of Highland Park, Ill., former Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, made public here last night a letter he had written to Senator Knute Nelson of the Senate Judiciary Committee protesting against inclusion of his name in a list of alleged pro-Germans furnished the committee in the investigation of German propaganda in this country.

Except for an article published in the fall of 1914 blaming Russia for the condition out of which the war arose, and an interview given to the Washington Post after the sinking of the Lusitania advocating "separation of passengers crossing the ocean from ammunition-bearing ships," Mr. Grosscup declared he had written or spoken nothing that could have led to placing his name on the pro-German list.

"I have been in no one's employ in connection with the war," said his letter. "I received no compensation for anything I wrote or spoke. I belonged to no league or other organization, and spoke for none except the National Security League."

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

"Il Trovatore."

Bad for strings is the way violinists describe such weather as wet the city last night. And it didn't prove very bracing to the singers' throats who appeared in the first performance this season of "Il Trovatore" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Martinelli, who has been suffering from a severe cold for several days, had to beg indulgence from the management, and Morgan Kingston "obliged" at brief notice and sang Manrico very well indeed. He is a stalwart young man, and looks every inch a basso.

The majority of tenors do not grow to great length, and it is rather a novelty to look at Mr. Kingston, also to note the fact that he has the straightest pair of underpinnings since the days of Jean de Reszke, and his glorious "allegros"—as a musical lady in the horse shoe bend has called them. But legs won't help a tenor if he hasn't voice and art. Mr. Kingston has been blessed with a robust vocal organ which he occasionally produces free from various impediments. He vibrated too much with his breath last night and phrased rather recklessly, but after his big scene in Act III., topping off with "Di quella pira," high C included, he won the suffrages of his hearers. He will surely sing and act better by and by, for, as he bluntly says, "Three years ago I was mining coal in Wales, and now I'm at the Metropolitan Opera House." An unanswerable argument, and one that bodes well for the ambitious and talented artist.

Claudia Muzio was a brilliant and appealing Leonora and very picturesque, too; Louise Homer seemed to carry every scene she sang in. Her voice, like Miss Muzio's, warmed as the evening waned. Her Azucena is one of her most sympathetic rôles. Giuseppe de Luca, the Count di Luna, received an ovation after "Il Balen," and he well deserved it. A striking figure he made. The Ferrando of Leon Rothier was capital. Signor Papi conducted. The opera was sung in Italian.

It is said that Philip Hale of Boston town is the only man alive who knows the inside story of the plot, but this is probably exaggerated. Certainly the old work, which is ever new, is, like "Hamlet," full of quotations. That anvil chorus sounded familiar, and the chorus seemed to know it by heart. The claque, no doubt dampened by the inclement weather, made a false entrance in Act I and was speedily rebuked by the audience.

Si mon é vero é ben—Trovatore!

Prokofieff Directs His Symphony.

The first afternoon concert by the Russian Symphony Orchestra yesterday at Carnegie Hall not only presented a fresh program but another Serge Prokofieff, a Serge that no longer surged or thundered in the index, but was a brother to the sucking dove that did not emulate the accents of the lion. Modest Altschuler opened with Scriabine's first symphony, a work in which may be found the prodrome of his later departure; but mild symptoms. The radical Russian here is almost too sweet. The final Allegro is, however, a finger-post to new paths. The Scherzo is positively limpid. The band played with more finesse in comparison with its excursions and alarums of the night previous. The most interesting event of the program was Vassilenko's symphonic picture, "Hyrcus Nocturnus," suggested by Merejowsky—a Russian writer of imaginative and critical gifts; for example, his "Tolstoy and Dostoiewsky" is a significant contribution to comparative criticism. There is Wagner in the score, but that is inevitable. Wagner is the King Charles's Head in modern music—Prokofieff excepted. The composition is of a diabolic verve, a flight of witches. A note in the program speaks of the "satanical buck-goat" becoming the god of joy, Dionysos. The animal in question is the great god Pan. Faun would be a more suitable word than buck-goat, which evokes visions of Springtide and the festive bock. But it is characteristic, clever music, hot colored and charged with bacchanalian spirit.

Mr. Prokofieff is a man of whims. His piano Sonata, opus 3, is whimsical, with its saltarello rhythm and its abrupt harmonic surprises. It does not measure up in power—satanic power—to the piano concerto, which we hope to hear again. The group of little piano pieces were enjoyable, being piquant, full of the unexpected, and epigrammatic. The composer has evidently many strings to his bow, a mastery of old forms not being the most inconspicuous. He conducted his Classical Symphony in D with a clear beat and just tempo. For him a larghetto is a larghetto, not a largo. He stuck closely to conventional forms, only abridging his development sections. Yet his gavotte is not quite one, any more than his solo Rigadaun.

We recalled the spiteful fling Huysmans took at Puvis de Chavannes when he described his religious paintings as a Requiem turned into a Rigaudon. Prokofieff reverses the process. His dance soon becomes what plain folk over here call a rigadoon. But he again demonstrated that he is a piano virtuoso of the first rank, and as if to disprove the assertion that he has no command of tonal nuance, he played with delicacy, charm, and a wide color gamut. He is not yet to be compressed into a critical formula. We should like to hear him in a Chopin or Schumann recital. Perhaps, as he has so well assimilated old modes, he may prove himself a stylist. The audience was interested and enthusiastic. Rachmaninoff may have been there, we didn't see him; but Count Ilya Tolstoy we did see, and marvelled at his resemblance to Lef Nicolevitch.

NINE NEW PLAYS COMING.

Seven Productions Christmas Week and Two New Year's.

Announcements of new plays made yesterday brought the number of incoming attractions during Christmas week to seven. "East Is West," by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, will be offered on Christmas night at the Astor Theatre, with a cast including Fay Bainter, George Nash, Forrest Winant, Lester Lonergan, and Hassard Short. On the same evening, according to present plans, Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, will reopen with "The Little Journey," a comedy, by Rachel Crothers. Heading the cast of this piece will be Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley.

In addition, Robert Hilliard in "A Prince There Was" probably will be seen during Christmas week at the George M. Cohan Theatre, from which "By Pigeon Post" will be withdrawn on Saturday. "Somebody's Sweetheart," a musical piece, with book and lyrics, by Alonzo Price and music by Antonio Buffano, will have its first performance here at the Central Theatre on Monday, Dec. 23. "Forever After," on the same night, will move from the Central Theatre to the Playhouse, which will be vacated by "Home Again." Another new musical offering during Christmas week will be "Listen, Lester," a revue, by Harry L. Cort, George E. Stoddard, and Harold Orlob, which will be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre a week from Monday.

Plays previously announced for the same week are the Barrie play, "Dear Brutus," at the Empire Theatre, and William Le Baron's comedy, "Back to Earth," at Henry Miller's. Both of these will be offered on Dec. 23.

Two new productions for New Year's week also were announced yesterday. These will be "The Melting of Molly," a musical play, which will follow "Ladies First" at the Broadhurst Theatre, and "Keep It to Yourself," a farce, by Mark Swan, which will replace "Betty at Bay" at the Thirty-ninth Street.

Philharmonic Gives Popular Concert

The Philharmonic Society gave a popular concert last evening at Carnegie Hall in the Home Symphony series organized by The Evening Mail, with Paul Althouse and John Powell as assisting artists. Mr. Stransky's program included Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" for the pianist, Verdi's air, "Celeste Aida" for the tenor, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," a Chopin-Glazunoff nocturne and polonaise, and Tschaikovsky's "Slavic March."

Heifetz Ill, Vidas Will Play Today.

Jascha Heifetz, owing to a sudden attack of influenza, will be unable to appear as announced at the concerts of the New York Symphony Society this afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall. Raoul Vidas, the French violinist, will appear in his place and will play Bruch's G minor concerto. The rest of Mr. Damrosch's program is unchanged, including Brahms's Symphony No. 3, d'Indy's "Istar," and Saint-Saëns's "Phaeton."

Medal to Henry Fairfield Osborn.

The American Museum of Natural History announced yesterday that the Darwin Medal has been awarded to Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the institution, by the Royal Society of London. It is in recognition of his valuable research work in vertebrate morphology and paleontology.

INFLUENZA REVIVING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Public Advised by Surgeon General Blue to Adopt All Possible Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Warning to the country that the influenza epidemic was by no means ended, and that all possible precautions against the disease should be taken, was issued tonight by Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service.

Reports received by the service show a recrudescence of the disease practically from one end of the country to the other, and in his statement Dr. Blue advised the closing of the schools on the first sign of the reappearance of the epidemic. He said that the disease apparently now tended to occur more frequently among school children.

"Our main reliance," Dr. Blue said, "must still be the observance of precautions by the individual person. He should cover up his coughs and sneezes, and insist that others do the same."

Information reaching the Public Health Service shows that in California increases in the number of cases are reported from San Francisco and many other cities. Indiana reports no improvement in the situation, except that the cases are milder, while in Iowa there has been a marked increase in the number of cases.

Kentucky reports a decided recrudescence in Louisville and some of the large towns of the state, while Ohio reports increased numbers of cases in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, East Liverpool and many other cities.

The situation continues serious in Nebraska, and New Jersey reports a substantial increase in the number of cases over the state. The disease also is reported in Missouri, Mississippi, Washington, West Virginia, South Carolina, Vermont, Massachusetts and other States, while in Pennsylvania conditions in Erie, New Castle, and Johnstown are said to be worse than during the original outbreak.

Luncheon to Stephane Lauzanne.

Luncheon to Stephane Lauzanne, editof the Paris Matin, was given at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon by the officers and trustees of the French Institute in the United States. Those at the luncheon were McDougall Hawkes, President of the institute; John Sanford Saltus, First Vice President; Lucien Jeuzand, President of the French Hospital; Otto H. Kahn, Rodman Wanamaker, Dr. George Morton Miller, President of the Post-Graduate Medical College; Henry Alfred Podd and William H. Carpenter of Columbia University; Frank Dilnot, President of the Association of Foreign Correspondents, and John I. Waterbury.

In Aid of Jewish War Sufferers.

The first of a series of theatrical performances in aid of the Fund for Jewish War Sufferers will be given at the Palace Theatre Saturday night at 11 o'clock, when the current week's program, augmented by Harry Lauder, will be given. The theatrical and motion picture interests met yesterday, at the suggestion of Felix Warburg, and agreed to launch a campaign in aid of the fund.

DE WOODY TO RESIGN.

Head of Government Bureau Here Will Leave the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Charles F. De Woody, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the New York City district, admitted tonight that he was planning to resign as soon as the war work of his department was cleared up. Mr. De Woody is visiting at the home of his brothers here.

He said that he had contemplated resigning for some time, and had received several attractive offers. He hoped that he would be able to resign soon after the first of the year.

FEARS FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Major Curtis Says Regular Officers Want to Abolish Militia.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11.—A charge that regular army officers were so bitterly opposed to the National Guard system in the United States that they were attempting to make its existence impossible, was made today at the conference of Adjutant Generals of the Central States by Major W. A. Curtis, former Chief of Staff to Adjt. Gen. W. F. Rhinow of Minnesota.

Major Curtis, who recently resigned from the staff of the Adjutant General at Washington, said:

"Every officer in the regular army is against the National Guard. You officers must fight hard or in six months the National Guard will be a thing of the past."

Major Curtis declared that "the feeling in Washington indicated a move to abolish the National Guard, or at least to reduce it."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. SATURDAY & Wed. 2:15. THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S TIMELY GEM OF JOY AND MELODY GIRL BEHIND THE GUN Seats Now for Xmas and New Year's.

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. TONIGHT and MID-NIGHT NEW ZIEGFELD 9 O'CLOCK FROLIC Table Reservations Tel. Bryant 240.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece. CYRIL MAUDE THE SAVING GRACE Dec. 23d, Wm. Gillette in "Dear Brutus."

LIGHTNIN GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. and Another Smith-Golden Hit. WISE FOOLS Criterion B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written THREE FACES EAST Hundreds Turned Away Every Performance.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. F. ZIEGFELD JR. PRODUCTION BY PIGEON POST

LEXINGTON THEATRE Lexington Av. & 51st St THIS WEEK ONLY HARRY LAUDER AND COMPANY Evs. 8:15. Lauder at 9:30. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15.—50c to $2.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies. GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. 'ELLO! THE Better 'Ole With MR. and MRS. COBURN

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. SAT. & WED., 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON AND JOSEPH CAWTHORN SAM HARDY DOYLE & DIXON in "THE CANARY"

STANDARD B'way, 80 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-50c. EUGENIE BLAIR in "EAST LYNNE" NEXT WEEK HENRY MILLER and RUTH CHATTERTON in "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE" Notable Company, incl. Rose Ruben.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. EVES. 8:15. MATS. SAT. & WED., 2:15. THE FUNNIEST OF ALL THE SOLDIER MUSICAL COMEDIES "Good Luck Sam"

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1. ANNETTE KELLERMANN Henry Lewis, Chic Sale, Janet Adair, Wm. L. Gibson & Regina Connelli, others, & EDDIE LEONARD.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. GERTRUDE HOFFMAN WELLINGTON CROSS BEATRICE HERFORD "Heart of Annie Wood."

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 21, at 2:30. Rachmaninoff Concert of Music for Piano. Tickets $2.50 to $1, now on sale. Direction C. A. Ellis.

OPERA TICKETS Seats for WORLD PREMIERE, Puccini's Triple Bill, Sat. Eve., Caruso and all operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. CONSOLI, 1 438 B'way (40th-41st Sts.), Phone Bryant 7877-7878.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Catherine Crawford & Fashion Girls, Novelty Minstrels, McCowan, Gordon & Co., 6 other big acts. All Seats 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. JEAN BEDINI & His "Puss Puss" Co.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00. Smoking Resumed at the Winter Garden MATINEE TODAY AT 2. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 156 in 36th Week in New York. SINBAD Sunday Night Concert A DAZZLING ARRAY OF TALENT ROOF OF CENTURY THEATRE TONIGHT AT 11:30 MORRIS GEST PRESENTS NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL Glittering with Young Stars, Lovely Girls 'N' Everything. PHONE COL. 6800

CENTRAL B'way & 47th, Bry. 17. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Alice Brady Personally in Forever After

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S HOME AGAIN With MACLYN ARBUCKLE—TIM MURPHY Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. A REAL MUSICAL HIT & NORA BAYES In her Joyous Play LADIES FIRST Will Prove It

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Clare Kummer's New Comedy BE CALM CAMILLA Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 55W. 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Today & Sat., 2:15 This Week Le Gendre de M. Poirier Seats 50c to $2. Saturday Night Popular Prices.

John Barrymore in TOLSTOY'S REDEMPTION PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30. "NOTHING BUT LIES"

SPECIAL—PLYMOUTH THEATRE TOMORROW, 3 P. M., & Saturday Morning, 10:30. WALTER HAMPDEN as HAMLET "Greatest Living Hamlet."—Clayton Hamilton.

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone Col. 9500. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat., 2:15. "The most sparkling gem Gilbert & Sullivan have produced."—Eve. World. SENSATIONAL COMIC OPERA SUCCESS! THE Gondoliers "a triumph."—Times

MOROSCO West 45 St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:20. FLORENCE NASH in "REMNANT" with Orrin Johnson & season's best cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers Now at the Season's Play THE UNKNOWN PURPLE with RICHARD BENNETT. Big Hit.

44TH ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MANTELL Tonight & Sat. Mat. MACBETH Fri. Eve., Merchant of Venice; Sat. Night, Richard III.; Next & Final Week: Mon., Thurs. & Sat. Nights, Louis XI.; Tues. Night, Richelieu; Wed. Night, King Lear; Fri. Night & Sat. Mat., Romeo and Juliet; Special Wed. Mat., Fritz Leiber as Hamlet. Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.

LOEW'S 7th AV. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25 & 50c. Richest Price Orch. Seats Eves. $1.00. Marjorie Rambeau in "Where Poppies Bloom." Next Week—"SEVENTEEN," with Gregory Kelly.

39TH ST. Thea. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:30. London Success BETTY AT BAY

BELMONT Thea., 48th, E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. WALKER WHITESIDE in THE LITTLE BROTHER With TYRONE POWER. "Intensely Dramatic."—World.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Norman Trevor—Cyril Harcourt Peggy Hopkins. A PLACE IN THE SUN By Cyril Harcourt. Brilliant comedy, brilliantly acted.—Pub. Opinion.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. The BIG CHANCE With MARY NASH

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. BERTHA Kalich Crystal Herne, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning | A. E. Anson | "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. UNDER ORDERS

SELWYN THEATRE Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THE COMEDY HIT TEA FOR 3 MATS. WED. & SAT.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES"

PRINCESS Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings at 8:25. Smartest of all "OH, MY DEAR" Princess musical comedies

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 4 TIMES Last Mat. Sat., 2:30. A STITCH IN TIME A Happy Play with IRENE FENWICK

SHUBERT W. 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8498. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BETROTHAL By MAETERLINCK, Author of BLUE BIRD.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS."—World. H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners with Irene Bordoni

Most Charming Musical Show in N. Y. LITTLE SIMPLICITY at the ASTOR THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. "Delightful Musical Play. Full of heart interest and youth and beauty."—Wesley Hamer, American.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today. Best Seats 50c The Man Who Came Back, with Laura Walker Next Week—LOMBARDI, LTD.

HEAR John McCormack at Hippodrome Next Sun. Eve. (Dec. 15) SING THE GREAT HOME-COMING SONG 'I Shall Meet You' Specially written for him by Wilfrid Sanderson Composer of "GOD BE WITH OUR BOYS TONIGHT" COPIES AT ALL MUSIC STORES. BOOSEY & CO., the House of Song Fame.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. CARNEGIE HALL This Aft. at 3. Sat. Eve. at 8:15. SOLOIST RAOUL VIDAS Brahms, d'Indy, Bruch, Saint-Saens. N. B.—OWING TO ILLNESS JASCHA HEIFETZ WILL BE UNABLE TO APPEAR.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 14, at 2:30 SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People CHRISTMAS PROGRAM WITH THE PAULIST CHORISTERS

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 15, at 3. SOLOIST M. ALFRED CORTOT Sabata, Beethoven, Tschaikowsky, Chopin. Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wednesday, 2:15. LAST 12 TIMES DAVID WARFIELD in

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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CHEAPER STEEL AND BETTER TRADE.

It is announced that the prices of iron and steel products will be cut $3 or more per ton, except for ore. But wages are not now to be cut. This was well known to Judge GARY on Monday when he declared to the Iron and Steel Institute that "the next five years in "this country will be the most pro- "gressive, prosperous, and successful "of our history. The results will as- "tonish even the most optimistic of "today." Yesterday's security market moved both moderately and irregularly, reacting to other factors instead of being dominated by incidents contrary to experience. Never before was the reduction of the price of steel the signal for a rise in some steel securities and small declines in others. Ordinarily wages are cut before profits. Usually some disturbance has followed in both commodity and security markets. Why is the course of events so different now?

One reason is that prices are now under control by the Government in a manner no less benevolent and beneficial than when the Government compelled the discontinuance of the "Gary dinners." At them the trade was accustomed to exchange experiences and afford opportunity to those who wished to take common action, but with compulsion upon none. This seemed to the Government a conspiracy to control prices, and nothing more heinous than that is known to politicians. There are obnoxious price conspiracies, but Judge GARY was never a party to them, although he has been a defendant, and now is a defendant in a suit which the Government declines his invitation to press to a conclusion. No one but the Government ever complained of the control of prices in Judge GARY'S manner, and the Government is now doing the same thing, but more arbitrarily. The result is that there is no present fear that prices will be cut uneconomically and surreptitiously, with nobody stopping the cut-throat process until all are reduced to prostration. A conspiracy to prevent that is a reasonable conspiracy, and therefore not obnoxious to the law, under the rule of reason.

The point should be insisted upon for two reasons. Government control will end with the year, according to yesterday's statement from Washington, and there are many persons of light and leading who are calling for a repeal of the law which permits reasonable trade agreements when made in the public interest, without undue private damage. For example, there were published yesterday the remarks of Mr. SABIN, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, advocating both abolition of Government control and the repeal of the Sherman law. The trade needs one or the other, and it cannot hope to get a better law than the one which the Supreme Court now understands. The Sherman law never "busted" a good trust, nor failed to "bust" a bad trust, at least not since the oil and tobacco decisions. It would take many years after another law was enacted to procure an equally good understanding of any substitute statute. It is true that men of business fear the application of the Sherman law, but that is because of the manner of its administration, not of its substance. When Attorneys General understand the Supreme Court decisions and abandon a personal interpretation of the law, it will give more satisfaction than any bill which can be substituted in any reasonable number of years.

It is true that we are returning to peace conditions, and ordinarily it is said that normal business is not to be judged for under war prices. But there is no precedent for present conditions, which abound in sustaining factors. Never before has the entire commercial world been at war, with the result of world-wide interrelation of prices for both labor and products. There is no source of cheap labor to disturb the wage scale. Not only has this country been deprived of some millions of immigrants during the war, but it is confidently expected that after the war there will be a flood of emigration. The wage scale of "pauper" workers of Europe will certainly be higher than customary, and it is even possible that the demand for labor may raise the European wage scale for some sorts of labor above our own. Where the work is to be done thither will the laborers go under conditions which make labor as mobile as gold.

Also it is to be remarked that there is no source of commodities which can be supplied in competition with our own. Starving peoples, destitute of both materials and goods, needing both homes and factories, burdened with taxes and undersupplied with credit, cannot sell to us, nor produce in competition with us, except at our option, for a longer time than enters into trade foresight. They must begin anew by producing the means of production. They will require in the first place some billions' worth of machinery and supplies from us. Not until we find ourselves undersold will it be necessary for us to reconsider our general scale of prices, and therefore either our profits or our wages. While they are busy with their revival the markets of the world which they customarily supplied are open to us.

STANDING BY RUSSIA.

In these hours of glory for the Allies there is one painful moment, which comes whenever they think of the way they have treated the Czechoslovaks. It becomes sharper whenever the Czechoslovaks remind them of it. It was peculiarly sharp the other day when President MASARYK explained with lessening patience that the Czechs were "quite willing that "the Czech force should continue in "Russia, provided it was properly "supported by the Allies with mu- "nitions and supplies and a definite "policy toward Russia was adopted, "but there was too great need for "Czech soldiers at home for them to "be left in Siberia merely because "the Allies could not make up their "minds to withdraw them."

It is a sore subject. Russia could have been pacified by this time if the right sort of support had been given to the heroic Czechs. Those soldiers, who sprang up from nowhere, almost without arms at the beginning, paralyzed the Teuton and Bolshevist nerve centres in Siberia, and then asked that numbers be added to the nucleus they had formed, so that the work could be completed. The request was not granted, not because the Allies did not have men to send, but because of a miserable fear that somebody might gain something by it. It is needless to say that this fear did not pervade all of the Allies—perhaps it was felt only by a small minority of them—but as they were acting in common it was enough to paralyze the whole movement.

The result is that the Czechs have been holding the thin line alone, begging for help; that Russia has continued in a demoralized state in the face of the unused means to save her; and that the Allies, with great parade, pretended to respond to the Czech demand and the obvious needs of the situation by sending a handful to Vladivostok and letting them stay there.

SOLDIERS ON THE FARM.

One of the most interesting parts of Secretary of the Interior LANE'S annual report recounts his plans for finding immediate paying work for returned soldiers on the farm. What he proposes is an enlargement and elaboration of the work done by the Reclamation Service in the last sixteen years. Congress has appropriated $200,000 to examine the resources of the country in reclaimable land. This examination includes land reclaimable by means of irrigation and draining and the immense tracts once forests and now "neither forest, pasture, nor farms." There are 200,000,000 acres convertible into farms by irrigation, draining, or clearing. Most of these lands are now private property, though the States own some of the greatest drainable areas. The Government, however, owns lands enough to "give employment to every man "who would need work, and that al- "most immediately."

It is estimated that water is available for from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of arid land. Of "cut-over" or "logged-off" timber land there are some 228,000,000 acres, largely in the eastern part of the country, an uninviting stretch of stump and underbrush and sapling, yet "rich with the accumulated humus of hundreds of years." Then there are some 80,000,000 acres of swamp lands, also largely in the East. In old States like Massachusetts and New York there are thousands of acres of abandoned lands that might be worked profitably. In the rush to the new unbroken lands of the West the opportunities for farming at home have been neglected. In Maryland and Virginia, Mr. LANE says, within fifty miles of Washington are tracts of land, once parts of great plantations, that can be bought cheaper than lands as near to most of the Western cities. In the Southern States small farmers, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, are making a good living on farms of from ten to thirty acres. Yet between Washington and New Orleans "there "are over 40,000,000 acres of unused "land." Mr. LANE believes that the States and the Federal Government should co-operate in making farm settlements for soldiers on unused land.

Mr. LANE proposes to begin his program by offering returned soldiers immediate work at clearing and leveling uncultivated land included in existing irrigation projects, land for which water is now obtainable or to which it can be brought under the present irrigation system. He would have this land developed under a proper plan of land settlement. "This," he says, "we can do at once and meet what- "ever labor problem may be immedi- "ate." Next he wants an appropriation for one or more of the great irrigation schemes for which surveys are nearly complete. At the same time he would undertake the most promising of the draining projects, preferably on Government land; if on private land, it should be bought on appraisement by the Farm Loan Board, subject to approval by the Department of Agriculture as to site and soil.

The Secretary estimates that "more "than one-third, probably nearer one- "half," of our soldiers in Europe have come from farms. He offers them an assured living on small farms. "Enough land for a family, but not "enough to make a new draft on the "labor supply," is his principle. Will the returned soldiers care for farm life? How far are they affected by the longing, common to so much of the world, to crowd into cities, to leave the "monotony" of rural life for the perpetual movement and thronging variety of cities and "the sweet se- curity of streets"? Mr. LANE does not lose sight of this difficulty, but perhaps it is less than some indignant moralists and economists imagine. Without too much exaggeration, we may almost say that the country has become urban. Rural free delivery, the telephone, the universal automobile, sped by the farmer almost as much as ever the plow was, schools, moving pictures, the social, congregate life of communities, have taken the farmer out of the isolation in which he used to dwell. It is to "the "farm village, the settlement of farm- "ers around the centre which is their "own, in which can be gathered most "of the advantages of the city," that Mr. LANE expects to attract returning soldiers.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

Our publicists of the don't-be-rough-with-them school have lately been telling us that the League of Nations will be a miserable farce on both practical and humane grounds if Germany is left out. It would be a violation of all principles of equity, they assure us, to shut Germany out of the League even for a probationary period. However, consider the observations of the Kölnische Volkszeitung on this point. This journal, which till the armistice was one of the most distinguished Donner-und-Blitzen-take-all-you-can-get organs of German "opinion," now says with regard to the omission of Germany from the League and the imposition of restitution on the German people:

> If Germany had the guilt of the war on her conscience, this demand would be a just atonement; but the whole German nation denies these accusations.

Apparently only in Greenwich Village and Chelsea are there dialecticians sufficiently ingenious to hold at once that Germany was more or less responsible for beginning the war, and that despite this she ought not be compelled to repair some of its damages, ought not be regarded as an object of some suspicion until we can see that she has had a change of heart.

Germany has suffered enough, say these mild ones; the Germans say it, too. WALTHER RATHENAU, in an open letter addressed somewhat optimistically to Colonel HOUSE, says that Germany is ruined because she has lost the iron ore of Lorraine and the oil and potash of Alsace. Well, there was a Germany before Alsace and Lorraine were annexed, and a Germany which seemed considerably less dangerous to the world than the militant empire of BISMARCK and WILLIAM II. If the Germans keep on producing evidence much longer we may arrive at the suspicion that it is only this militant, arrogant Germany which is in any danger of being ruined; and we may begin to wonder why persons outside of Germany should be disturbed by measures designed to remove this threat against world peace. Germany, they say, has suffered enough; surely the rest of the world has suffered enough from Germany to be justified in trying to prevent Germany from doing it again.

QUESTION OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

A division of the surrendered German warships, exclusive of submarines, among the Allies, the share of each nation to be in proportion to the losses of naval vessels that it suffered in the war, is proposed by ARCHIBALD S. HURD, a British authority upon sea power. He would have the submarines dismantled and broken up. This is a motion that doubtless would be seconded and carried. Mr. HURD can hardly be a mouthpiece of the British Admiralty. The Government would accept no responsibility for his speculation. It holds the German warships in trust, with the understanding that the Peace Conference shall decide what to do with them. The question is a delicate one, and it will prove embarrassing if not discussed with a view to the prevention of war.

In the ranks of the Allies there will be no dissent from Mr. HURD'S opinion that the German fleet, in whole or in part, must not be restored. If Germany is to be made to keep the peace it is essential that she shall cease to be a major sea power, such as might be a factor in international disputes. Shorn of her dreadnought battleships and cruisers and her submarines, Germany will be impotent for mischief on the sea. Nevertheless there will be "freedom of the seas" for her merchant fleet. The harbors of the world will be open to her trading ships when a responsible Government has been established and bonds have been given for its good behavior.

Under Mr. HURD'S plan for solving the problem of the surrendered warships, Great Britain could claim most of them. The war has cost her the loss of two dreadnought battleships, ten pre-dreadnought battleships, three battle cruisers, thirteen armored cruisers, six second-class cruisers, twelve light cruisers, fifty or more destroyers, not to mention a large and indefinite number of auxiliary ships. The losses of her European allies have been insignificant in comparison. A recent estimate shows the French list to include one dreadnought battleship, two pre-dreadnought battleships, three armored cruisers, one protected cruiser, and less than a dozen destroyers. It is approximately correct. Italy has lost one dreadnought battleship, two pre-dreadnought battleships, two armored cruisers, and about six destroyers. Japan has lost one armored cruiser and a destroyer. The United States has lost one armored cruiser and two destroyers. If the Peace Conference were to decide upon a division of the German warships according to the losses sustained by the victorious Allies, Great Britain would obtain title to practically the whole of the fleet surrendered. The claims of France and Italy would have to be modest; the United States and Japan could hardly expect to share in the division, or would have to be content with a consolation prize.

Notwithstanding her losses in the war, Great Britain is still the premier naval power, with a long lead in first line of battle ships. She could consent that the German warships should go to France, Italy, Japan, and the United States in a descending scale of acquisition, and still she would have nothing to fear from any other sea power. But in view of Great Britain's decisive use of her sea power in the war such an act of renunciation could not be asked or expected of her. On the other hand, her intention to maintain the most powerful fleet in the world, to expand rather than reduce her sea power, has been plainly indicated by her publicists and statesmen. With such a policy it would seem to be unnecessary for her to lay claim to the surrendered German warships. Politically it would certainly be a mistake. The seeds of dissension, which all should be co-operation and harmony, would be sown.

The problem of what to do with the German fleet will obviously be one of the most difficult before the Versailles Conference. It must be solved, not in the interests of any one or any group of nations, but with the single aim of linking the Allies closer together for the perpetuation of peace and the security of civilization.

THE REDHEARTS.

Those three conspirators who are charged with having got up Friday's riots in Berlin, MATUSCHKA and RHEINBABEN, Junkers, and MARTIN, journalist, are almost too good to be true. In their homes "a number of "black arm-loops with a red heart em- "broidered thereon were discovered." Some of the minor figures in this opera bouffe plot to smash the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council wore the red heart on the black loop. It was the sign and symbol by which the leaders of the mighty movement that didn't move were to be distinguished. The password and mystic sesame of the initiate was "Redheart."

One sees honest Hans and honest Fritz swelling with the portentousness of their mission, delighted with their badge and motto. The initiation ceremonies of a college fraternity are miracles of sagacity compared with the rites and mysteries of the Redhearts. The writings of Mark Twain are much esteemed in Germany. Tom Sawyer's gang of robbers must have been the prototype and inspiration of these frolic dabblers in political conspiracy, these light-hearted regulators of the State. In MATUSCHKA, RHEINBABEN, and MARTIN there are faint, distant, but undeniable traits of those arch-villains, Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and Joe Humphreys.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Helps in Knowing the Kaiser.

Evidently Herr WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN can enjoy in Holland exactly the sort of spiritual counsel that was offered to him in such large quantities by the clergy of Germany in the days when he started out to do what Alexander and Napoleon failed to do—conquer the world. Interesting passages from the sermons to which he listened then so appreciatively have had frequent place in the Berlin dispatches, and they were a great help toward an understanding of his mental operations, for of course the sermons he heard were exactly the sermons he wanted to hear.

The same thing is doubtless true now, for as yet—it may be different later—the sometime Kaiser sees only people who are tenderly considerate of his notably sensitive feelings, and what they say to him, therefore, has more than intrinsic value, as it shows by necessary implication precisely what this remarkable man is thinking, believing, hoping, and fearing. His thoughts, beliefs, hopes, and fears are of the slightest consequence in themselves, except in the seemingly impossible contingency that some time in the future he may recover his old position, but they deserve the close attention of all psychologists, professional and amateur, because of the light they throw on his character and conduct.

A Return to the Throne Is Promised.

It is with startling clearness that the Kaiser is revealed to an observant world by the brief dispatch printed yesterday, announcing that he had attended divine service in the castle hall at Amerongen, and that the text chosen by the Moravian missionary who preached to him consisted of the sixth to tenth verses from the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of Peter. Those verses read as follows:

> 6. Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time.
> 7. Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you.
> 8. Be sober, be vigilant: because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.
> 10. But the God of all grace who hath knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world.
> 10. But the God of all grace who hath called us into his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you.
> 11. To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

From those verses a preacher to the fallen monarch could not possibly have drawn any other conclusion than that the fall was only temporary, to be followed soon by restoration to the throne. The preacher, that is, could not have done so in such a presence unless he were a preacher of a very different sort from any who would be allowed to enter and speak in the castle. It can easily be imagined with what satisfaction the sometime Kaiser would hear that his adversary was the devil and that exaltation would follow "in due time."

The French cynic who said that never was a king so cowardly or so wicked that he could not find a poet to sing his valor or a priest to absolve his sins argued from the particular to the general, which is always dangerous, but this choice of a text went about half way toward proving his contention.

Music for Soldiers in Hospital.

In The Bayonet, which is the official paper published at Camp Lee, Virginia, there appears an earnest appeal for phonograph records with which to lighten the inevitable tediums suffered by the soldiers in the military hospitals there and in other parts of the country. Music, it says, is practically the only recreation the patients in these institutions have during the wearisome days of convalescence, and the demand for records is great and unending.

Now, the owners of phonographs are next to innumerable in the United States, and every one of them at least can divide his collection of records with men who have given such proofs of courage and devotion as have these maimed returners from the battlefields of Europe. The military hospitals need, too, more phonographs than they have, but they all have a few, and the most eager demand is for records—new records to replace those worn out by constant use, and then for ever more and more records in order that the frequent playing of the same tunes may not give more of pain than of pleasure to hearers whose nerves are not in the best of states for the preservation of patience.

For all kinds of music there is a welcome in the hospitals, but for the best the welcome is heartiest, and it would be lamentable indeed if people sent only records which they had themselves tried and found wanting. The centre of distribution for gifts of the sort indicated is the Base Hospital Library at Camp Lee, and the work of distribution is managed by Hospital Librarian Miss FRANCES WALKER SUGDEN, to whom all correspondence on the subject should be addressed.

They Forget What They Have Done.

For a man who has given occasional indications of seeing things as they are, to say, as MAXIMILIAN of Baden is quoted as saying, that the Allies are "lusting for revenge," and to talk about the oppression they are inflicting on Germany in their "fever of victory"—that is almost as strange as it is absurd. For the Prince is certainly intelligent enough to know better—to realise that in nothing that has been done by those whom he calls "the enemy" has there been any evidence of a vengeful spirit.

The terms of the armistice are hard, and they are sternly enforced, but no German with any sense could have expected anything else or less, and, instead of whining over their pretended grievances, they would be better employed in making the best of the situation into which they have brought themselves. What they were when victorious in the past shows plainly enough what they would have been if victory had been theirs again. Apparently only immediate forgiveness for the past would satisfy them or put an end to their protests.

They expect and ask too much, for the lenience they demand would be the cruelest of injustice to their victims—the millions whom they robbed and ruined without the shadow of an excuse.

Word from a Prisoner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much pleasure the article in THE TIMES headed "Germans Appealing to Released Captives." This is the first word I have had from my son in months. The last word I had through the International Red Cross. T. L. McCONCHIE.

New York, Dec. 7, 1918.

A BOLSHEVIST DREAM.

I sometimes think that I would like
To be a Bolshevik:
Reform at once by general strike
The body politic,
And start this old world on a hike
Of progress double-quick.

Slow legislation would give way
To swift and sure ukase.
Both sword and pen I'd bring in play
All evils to erase,
And of this bourgeois working-day
I wouldn't leave a trace.

No obstacle would make me pause
In what I had to do:
I'd place effects before their cause
And make the world anew,
Repeal all economic laws
And laws of nature, too.

But woe! Alas! My heart is sick,
And this the truth that pains:
I may not wield the mighty stick;
No hope of it remains.
I cannot be a Bolshevik—
For I was born with brains!

FREDERICK AMES COATES.

REPUBLICANS PLAN CAUTIOUS TAX FIGHT

Will Avoid Putting Themselves in Position of Blocking the Revenue Bill.

MAY GO TO CONFERENCE

Senator Smoot Attacks Excess Profits Section of Measure in Dissenting Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Republican opponents of the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue bill have agreed upon a line of campaign which, while embracing a determined fight on the floor of the Senate, may mean that the measure eventually will be supported by their votes and the points in dispute left to joint conference for final adjustment. In assuming this attitude Republican leaders say that they would avoid putting themselves in the position of blocking necessary legislation, while still maintaining the advantage of carrying on the opposition, both in the Senate and later in conference.

One of the Republican leaders told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the minority party did not intend to allow the Democrats to accuse it of obstructing the War Revenue bill. The Republicans insist upon their privilege to combat the features that they regard as inconsistent with a practical after-war measure. But their disposition now is to confine their opposition to debate on the floor, and, in the event that they do not win their point, to make a decisive stand when the joint conferees get together.

Smoot Attacks Profits Tax.

Senator SMOOT, one of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, offered a dissenting report in the Senate today, in which he attacked the plan of corporation excess profits tax as embodied in the bill. The Utah Senator denounced the scheme as "unscientific, unworkable, and discriminatory." He urged a tax on straight war profits "so simple and plain that any ordinary business man or individual could understand it, and which would lead to no trouble in making out a tax return." Such a scheme, he said, was outlined in a plan which he recently submitted to the committee.

"Every individual, whether in business as such or as a member of a partnership, would have been treated alike under my plan," said Senator SMOOT. "Every corporation would have been taxed upon the same basis, and the question of capital invested, watered stock, and bonded indebtedness would not have entered into the question of the amount of tax to be imposed, with the single exception of a few corporations with a capital stock of over $1,000,000, and making undue profits during the pre-war period. I would have provided for a straight war profits tax following the principles outlined in my amendment that I offered on Jan. 5, 1918, to House Joint Resolution 195, with certain modifications to meet today's changed conditions.

"I believe that there should be eliminated from the bill all the harassing, taxing issues, and substituted for them a 2 per cent. sale tax on all goods sold for consumption or use. A tax of that character would in no way embarrass the producer or consumer, and would yield a revenue of over $1,000,000,000."

Points to McAdoo's Stand.

Senator SMOOT pointed out that the majority of the Finance Committee in framing the bill had not followed the plan of taxation recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, but had "maintained the unjust, discriminatory plan of taxation on so-called excess profits as provided in existing law and the pending bill." The Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had urged a flat normal tax on all net profits in place of the excess profits tax, in which, he said, there are involved questions of watered stock, borrowed money and the definition of invested capital. He preferred the Secretary's scheme to that embraced in the bill.

Mr. SMOOT calculated that the requirements of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, would approximate $10,000,000,000. This, he said, did not include future estimates to be laid before Congress in deficiency appropriation bills. The $10,000,000,000 Senator SMOOT said would be reduced by whatever amount is received as salvage from the sale of war material paid for and not needed either here or in Europe.

The entire War Revenue bill was read to the Senate this afternoon, the task occupying three hours. After it was finished, Senator SIMMONS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow, when exhaustive debate will begin. Senator PENROSE, ranking Republican member of the committee, will launch an attack upon it early in the debate.

DUTCH MINISTER EXPLAINS.

His Country's Treatment of the Ex-Kaiser and German Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the Netherlands Legation has been called to a dispatch dated Dec. 4 from The Hague reproduced in the edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 6. Some points raised therein are not correctly represented, and for the benefit of your readers whom you are—no doubt—anxious to furnish with accurate information, the Legation ventures to state the following facts.

Before the admission of the former German Emperor to Dutch territory it had been definitely established that he had lost his former rank. For political reasons a fixed residence has been assigned to him and other restrictions have been imposed. His numerous suite of court dignitaries and officials has been limited to a few men; the others have been returned to Germany. A commission comprising a member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands, a Councilor of State, and a high official of the Department of Justice has been instructed to determine the international status of the ex-Emperor.

German troops who in compliance with the terms of the armistice had to evacuate Belgium and return to Germany were granted admission to the Dutch Province of Limburg in the special interest of the population of Northern Belgium, which was exposed to the unruly conduct of these soldiers. The passage through Dutch Limburg shortened materially their march through Belgian territory. The attitude of the Netherlands Government was made known to the Allied Ministers at The Hague on Nov. 13; on Nov. 14 the march through Limburg began. The troops concerned were completely disarmed; only the necessary food and clothes were left in their possession.

J. T. CREMER,
The Netherlands Minister.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1918.

WOMEN'S RED CROSS WORK.

300,000,000 Articles Provided by Volunteers in 17 Months.

Nearly 300,000,000 articles were made in the last seventeen months by volunteer women workers for the Red Cross to be used in hospitals and by refugees, according to the Red Cross report made public yesterday, dealing with Red Cross activities in all parts of the world. The report sums up the work of the organization in the last year in France, Italy, England, Siberia and elsewhere.

The value of the finished product of the volunteer Red Cross workers was placed at $59,000,000, about one-third of the amount raised by the great Red Cross Drive. The distribution of these supplies was as follows, according to the expert:

"France, a total of 180,064,733 surgical supplies, knitted articles, hospital garments, hospital supplies and refugee garments; England, 2,275,895; Italy, 44,393,352; Serbia, 200,294; Russia, 262,238; Palestine, 40,036; total to all countries, 227,236,548. The difference between the total shipment and production represents what was distributed in the training camps and hospitals of this country in addition to supplies added to the reserve warehouse stocks."

Continuing, the report tells of expenditures in Europe.

"In carrying out its work in France, the American Red Cross in all its activities had expended up to July 1, 1918, the sum of $22,114,200. This sum does not include approximately $13,000,000 worth of supplies on hand in France for future use. Of this amount approximately $11,200,000 was apportioned to relief work among the soldiers and strictly military activities. The balance of $10,914,209 was apportioned to relief work among refugees, the fight against tuberculosis and other activities that have to do especially with relieving the sufferings of the civilian population.

"The demand for the six months ending December 31, 1918, has seemed greater than any similar period, and an appropriation has therefore been made for this period amounting to $25,669,776."

The cost of the work in England totaled $10,820,250.62, the sum being spent mainly on American soldiers and sailors, on the wounded and on those shipwrecked in waters surrounding the British Isles. In Belgium the expenditures totaled $3,379,690. Expenditures in other countries were: Switzerland, $2,285,672.84; Russia and Siberia, $8,458,518.04; Rumania, $2,714,610.34; and Palestine, $5,118,666.16.

$600,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Alumni to Raise Fund to Make Up War Deficit.

As an expression of their appreciation of the university's war service, the alumni of Columbia University will conduct among themselves a campaign to raise $600,000 for their alma mater to enable it to meet the financial strain brought on by recent conditions. The amount is needed, it was announced yesterday, to meet a deficit created by the burden of this year and last. This campaign will be conducted exclusively among the alumni and former students of the schools of the university. Many Columbia men who are leaders in business, professional, and public life will participate in the drive, which is to be launched next month at a dinner of the members of the Volunteer Corps in the Columbia University Club. Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company and Chairman of the Executive Committee for the campaign, said:

"Columbia, like all other American colleges and universities, has felt the heavy hand of war. Although it is wealthy in special endowments that are restricted in their use, the university never has sufficient funds available for general purposes. Every year there has been a small deficit, but since the war started increase in cost of operation and reduction in income through loss of students has created a shortage that threatens the university with a heavy financial burden unless immediate action is taken. The volunteer workers in the campaign will number 250, divided into twenty-five teams of ten men each, to reach all of the more than 23,000 Columbia alumni. Teams and committees are being organized not only in New York but throughout the United States, and every alumnus, no matter in what part of the world he may live, will have an opportunity to subscribe to the fund."

PLAN WORLD LIQUOR WAR.

Federated Church Council to Organize Work in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 11.—War the world over against intoxicants is contemplated by the Federated Church Council, representing thirty denominations and eighteen million communicants. With this object there is to be named here tomorrow a committee of survey, which is to visit Europe and organize sentiment there against the liquor traffic.

The campaign is to be supported by American leadership and financial aid if desired, but the information from abroad is that the war has developed a strong anti-liquor sentiment in all the leading nations of Europe. The fight is to be carried into Germany in addition to all other nations.

DRAFT BOARDS TO DINE.

Baker and Crowder Among Speakers at Coming Celebration.

A dinner to celebrate the ending of the work of the city's 189 local draft boards will be held on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, according to announcement made yesterday by Martin Conboy, New York City Director of the Selective Service Law. Arrangements have been made to have more than 1,000 persons who aided in the administration of the law present.

Speeches will be made by Secretary Baker, representing the War Department; Rear Admiral Usher, for the navy; Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Julius Kahn of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Conboy said the motive prompting the dinner was the desire to pay tribute to the patriotism which had made possible the training of a huge army almost entirely through civilian effort. He said that the draft had given satisfactory evidence of the ability of the American people to rise on any occasion. "Autocracy said, 'You can't do it,' but democracy said, 'We can and will,'" added Mr. Conboy.

FOOD FOR STARVING FINNS.

Hoover Will Send Supply Until the Next Harvest.

P. J. Valkeapaa, food representative of the Finnish Government, who has offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that the starving people of Finland are to receive at once 11,000 tons of cereals from Sweden and Denmark, which countries will be allowed to replenish their supplies through imports from the United States.

Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, who is now in London, has decided to include Finland in his program for the feeding of European countries, Mr. Valkeapaa said, and Finland will receive from the United States direct 10,000 tons of cereals, 2,000 tons of aggregate products, 1,000 tons of fats, and 1,000 tons of sugar monthly from now until the next harvest.

FOCH DENIES GERMAN PLEA.

Bars Communication with Provinces Allies Have Occupied.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the Allies.

The Commander in Chief declared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice.

NATION'S NEW ROLE AS WORLD POWER

Ex-Senator Sutherland Holds Constitution Gives Government Full Control.

FRAMERS GUARDED RIGHTS

Sovereignty Vested in People by Successful Revolution Covers All Foreign Relations.

Former United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah delivered the second of the series of eight lectures before members of the Faculty and students of Columbia University in Havemeyer Hall last evening. Senator Sutherland, who spoke on "The Power of the National Government," was introduced by former Justice George L. Ingraham.

"The powers of the National Government over external affairs," said the Senator, "all at once have assumed new and increased importance, in the light of which a re-examination of their nature and extent is not only pertinent but may, sooner or later, become highly necessary."

In this new and extended relationship, Senator Sutherland added, we shall probably be obliged to extend the scope and application of the familiar meanings of the Constitution, "and it may be to find, though not make," said he, "new meanings."

Continuing, he said in part:

"The form of government under which we live, wisely established by our forefathers, is that of a representative, self-limited democracy, as distinguished, on the one hand, from an absolute or direct democracy, and, on the other hand, from an absolute monarchy, either of which is an unsafe foundation upon which to rest the political institutions of a free people.

"The dangerous tendency of the one is toward anarchy, for where everybody rules by direct action, the distinction between government and people disappears, with the result, finally, that there is no government at all, but only a mob, passing spasmodic and temporary resolutions.

"Sovereignty is in the people as a political organism constituting the nation; government is an instrumentality of the nation by which the internal and external functions of this organism are maintained and operated. This distinction is of the utmost importance, for it lies at the foundation of all our political institutions.

"Two general classes of powers are possessed and exercised under our scheme of government: (1) Those which relate to our internal affairs and are divided between State and National Governments, and (2) those which relate to our external affairs and can be exercised by the National Government alone.

"Among the latter, and most important, are the great powers of war and peace, the treaty making powers, the power to acquire and govern new territory, to regulate foreign commerce, and generally to maintain and control our diplomatic and other relations with foreign countries.

New Duties as a World Power.

"It is certain that hereafter, whether desired or desirable, we shall be obliged to occupy a larger place in the affairs of the world, to participate to a far greater degree in world policies and lend substantial and increased assistance toward the solution of world problems.

"The Constitution grants to Congress the 'power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.' The words which confer the power to regulate foreign commerce are the same words which confer the power to regulate interstate commerce, but the objects to which they apply are different and hence the power, while the same in terms, may be, and, in fact, is, quite different in scope and extent.

"The exercise of the power to place an embargo upon foreign commerce may be required by considerations of the most vital nature; and it must be assumed that the general Government possesses such power under well established principles of international law. But no such degree of power can be exercised over the commercial relations of the several States among themselves.

"While holding that regulation of interstate commerce as to certain exceptional articles, such as lottery tickets, diseased cattle, &c., may take the form of prohibition, the Supreme Court of the United States has clearly recognized the distinction just made.

Government's Role Under Constitution.

By the Tenth Amendment it is provided: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

"Prior to the Revolution the Colonies were independent of each other, but all owed common allegiance to Great Britain. Their first step looking to a redress of grievances was taken not separately but unitedly. It consisted of bringing together and causing to be organized the Continental Congress, composed, finally, of delegates from each of the thirteen Colonies.

"By the Declaration of Independence the Colonies did not sever their connection with Great Britain as separate Colonies, but as the United States of America, and they declared not the several but the united Colonies to be free and independent States—not Massachusetts, not New York, not Virginia, separately, but all combined and united. Together and not separately they waged the war; together they made peace, and together they entered the family of nations not as thirteen distinct sovereignties, but as one sovereign nation."

"This great historical fact, which stands out so clearly now, was not then universally recognized or conceded. State jealousy was a very strong and disturbing factor. It was a time of doubt and confusion, of distrust and suspicion, and the passionate desire of the people for State autonomy prevented a full realization of their status as a nation.

"Nowhere in the Articles of Confederation was the power to acquire or govern territory specifically given to the United States, nor could it be inferred from any power which was given. This territory, then, it would seem, could only be acquired and governed upon the theory that such power resulted from the sum of the powers granted or from the fact of nationality.

"We are now ready, I think, for the conclusion which these premises justify. The men who made the Constitution were deeply learned in the science of government. They intended to confer complete and adequate power over domestic affairs to the extent that governmental action was appropriate and necessary or useful. They did not intend to provide less completely in the case of external affairs. The powers of external sovereignty passed directly to the nation as the result of successful revolution.

"The framers of the Constitution were familiar with the principles governing the intercourse of nations. With this understanding, the United States was introduced into the family of nations, to be governed by the law of nations, equal in power and in right to every other nation, and possessing, as its highest right and most imperious duty, the right and duty of self-

GIVE $204,800 MORE IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Total of $2,205,300 Now Contributed Toward $5,000,000 Goal of the Drive.

WAR HONOR ROLL STARTED

Amusement Interests to Aid with Many Benefits and a Monster Ball.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the Jewish War Relief drive for $5,000,000, announced last night that at the close of the fourth day $2,205,300 had been contributed. The reports of the team Captains made at campaign headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore showed that the day's contributions were $204,800. Mr. Warburg said that some of the more prosperous business houses had not given in proportion to their financial ability. In this class he put the department stores.

Considerable interest was aroused in the announcement by Mr. Warburg that he had received permission from the Board of Education to accept a gift of $25,000 from New York City's public schools war chest.

Mr. Warburg said that the Joint Distribution Committee, which dispenses the funds collected, received yesterday through the War Trade Board receipts showing how carefully the funds appropriated are disbursed by the Dutch branch of the committee. He read a number of the receipts, and they indicated that certain sums had been received for relief purposes by the signers, together with the date and place of the gift.

Upon the suggestion of Lieutenant David Sulzberger, an honor roll for the purpose of signalizing the return of men in the service to their families was inaugurated. Membership was placed at $1,000 and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, Felix M. Warburg, and William Goldman ordered their names subscribed to the roll. It is expected that the movement will grow.

Bulk of Subscriptions in Cash.

Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies reported that practically 85 per cent. of all the contributions were made in cash. Edwin H. Myers, head of the Waist Industries Division, reported that 100 per cent. of the subscriptions through his team were in cash. Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, head of the Men's and Boys' Clothing team, reported that he had been informed by Daniel Richter, head of the Men's Neckwear Division, that every man in the neckwear trade had promised one day's wage to the fund, a sum that will approximate $10,000.

Among the larger contributors reported last night was the Independent Order B'rith Abraham for $20,000, and Swift & Co. increased their contribution of $1,500 to $3,000. As indicating the broad scope of the drive, covering all classes of the Jewish population, it was reported that the First Avenue Peddlers' Association gave $27.00. The donors are all poor pushcart men, with families.

At the request of Mr. Warburg, the amusement interests of the city yesterday organized a Theatrical, Motion Picture, and Allied Trades Committee to aid in raising funds. At a meeting in the office of Goodman, general counsel of the United Booking Office and the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit, E. S. Moss was elected Chairman, and other officers were named. It was decided to give a series of benefit performances in the various theatres represented by the committee.

Fifteen houses were at once offered for that purpose. E. E. Albee donated the Palace Theatre for a special benefit performance starting at 11 o'clock Saturday night with the full Palace bill, and with Harry Lauder as an added attraction. Annette Kellermann will also appear, it was announced. There will be no collections taken at any of the benefit performances. Though the theatres entered the drive at a late hour the managers expect to make a whirlwind campaign.

The boxes for the Palace performance, which will be sold at $1,000 each at the Hotel Biltmore at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first box was bought by Mr. Warburg last night. Other benefit performances will be given at the Century Theatre and the Metropolitan Opera House. The Police Department has asked for 6,000 tickets for the performances and the policemen feel confident of disposing of them. William Morris, who is active in the theatrical organization, is arranging to give a great ball on the evening of Dec. 21, at which will be present many persons well known in the theatrical world.

Tells of Misery in Russia.

The meeting of workers yesterday was addressed by Ethan T. Colton, an International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, recently returned from Russia. Mr. Colton described the miseries of the inhabitants of Russia, particularly the Jewish refugees.

"I have seen some of these refugees," he said. "They are living in crowded freight cars, packed like sardines. Some of the women are almost without clothing and the children are barefooted. No one can help them there even if they would, in the presence of this visible need.

"Their own people who are in a position to help them cannot do so. Money, what there is of it, is in the possession of their Government, that has manipulated all there is, that has no income, and is dependent upon that turned out by the printing press. Assistance has been sought through the National City Bank from its branch in Moscow. No individual, no matter how large his deposit may be, is ever allowed to draw more than $500 or 500 rubles a month, and if he wanted to draw more to give away he would not be allowed to do so.

"Our Controller went to the National City Bank branch in Moscow to get a thousand ruble note. After trying for two days, he finally got some one in the bank to cash it for him, and then he had to carry the money secretly under his coat.

"Transportation is impossible in Russia. I have seen men traveling on trains thirty-six hours, standing all the time in the cold. From a car in which I was riding I counted almost as many on the roof as in the car. Russia is almost in a state of starvation at the present time. The Government is completely paralyzed in this respect. Most of the people are living by sending messengers into the country at intervals to get fifty or sixty pounds of flour, which they bring home on their backs. Pack traffic is almost the only form of traffic.

"One of our office men told me that he actually hated to leave home in the morning, for on the street he was besieged by women who fell on their knees and begged him for help. When I left Moscow they were handing out one-eighth of a pound of bread a day. Wheat is a thing of the past. There is very little rye, and what there is of it is straw and sweepings. Flour was selling for $1 a pound in September, sugar $5, a second-hand overcoat I saw was selling for $250.

"There are two pictures I want to impress on your minds. Think of the glory of France and of the worship given our troops when they came there to aid in so great a cause. But also think of Southern Russia, where women and children are starving, where we have been begged to communicate their message of woe to Americans, as the only ones to help them. I hope you will not disappoint them."

Yesterday's Team Collections.

Here are the reports of the various teams yesterday:

Food—Ludwig Vogelstein	$14,282
Clothing Manufacturers—William Goldman	8,540
Men's and Boys' Clothing—Colonel M. A. Guinzburg	21,535
Silk Goods—Samuel Kridel	16,250
Underwear—Dudley D. Sicher	2,715
Yellings—E. Van Raalte	8,601
Toys—Sidney Blumenthal	5,211
Women's Apparel—Arthur D. Wolf	19,040
Cotton Goods—Max Wilner	10,262
Jewelry—August Goldsmith	4,204
Drugs—David A. Ansbacher	10,262
Leather—Leon J. Robertson	6,035
Beverages and Tobacco—Jacob Wertheim	2,485
Bankers and Brokers—Samuel Untermyer	6,965
Edwin H. Myers—Division 23	3,296
People's Committee	26,250

WOMEN'S COMMITTEES.

Mrs. J. J. Dukas	2,812
Mrs. Max L. Levenson	3,858
Mrs. S. S. Prince	1,000
Mrs. H. Bodenheimer	4,253
Mrs. Ray Schwartz	2,435
Mrs. Samuel C. Lamport	2,844

The individual contributions of $1,000 or more announced yesterday were as follows:

Swift & Co., (additional)	$1,500
Mrs. Walter Blumenthal	1,000
Y. M. H. A. of Washington Heights	1,143
H. W. Hendricks	1,000
Max D. Steuer	5,000
Alfred Jaretsky	2,500
Entertainment Committee	1,000
Emil Berolzheimer	1,000
Abraham Gussow	1,500
Harris Bros. & Barnet	1,000
A. S. Iverson	1,500
M. Martin & Co	1,000
G. S. Roth	1,500
D. E. Sicher & Co	2,500
Mark Dix	1,000
Carl J. Ullmann	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bernheim	2,500
Henry Heide & Co	1,000
Truly Warner	1,000
Peixotis Buhler & Co	1,000
William Iselin & Co	1,000
Samuel Eiseman & Co	2,000
A. S. Rosenthal & Co	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. Moses Ascher	1,000
Kraeger Bros.	1,000
Heyman Cohen & Sons	1,000
Oppenheim Bros. & Veit	1,000
Abraham Erlanger, (additional)	1,000
Henry J. Bernheim	2,500
Fred Hirschhorn	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. Max Nathan	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Barnet, (addit'l)	4,000
J. Rachman & Co	1,000
M. Lowenstein & Son	2,500
Martin L. Cohen & Co	1,000
C. M. Lock	3,000
Julius Loch	1,000
Dr. Otto Sussman	1,000
B. Hochschild	10,000
New York Foundation Co	2,500

A message to THE TIMES last night from Jacob F. Ailer of the Jewish Welfare Board at Camp Hancock announced the organization of a soldiers' committee to aid in the drive. Cash amounting to $108.35 was collected, as well as pledges for additional sums.

To train a large number of workers in a short time the Jewish Welfare Board at 149 Fifth Avenue has instituted a one-week emergency course. Twenty students comprise the first class. Next week the members will be sent to demobilization camps throughout the country or will be assigned to other phases of demobilization work. The board is conducting a campaign for workers for home and overseas service.

THIRD DAY of the SALE

of the Contents of the old English Manor-house, Cheverells, Cheverells Green, Hertfordshire, England.

Interesting Antique Furniture, including important Chippendale, Manwaring, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Adam pieces; rare Silver, Antique Rugs, Waterford Glass, old China, Laces and Embroideries, Brasses, etc.

Owing to the war it has become necessary for the private owner, who brought all these articles from his home in England to this country, to dispose of them at unrestricted public sale today and on December 13th and 14th, at 2:45 P. M.

The profusely illustrated catalogue, prepared by Mr. Karl Freund, describes all the articles and indicates their origins. The reproduced photographs show in detail the design of over 200 among the more important pieces. The catalogue—price $1—may be obtained upon application to

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE,
Auctioneer
Clarke's Rooms, 5 West 44th St.
(Opposite Sherry's), New York City

Among the articles to be sold today are a remarkable 18th Century Writing Desk of the Chippendale period (No. 280 in the Catalogue), and many fine Laces and Embroideries.

MAYOR ORDERS 5 B. R. T. ARRESTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

devices. His recommendation for action against the members of the Public Service Commission was based on their failure to do away with the three alleged elements of danger. Mayor Hylan's decision says:

"I have come to the conclusion that the crime of manslaughter has been committed and there is reasonable ground to believe that Timothy S. Williams, John H. Hallock, William S. Menden, John J. Dempsey, Thomas F. Blewitt, and Edward Luciano, alias Anthony Lewis, committed it, and for that reason, I will direct and sign the issuance of warrants for the arrest of Timothy S. Williams, John H. Hallock, William S. Menden, John J. Dempsey, and Thomas F. Blewitt, and that the defendant Edward Luciano, alias Anthony Lewis, be held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Service Board's Share.

"There is another grave and important matter brought out by this examination, that is, the apparent failure and culpable neglect of the Public Service Commission to perform its duty to investigate and inquire into the methods of the operation of this company and to inspect its construction and equipment and to see that it was safe for operation of trains. This demand for supervision and inspection on the part of the Public Service Commission is emphasized in Contract No. 4, made and entered into, March 9, 1913, between the city, by the Public Service Commission, and the New York Municipal Railroad Company, of which Colonel Williams is President, and which contract was thereafter assigned to the New York Consolidated Company. By that contract (Article 28) it is provided:

The commission contemplates and the lessee hereby approves the most thorough and minute inspection by the commission and the engineer and their representatives or subordinates of all work and materials entering into the equipment and reconstructing, extending, and equipping of the existing railroads.

"Under the Public Service Commission law (Section 5) the jurisdiction, supervision, powers, and duties of the Public Service Commission for the First District extend to all railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within the district and to the persons and corporations owning, leasing, or operating the same, and Section 26) every railroad corporation or common carrier is required to furnish such service and facilities as shall be adequate.

"The Railroad law provides (Section 63) that railroad corporations may employ persons in the capacity of motormen if fit and competent therefor, and declares any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor. By Article 58 the lessee covenants to and with the city that it will operate the railroad and existing railroads carefully and skillfully, according to the highest standards of railway operation, and with due regard for the safety of the passengers and employes thereof and of all other persons. In fact, the contract sucefically provides and states (Article 68) that the principal object of the city in making the contract is to secure for the public convenience an adequate, comfortable, and rapid system of passenger transportation, and the lessee has covenanted to operate the railroad and existing railroads carefully and skillfully according to the highest standards of railway operation, to supply adequate equipment, to run trains so as to furnish adequate service and to use the best safety devices.

"If the testimony in this case is true, it would appear that the Public Service Commission, and particularly the members of the commission who have had long years of experience on the commission, have been flagrantly derelict, willfully negligent in the performance of the duty imposed on them by the Public Service Commission law, in that the commission failed to properly inspect the construction or reconstruction work at Malbone Street to see that it was safe for operation before trains were allowed to pass along and over this reconstructed track, and that it permitted, without protest, radical changes from the original plans and specifications in the character of the rails at this point, having allowed, according to the testimony of Menden, the engineer, the outside rail to be changed from an elevation of five inches to two inches, thereby causing the cars of the train running at a fast rate of speed around this curve to lurch and sway over and strike the concrete pier or supporting wall, resulting in the death of over ninety persons and injuring approximately 200 others.

Mayor Charges Failure.

"The Public Service Commission failed to compel the installation of proper signals on speed regulation devices, which would have checked the speed of the train running over a certain rate of speed. The installation of such a device would have prevented such a disaster, even though an inexperienced motorman was operating the train, or in case of the death or sudden sickness of a competent motorman while operating the train, regardless of the faulty construction of the curve.

"No examination, inspection or inquiry whatever appears to have been made by the Public Service Commission into the kind, character or competency of the motormen employed by, or as to the signals or safeguards needed on, this railroad, notwithstanding the duty imposed upon them either by the law under which they exist, namely, the Public Service Commission law, the Railroad law, or the provisions of Contract No. 4, made and executed under the Rapid Transit law. In view of these conditions, I deem it my duty to recommend to District Attorney Lewis, who has so fearlessly and ably carried on the present investigation, that a careful investigation be made and the facts presented to the Grand Jury of this county, under his direction, into the conduct of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to ascertain whether or not Section 1841 of the Penal Law has been violated, which is as follows:

A public officer or person holding a public trust or employment, upon whom any duty is enjoined by law, who wilfully neglects to perform the duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Also to ascertain whether or not a crime has been committed because of the apparent culpable or willful neglect of duty of the Public Service Commission in violation of Section 1052, Subdivision 3, of the Penal Law, which is as follows:

"'Such homicide is manslaughter in the second degree, which, according to the provision of this article, does not constitute a crime of murder in the first or second degree, nor manslaughter in the first degree.'

"Mayor Hylan has used his judicial function as a committing Magistrate to further a political purpose and gratify a personal grudge. The inquiry before him was to determine whether a crime had been committed, and whether there are reasonable grounds for believing that named persons had committed it, to the end that warrants issue for the persons so named, or that such persons be held for the Grand Jury. That judicial function the Magistrate performed in a few more than a hundred words. But before he lays aside his self-assumed judicial rôle Mayor Hylan speaks through Magistrate Hylan in a 1,300-word tirade against public officers whom he wishes to destroy.

"The facts and circumstances as to the Malbone Street Tunnel tragedy were gone into at length before Magistrate Hylan. It was his duty to hold for the Grand Jury or direct the arrest of every person whom there is reasonable ground to believe has committed a crime. If there was other or further evidence known to Magistrate Hylan or Mayor Hylan, he should have seen to it that such evidence was fully brought out. He did issue warrants for the arrest of five persons and direct that a sixth be held for the action of the Grand Jury. He frankly admits that there was no evidence showing reasonable ground for believing that any member of this commission or their predecessors have committed a crime. Nevertheless, he proceeds at great length to accuse the present Commissioners or their predecessors and gratify intemperately his personal animus.

"If there are any facts which were not brought out before Magistrate Hylan the members of this commission hope that they will be gone into fully before the Grand Jury. The fullest inquiry by that proper tribunal will be cordially welcomed. The commission realizes the motives and the state of mind which impelled the present Mayor to devote a hundred words to those whose arrest he directed, and many hundreds of words to bringing a charge of crime against those whom he did not hold, and could not certify that there was evidence warranting belief that any criminal dereliction had taken place.

"The facts as to the change in the grade of the curve at Malbone Street will be developed in due season before the proper tribunal. For the present it may be sufficient to say that the original plans were filed and approved and the amending plans were filed and became effective before any member of the present commission was in office. Mayor Hylan did not have the courage to say that the only evidence before him showed that the change was made by the engineering experts in the interests of greater safety, and that a greater elevation on this curve would have made disaster more likely and more serious."

LEO ORNSTEIN TO WED SOCIETY GIRL

Russian Pianist and Composer Engaged to Miss Pauline C. Mallet-Prevost, Also Musician.

MET AS FELLOW-PUPILS

Bride-to-Be's Parents Financially Aided People's Concerts—Ornstein a Prodigy at Five.

Leo Ornstein, famous Russian composer and pianist, and only 23, is to be married to Miss Pauline C. Mallet-Prevost, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Severo Mallet-Prevost of 1,155 Park Avenue, this city, who is herself an accomplished pianist. The Mallet-Prevost family is well known in both Paris and New York.

Mr. Ornstein and Miss Mallet-Prevost both studied under Mrs. Thomas Tapper, and it was while with her that they first met several years ago. Of similar tastes, they were attracted to each other.

The Mallet-Prevosts have always been interested in advancing the cause of good music, and it has been understood that they were the chief backers of the People's Symphony Concerts for many years held at Carnegie Hall, Cooper Union, and the Washington Irving High School.

Mr. Ornstein was born in Kremenchug, a town in Southern Russia, in 1895, and at 3 began studying music, taught by his father, a rabbi who had been a cantor at 18. So eager was the child to learn that when his elder brother practiced too long Leo would beat him with his fists to drive him away from the piano. At 5 years he played a Russian folk song he had heard sung but once and followed with his own variations. Later he became a pupil at the Imperial School of Music at Kiev, but through the aid of a relative he was compelled to leave Kiev and study with local teachers. The next year, 1903, Gabriilowitsch, who gave a concert at Kremenchug, heard the boy and gave him a letter to Siloti at the Moscow Conservatory. However, instead he took an entrance examination for the Conservatory of Poltova, but when offered a scholarship he declined. Finally he was accepted as a pupil at the conservatory in St. Petersburg when only 8 years old. Here he earned his living by coaching would-be opera singers, though only 12 while some of his pupils were more than 30, and it was there, in 1905, that he saw the Russian revolution of that year and came near his death.

Finally the Ornsteins, being implicated in furthering the revolution, fled in 1907 from Russia, and it was in the lower east side and on Attorney Steele avenue Leo attended school. He was up at 5 in the morning and worked hard all day with his studies, and at the piano and composing.

He became the pupil of Mrs. Bertha Feiring Tapper, the wife of Dr. Tapper, at the New York Conservatory of Music. Dr. Tapper was equally interested in the lad, and for a number of years he spent the Summers with them at Blue Hills, Maine. Here he pursued his musical studies, and it was here he heard Franz Kneisel and Mrs. Tapper play sonatas.

Early in 1910 Mrs. Tapper took Leo, then 15, to Europe, where he heard and played for many composers and musicians. On March 5, 1911, he made his first public concert in the New Amsterdam Theatre, at the age of 16. He continued studying with Mrs. Tapper and after his graduation from the Institute of Musical Art he began composing. In 1913 he discovered what he termed his true idiom, in other words, that he had found the ways and means to express emotions unfettered by rules. Some weeks later he wrote the Dwarf Suite in one day.

It was in the Summer of 1913 that he again went abroad with Mrs. Tapper, this time to Paris, and here he wrote "Impressions de Notre Dame." From there he went to Switzerland and wrote "Quatre Impressions de la Suisse," and then to Vienna where he began "Waltzes" and "The Night." Thence he went on to Berlin and from there to Norway, practicing and composing. It was in Christiania that he first played some of his latest works, to the great amazement of the critics. He then played in Copenhagen, and finally again went to Paris, where competent judges decided that he was a composer who had much to make known.

His first London recital took place in Steinway Hall in March, 1914. It aroused a storm of adverse criticism. His work was termed futurism, cubism, and post-impressionism. Immediately afterward his preludes, the world already mentioned. "Impressions de la Tamise," "Wild Men's Dance," Three Burlesques, and the String Quartet were published. He gave a second London recital in April, and returned to New York. In January and February, 1915, he gave a series of recitals at the Bandbox Theatre in this city, giving ultra modern piano music, by others as well as himself, but his Dwarf Suite attracted the most attention. These concerts served to prove him as both a composer and virtuoso.

Dr. M'Cracken Quits Red Cross Post

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Coincident with another meeting of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College today announcement was made that Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the college, had resigned as National Director of the Bureau of Junior Membership of the American Red Cross. The War Council of the American Red Cross accepted his resignation with an expression of deep appreciation of his services in organizing 10,000,000 school children in the Junior Red Cross.

Victory Ball on Saturday Night.

A Victory Ball will be held on Saturday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Miss Robinson Smith, President of the Vacation Association, is Chairman of the ball committee. Several hundred wounded men of New York units just returned from overseas are to attend, and there will be a patriotic display following the grand march, which is to start at 9 o'clock. Mrs. George Barton French is head of the hostess committee, and officers of American and allied armies are to attend. Fifty cents will be the admission charge.

Frank A. Ferris.

Frank A. Ferris of F. A. Ferris & Co., provision merchants, for forty-six years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, fifteen years of this period Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, died last night at his home, 5 Russell Terrace, Montclair, N. J., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Ferris established the firm of F. A. Ferris & Co., which is known in foreign markets as well as in the United States.

William Agnew Paton.

William Agnew Paton, author and art student, and publisher of The New York World from 1877 to 1881, died yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Paton was 70 years old. He was educated in private schools, and traveled extensively. After he severed his connection with The New York World in 1881, Mr. Paton became Trustee of the National Republican, following which, in 1885, he was named as the first business manager of Scribner's Magazine, which position he held for two years.

Mr. Paton was the author of a number of books, including "Picturesque Sicily," "Down the Islands, a Voyage to the Caribbees," "The First Landfall of Columbus," "Home Rule Ballads."

JULIET BREITUNG MARRIES.

Her Marriage to Max Kleist Annulled, She Weds Herbert Richter.

Miss Juliet Breitung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung of 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Herbert Richter of East Williston, L. I., were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Only the immediate families witnessed the ceremony, the affair being very informal as Mrs. Breitung, the bride's mother, is in mourning for her brother.

Shortly after the ceremony the couple left for the South on a brief honeymoon trip, and on their return will stay at the Breitung home until they are settled in a Park Avenue apartment.

The fact that Miss Breitung was to remarry, after the annulment of her marriage to Max Frederick Kleist last year, came as a surprise to her friends, as no announcement had been made of her engagement. The first intimation of the marriage came on Tuesday, when the couple obtained their marriage license in this city. Mr. Richter was formerly with the Naval Reserve.

The bride obtained an annulment of her first marriage, which took place secretly on Nov. 22, 1913, after the suit which young Kleist began against his father-in-law for $250,000 for alienation of affections was dismissed and when the United States Circuit Court held that the former gardener and coachman had no ground for action. Her father is a banker and ship owner.

MISS ROBERTSON A BRIDE.

Weds Rev. Edmund H. Carhart, Jr., U. S. N., In Grace Church Chantry.

The marriage of Miss Clara Pollard Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Robertson of 102 Waverly Place, and the Rev. Edmund Hance Carhart, Jr., U. S. N., formerly assistant at Grace Church, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chantry of the church. The officiating clergymen were the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery.

Rev. Carhart is a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, in the Navy Chaplain Corps, and has been stationed at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The bride's father is a retired banker, formerly of the firm of Robertson & James.

There were no attendants at the wedding and no reception. About a hundred guests witnessed the ceremony, including naval and army officers.

MRS. J. D. ARCHBOLD TO WED

Standard Oil Official's Widow to Marry Ex-Judge Dustin of Ohio.

Mrs. Annie M. Mills Archbold, widow of John D. Archbold, who was President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at the time of his death two years ago, and ex-Judge Charles W. Dustin of Dayton, Ohio, who was a member of the Court of Appeals of Ohio, will be married this afternoon in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver is the rector. Following the ceremony, which will be attended by relatives and a few friends, a reception will be given at the home of Mrs. Archbold, 375 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Archbold and Judge Dustin, who is a first cousin of the late Mr. Archbold, have known each other for many years. They will live at Thomasville, Ga., where Mrs. Archbold has built a beautiful country home near that of her son, John D. Archbold.

Judge Dustin for many years held judicial offices in Ohio, and was at one time a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Third Congressional District in that State. He is also well known as a writer on civic and political subjects.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARTHA C. KAVANAGH, widow of James K. Kavanagh and at one time a teacher in a high school in Baltimore, died in her eightieth year on Tuesday at her home, 301 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM HENRY SEAMAN, 60 years old, retired, died of apoplexy on Monday at his home, 823 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters.

ROBERT PAUL ABENDROTH, assistant engineer in the Queens Topographical Bureau for the last fourteen years, died yesterday at his home, 107 Delaware Street, Flushing, from heart disease. He was 53 years old.

WALTER E. PARKER, 51 years old, marine engineer with the Clyde Steamship Company, died on Sunday at his home, 511 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Maritime Engineers' Association.

Captain PATRICK J. MAGUIRE, who formerly commanded Company F, 69th Regiment, for more than twelve years, died on Sunday at the home of his sister, 92 Keap Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year.

JAMES J. GATES, 29 years old, of 3,511 Avenue H, Flatbush, a member of the United States Engineer Corps, died last Saturday of pneumonia in the Walter Reid Hospital in Washington.

CHARLES F. JONES, President of the Rotograph Company, at 512 West Forty-first Street, died Monday at his home, 43 West Fifty-second Street.

JOHN PENNINGTON, builder and contractor, died Monday at his home, 673 Amsterdam Avenue. He was 65 years old.

ALFRED BURTT, a geological and agricultural chemist, died Dec. 6 at his home near Putnam, Conn., in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

McLANE HARRIMAN, 17 years old, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, died Tuesday night at Newport, R. I., of pneumonia, following influenza.

HARVEY HINCHMAN GREEN, for 18 years paymaster in the Thomas A. Edison industries, is dead at his home in West Orange, N. J. He was 64 years old.

ENSIL SCHMIDT, 51 years old, for fifteen years head of the Commissary Department of the Southern Pacific Railway and for the last two months general manager of the restaurants of the Harriman Shipbuilding Company at Bristol, Penn., died yesterday at Bristol.

Sergeant CLENDYN CLORAN, 30 years old, nephew of the late "Diamond Jim" Brady, died Monday at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

FRANCIS T. BENNETT, lawyer and Democratic Representative elect from New Haven to the Connecticut General Assembly, died yesterday in New Haven of pneumonia. Mr. Bennett, who was a son of William L. Bennett, former Judge of the Superior Court of New Haven, was graduated from Yale in 1913.

Married.

ALLEN—MORRISON.—In St. Thomas's Church, New York City, on Dec. 11, 1918, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Mrs. Magdalen de Morrison, to Weatherford Thompson Allen.

BERGEN—BERESFORD.—Mrs. Janet B. Beresford and Mr. Jacob I. Bergen, married Dec. 9.

CARHART—ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at Grace Church, New York, by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., and the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Clara Pollard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Robertson, to the Rev. Edmund Hance Carhart, Jr., Lieutenant, (Junior Grade,) Chaplain Corps, U. S. N.

EDWARDS—MOCH.—At Le Havre, France, Nov. 30, 1918, Marcelle, daughter of M. and Mme. Moch of Paris and Le Havre, to Lieutenant John Winthrop Edwards, U. S. Air Service, A. E. F.

TAYLOR—HOWE.—At Westmount, Province of Quebec, Canada, on Saturday, Dec. 7, in St. Matthias's Church, by the Rev. Edward Bushell Kathleen, daughter of Ralph Edwin Howe, Esq., to Second Lieutenant James R. Keene Taylor of the Royal Garrison Artillery, British Army.

Died.

ABENDROTH.—Robert P., passed away Wednesday morning. Funeral services from his late residence, 107 Delaware St., Flushing, L. I., at 2 P. M. Friday. Members of Wanderer Lodge, No. 884, F. and A. M.; Queensboro Elks' Lodge, No. 878, invited.

ALVAREZ.—Miguel, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at his residence, 230 Gates Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARMSTRONG.—On Dec. 10, Sarah L. Armstrong. Funeral services at her late residence, 125 West 106th St., on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

BAHR.—Suddenly, Dec. 11, Charles. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday, 10 o'clock.

BARTOW.—On Dec. 9, 1918, at his home, 33 West 73d St., New York City, of influenza-pneumonia contracted in the service of his country with the Y. M. C. A., Lethrop Bartow, aged 32 years, dearly beloved eldest son of Rebecca Lathrop and Charles Singleton Bartow. Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BERG.—At St. Matthew's Rectory, Bedford, N. Y., Sophie V. Berg, sister of the late Albert W. Berg. Funeral at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Thursday, Dec. 12, on arrival of train leaving New York at 12:55 P. M.

BOLTON.—In Paterson, N. J., on Dec. 11, 1918, Clinton Gray, son of the late James Clinton and Laura E. Bolton, in his 53d year. Funeral services will be private at Joel E. Crannell's funeral parlor, 111 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Westfield, N. J.

BROPHY.—Mary J., (nee Mollie Welty,) beloved wife of Lieutenant John R. Brophy, U. S. N. R. F., on Dec. 11, 1918. Funeral from her late residence, 8,821 23d Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 14. Solemn high mass of requiem at Church of St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 23d Av. and 85th St., Bensonhurst, at 10 A. M.

BRUEL.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1918, Nicolaus Bruel. Funeral service at Davis mortuary chapel, Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday at 3 P. M.

BRUMDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918, William Charles Brumder. Funeral services from his late residence, 151 Harmon St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Dec. 13, 8 o'clock. Interment private, Lutheran Cemetery.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918, in his 64th year, John Holmes, husband of Helen Livingston and son of Mary S. and the late Henry L. Butler. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONVERSE.—At her residence, 575 Park Av., Grovene Vail, daughter of the late Grovene L. and Theodore Frelinghuysen Vail. Funeral service will be held at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Thursday, Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M. London and Paris papers please copy.

CUMMINS.—Suddenly, at his residence, Herndon, Va., Dec. 5, Arthur W., beloved husband of Helen V. Cummins. Funeral services and burial Dec. 9 at Herndon.

DEMAREST.—Of influenza in Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 11, 1918, Clarence A., Beloved husband of Jessie Moffat, age 37. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 13, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 42 Melrose Place, Ridgewood, N. J. Interment Brookside Cemetery, Englewood.

DIXON.—At Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, on Nov. 9, Lieutenant Jerome J., aged 24 years, beloved son of Edgar L. and brother of May E. Remains lying in state Friday, Dec. 12, after 12M., at Boyertown Funeral Parlors, 43d St. and 8th Av., New York. Requiem mass Saturday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., at Sacred Heart Church, Shakespeare Av., Highbridge. Interment St. Raymond's. Auto cortege.

DOLE.—At Concord, N. H., Dec. 10, Lester Carrington Dole, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Paul's School, Dec. 13, at 12 M.

DUGAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 10, 1918, in the United States Naval Service, Hugh A., beloved son of Edward A. and Catherine W. Dugan of 631 Jersey Av., Jersey City. Funeral from the residence on Friday, Dec. 13. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Mary's Church at 10 A. M.

Died.

DUNNING.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Frank Dunning, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, 39 East 68th St., on Friday morning, Dec. 13, at 10:30.

EINSTEIN.—On Dec. 11, in his 50th year, James H., beloved husband of Augusta and devoted son of William Einstein and brother of Tillie Isaacs and Robert Einstein of St. Louis, Mo., and Florence Selig of New York. Body at the chapel of Saul A. Rothchild, 2,003 7th Av. Notice of funeral later.

FERRIS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918, Frank A. Ferris, in his 78th year. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

FINK.—Star of Cuba Lodge, No. 742, F. and A. M., regrets to announce the death of Brother Edward W. Fink. Masonic funeral services at the funeral parlors of William J. Minor, 112 East 59th St., Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8:30 P. M.
EDGAR M. LUTZ, Master.

GLORAN.—Sergeant Glendyn, beloved husband of Mary Burns and beloved son of Mrs. H. E. Mathieu, aged 30, suddenly, at Camp Hancock, Dec. 9. Funeral notice hereafter.

GODSOE.—Augustus Godsoe, a veteran, died Sunday, Dec. 8, in the New York Hospital Pernicious enemia after receiving 9 transfusions. He was born in New York City thirty-eight years ago and was in the Boxer uprising in China in 1900 and 1904. He was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard 14 years and a member of the Presbyterian Church, Rosedale, Long Island. He was the beloved husband of Lizzie, (nee MacMongle,) and son of the late William H. and Elizabeth Godsoe, and brother of William and Robert Godsoe. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, Rosedale Av., Rosedale, Long Island. Interment Thursday morning in Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

HALKYARD.—Dec. 11, 1918, Ann Jane Roberts, wife of Robert Halkyard. Funeral services at her residence, 2,445 8th Av., Friday afternoon, 1:30.

HARKNESS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1918, William Thomsen Harkness, beloved husband of Alma H. Harkness, in his 54th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 296 St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HARRIMAN.—At Newport, R. I., Dec. 10, McLane P. Harriman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, of pneumonia, in the 17th year of his age. Funeral services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Middletown, R. I., on Friday, Dec. 13, at 11 A. M.

HART.—On Dec. 11, 1918, Alice M. Hart, at St. Luke's Hospital. Service and interment at Wallingford, Conn.

HAUPTNER.—In the service of his country, at Nantes, France, Nov. 29, Private Charles Frederick Hauptner, 101st Artillery, aged 24, son of Louis and Clara Hauptner, 528 Riverside Drive. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

KAUFMAN.—Johanna, on Tuesday, Dec. 10. Funeral from her late residence, 442 1st St., Brooklyn, on Friday at 10 A. M., Bayside Cemetery. Texas papers please copy.

KEHOE.—The former pupils of

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with Gains in the Majority—New Steel Conditions for New Year.

The ebb and flow of sentiment in respect to stocks was rather pronounced yesterday, being guided in part by the news developments of the day. Quiet strength marked most of the more prominent industrial and railroad issues prior to the arrival of information from Washington that fixed prices for steel products would be abandoned at the end of the year, while the inference was strong that Government control of all quotations now under supervision would be discontinued. While it had been widely predicted that steel prices would be left in the hands of producers and consumers, still it appeared as though the actual development before the War Industries Board produced considerable pressure against the steel shares and the process was extended to others of the industrial group. Thereafter moderate recoveries occurred in some directions and a number of the specialties were inclined to move forward. The product of a quiet day was a high degree of irregularity in the list at the close, with gains outweighing losses.

Washington dispatches told of a general agreement among steel makers to start off the new year with a price schedule standing from $4 to $5 a ton under the existing maximum level. It will be interesting to watch the result of the steel men's program. It stands to reason that the effort to stabilize the market at a lower basis is but an intermediate step in throwing the market open. Under Government supervision and the stress of a war emergency it was easy enough to maintain a maximum price list for the various products, but after Dec. 31, the consumer at home and abroad is going to have the real voice in determining quotations at which steel may be sold. This is not to say, however, that the market will later tend to work downward from the proposed plane; it may work upward. Steel trade periodicals tell of substantial inquiry for pig iron for export and the readjustment interval provided by the establishment of a new maximum price list may bring with it a notable expansion in demand. During the balance of the current month it is probable that cancellations of Government contracts will show their full force and the new year will begin with conditions ripe for a normal period of buying.

The heavy oversubscriptions of $10,500,000 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, maturing in 1987, was worthy of more than passing attention. The transaction, put through at par, supplied a good test of the long term investment market and cast considerable light on the credit position of a leading railroad. It was the first sale of a railroad bond of far distant maturity since the carriers went under Government control, and as the bonds are not exempt from the Federal income tax the wide popular demand displayed for them afforded bankers a more comprehensive survey of underlying investment conditions than had been available for a long time.

The final report on the cotton crop showing an outturn of 11,700,000 bales indicated the largest production since 1914, and was about 200,000 bales in excess of many estimates made in the last month. A substantial decline in cotton prices quite naturally reflected the yield The report on the wheat crop showed that the total of 917,000,000 bushels denoted an increase of about 42 per cent. over the preceding year and gave play to the imagination in respect to the prosperity attendant upon such a large output at the established high price levels.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 97½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6 High
Low	5 Low
Renewals	5 Renewals
Last	6 Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days
Ninety days	6 Ninety days
Four months	6 Four months
Five months	6 Five months
Six months	6 Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4%@4%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5%@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7565	$4.7565	$4.7565	+ .00025
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	+.000125
France—				
Demand	5.45%	5.45%	5.45%	.....
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	.....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Yesterday's Close. Cables
Last Exch.	or Checks.	
4.8665 London	$4.7665	$4.7645
5.1826 Paris	5.45⅛	5.43
China—		
Hongkong	81.50	81.75
Tsking	133.50	133.75
Shanghai	125.00	125.25
40.20 Holland	42.25	42.5
19.20 Greece	19.35	19.45
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1826 Italy	6.35⅛	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
19.295 Spain	20.05	20.15
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.70	29.00
Copenhagen	26.70	27.00
Christiania	27.70	28.00
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.15	45.25
34.42 Rio	26.85	27.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.93	4.80
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	17.70	17.85
500 rubles	17.60	17.80
TIMS BILLS ON LONDON.		

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅞	$4.72½	$4.70⅞

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $625,542,023; balance, $51,325,738; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,632,109; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,866,142.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¼d; in New York, $1.01⅜ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Internal rev.:		
Customs	$3,308,775	$70,078,440
Income and excess profits taxes	5,441,263	628,998,277
Miscellaneous	45,609,550	517,364,328
Miscellaneous revenue	2,029,897	246,477,721
Total receipts	$57,282,986	$1,462,918,773
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	370,238,034	5,853,465,880
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	84,706,374	85,583,710
Expenditures	427,521,020	7,316,384,653

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	527,250	758,334	1,710,806
Year to date	135,253,868	176,006,527	217,002,053

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
54	57½	150	Adams Express	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
24½	25½	300	Advance Rumely	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
60	61¼	700	Advance Rumely pf	61	61¼	60½	60¾	— ½
67	67½	100	Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67	...
4¼	4½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
2	2½	100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	...
29⅝	30	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	31	30	30	— ⅝
83½	84	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84	83½	83½	— ½
63½	64	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	64	65	63½	63½	— ⅝
46¾	46⅞	14,600	Am. Can	46⅝	48	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
90	90½	11,600	Am. Car & Fdry	89⅝	91¾	89⅝	90⅝	+1⅛
...	...	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110	110	110	110	+1
40	41	900	Am. Cotton Oil	40¾	40¾	40	40½	+ ⅛
86	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	88	88	+2
15	15¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	15	15	15	15	— ¼
75¼	76	800	Am. H. & L. pf	75⅝	76¼	75½	76	+ ⅛
42½	42⅞	1,700	Am. Ice	41½	43⅛	41⅞	43	+1⅛
57⅜	58¾	1,400	Am. Ice pf	57	58⅞	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
56	56½	500	Am. International	56	56½	56	56	+ ⅛
43⅝	44¼	700	Am. Linseed	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
86½	87⅞	700	Am. Linseed pf	87	87¾	86⅝	87¾	+1½
64½	65	3,700	Am. Locomotive	65¼	66¼	64½	64⅞	— ⅛
100¼	102	400	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	100¾	100¾	— 1¼
3⅜	4	100	Am. Malting	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
43½	45	300	Am.M. Ist pf. of d	44	44	43½	44	— 1
85¼	85⅝	12,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86	86⅝	85¼	85¼	— ½
94½	95½	160	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95	95	95	95	+2
106	107½	100	Am. Snuff	107	107	107	107	+1½
90½	91½	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	92¼	92¼	90¾	90¾	— ¼
112	112¾	800	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113	111¾	112¼	+ ⅛
98½	99	3,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	99½	100	97⅝	99	— ¼
103	103½	1,200	Am. Tel. & Telg	103½	103½	102¾	103¼	...
197	198½	300	Am. Tobacco	198⅝	198⅝	197	197	— 1
58	58½	2,700	Am. Woolen	57½	59⅝	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅝
13¼	13½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
46½	48	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	+ ⅞
66⅝	67	4,900	Anaconda Copper	67½	67½	66⅞	67	— ¾
1½	2¼	200	Assets Realization	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
94½	95	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	95	95	94¾	94¾	— ¼
89	90¾	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
104	107	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	— 1
110¼	111¾	2,000	At., Gulf & West I	112¾	112¾	111	111	— ⅝
76⅛	76½	15,500	Baldwin Loco.	77½	78½	76¼	76½	— 1½
55⅞	55¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	— ⅝
57	57½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57½	+1
107	108⅜	200	Barrett Co.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
65	67⅜	300	Bethlehem Steel	68¼	68¾	68½	68½	...
67¼	67⅝	12,800	Beth. Steel, Class B	69	69	67¼	67¼	— 1⅝
103½	106	800	Beth. Steel 8% pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
23⅝	24	100	Booth Fisheries	24	24	24	24	...
26⅜	37	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	— ½
90	94	100	Bklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	— 2
155	156	700	Burns Brothers	154	156	154	155	+ 1½
7¼	7½	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
20¾	21	500	Butte & Superior	21	21	21	21	+1
47½	48	700	California Packing	47½	48	47½	48	+1
22	22¼	700	California Petrol	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	900	California Pet. pf	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70½	+ ⅝
160¼	161	700	Canadian Pacific	161	161½	160½	160½	— 1
63	63¾	1,700	Central Leather Co	63¾	64½	63	63	— 1
34⅜	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
108½	109½	300	Chandler Motor	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	...
57⅜	58	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58¼	58	58	— ¼
8⅝	9¼	100	Chi. Great Western	9	9	8	9	— ⅝
47	47½	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47¼	47½	47	47¾	— ¼
79½	79½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
99⅜	100¼	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
27½	28	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
84½	84⅞	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
19⅝	20	2,500	Chile Copper	20	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	200	Chino Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
40	41	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	800	Columbia Gas & El	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
101½	102¼	100	Consolidated Gas	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	— ⅛
69	71	900	Continental Can	71	72	71	71	— 1
47	47¾	4,000	Corn Products Ref	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼	— 1
106	106½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	+1
59	59½	11,100	Crucible Steel	60⅜	60¾	58¾	58⅞	— 1⅞
31	31½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ¼
81	81½	600	Cuba Cane S. pf	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	10	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
49½	50	3,000	Distillers Securities	50⅜	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ½
123½	123¾	300	Dome Mines	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
19¼	19⅝	2,000	Erie	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	32⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32	...
22⅜	23	300	Erie 2d pf	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
12	13½	100	Federal Min. & S	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
40¼	41	200	Federal M. & S. pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
36½	37½	300	Fisher Body	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
32⅝	32	3,500	Gaston, W. & W	32⅝	32⅝	31	31	— 1
102	103	200	Gen. Chemical pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102¾	+1⅛
47⅞	48⅜	100	General Cigar	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅝
151½	152	300	General Electric	152	152	152	152	+ ½
127¼	128	1,800	General Motors	129	129½	127	127	— 1
81⅝	82	1,000	General Motors pf	82	82¼	81½	81½	— 1½
56⅝	57	1,400	Goodrich Co.	57	57⅝	57	57¼	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	700	Great Northern pf	98¼	98½	98½	98½	— ½
31⅝	31⅞	1,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32¼	32⅜	31⅞	31⅝	— ½
48½	49¼	900	Greene-Can. Cop.	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	...
60	70	200	Gulf Stat. Steel	68	68	68	68	...
55	91	100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
46½	47¾	400	Haskell & Barker	47	47	46½	46½	— 1
98¾	99	200	Illinois Central	99	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
48¼	49	1,800	Inspiration Copper	49¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	3,920	Interboro Consol.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
27	27½	2,200	Interboro Con. pf	28½	28¾	26¼	26½	— 3
51½	52	200	Int. Agricultural pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
114½	117	100	Int. Harv. pf. new	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
26¼	27¼	2,300	Int. Mer. Marine	26½	27	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	114	14,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	114	114⅜	112¾	114	+ ⅛
32½	33	2,900	Int. Nickel	33½	33¾	33	33	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	2,400	Int. Paper	32	33¼	31⅝	32½	+ ¾
63	64	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	63	63	63	63	...
32	34	300	Jewel Tea	32	32	32	32	...
20½	21¼	100	Kansas City South	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
65	65¾	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	65	65¼	64	65	— ½
28	30	100	Kelsey Wheel	28½	28½	28½	28½	+2½
35½	35⅞	3,300	Kennecott Copper	35⅞	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
23¼	24	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
59⅝	60¼	1,900	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾	60	60	— ¼
42½	44	2,200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	42½	43⅞	42	42½	+ ⅛
91	92	100	Loose-W. Big. 2d pf	91	91	91	91	— ¼
157	157	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	157	157	157	157	— 3
121⅞	122	200	Louis. & Nash	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅝
106¼	106½	1,500	Mackay Co	107⅜	108	106	106½	— 1½
151	152⅜	1,000	Maxwell Motors	30	30	29¼	29¼	— 1
15	16	2,300	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	53¼	54¼	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅝
46¼	47¾	300	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
102⅝	103	2,300	May Depart. Stores	62½	62½	61½	61½	— 2
165¼	165¾	51,600	Mexican Petroleum	161¾	169	159¾	165½	+4½
106	107	200	Mexican Pet. pf	107	107	107	107	+2½
25⅜	25⅝	100	Miami Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
46½	47	4,800	Midvale Steel	46½	47	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
14	14⅜	1,400	Minn. & St. L. New	14¼	15	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6	6	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	...
28⅜	28⅝	1,200	Missouri Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
58⅜	58½	100	Missouri Pacific pf	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
110	111½	400	National Biscuit	110	110¼	110	110½	+1
17⅝	17⅞	2,900	Nat. Conduit & Cab	17⅝	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
48¾	49	1,700	Nat. En. & Stamp	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
68	68¾	1,200	National Lead	68¾	69¾	68¾	68½	+ ⅛
19¾	19¾	100	Nevada Consol. Cop	19¾	19¾	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	200	New Or., Tex. & M	36⅛	36⅜	36	36	...
102¼	102¼	300	N. Y. Air Brake	102¼	102¼	102	102	...
79	79	1,400	N. Y. Central	79	79	78⅜	78½	— ⅞
29	29	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	29	29	28½	28½	— 1½
35⅞	36	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
14	14	100	Norfolk Southern	14	14	14	14	...
107½	107½	400	Norfolk & Western	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
97	97	200	Northern Pacific	97	97	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅝
43¾	44	1,700	Ohio Cities Gas	43¾	44	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
8	8	900	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
52	52	100	Owens Bottle Mach	52	52	49	49¼	— 8⅜
34½	34½	100	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
65½	67	1,000	Pan Am. Pet. & T	65½	67⅜	65½	67	+ 1⅝
114	118	400	Pan Am. P. & T. pf	114	118	114	118	+3
47	47½	800	Penn. Railroad	47	47½	46⅞	47	...
55⅜	55½	300	People Gas, Chi	55⅜	55½	55	55	— ⅝
17	17	200	Pere Marquette	17	17	17	17	...
33⅜	33⅝	600	Philadelphia Co	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	...
45½	45⅝	3,000	Pierce-Arrow	45½	45⅝	45	45	— ⅝
103½	104	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1½
16¾	16⅞	900	Pierce Oil	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	400	Pittsburgh Coal	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
36⅝	37⅜	5,800	Pitts. & W. Va	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37	+ ½
79½	79½	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
66	66⅔	800	Pressed Steel Car	66	67	66	66⅔	+1⅛
120¼	122	700	Pullman Company	123⅛	123¼	120¼	122	— 1⅞
77	77¼	6,500	Railway Sti. Spring	77	78½	77	77¼	+ ⅛
103	104½	300	Ry. Sti. Spg. pf	103¼	104	103¼	104	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	1,800	Ray Consol Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅛
85⅞	86	5,500	Reading	86	86	85	85½	— ⅛
39	39	200	Reading 2d pf	39	39	39	39	...
78¼	78¾	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¼	78¾	77	77	— 1
99⅜	100	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99⅜	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
97	102	97	Roy. Dut. Tr. Rcts	97	102	97	101	+3½
16½	16⅞	2,800	St. Louis-San Fran	16½	16⅞	16	16¼	— ⅛
9	9¼	800	Saxon Motor	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
167½	170¼	1,280	Sears, R'buck & Co	167½	170¼	167½	169¾	+3½
34½	34⅝	5,000	Sinclair Oil Refin	34½	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
49	50	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	49	50	49	50	+1
103¼	103⅞	13,500	Southern Pacific	103¼	103⅞	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅞
138½	138½	100	So. Pac. ofs. of int	138½	138½	138½	138½	+27½
32⅞	32⅞	2,200	Southern Railway	32⅞	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
70	70	300	South. Railway pf	70	70	70	70	...
120	120	100	Standard Milling	120	120	120	120	...
86	86	100	Stand. Milling pf	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
52	53	600	Studebaker Co	52	53	51¼	51⅝	— ⅝
53¼	54	4,200	Stutz Motor	53¼	55	53¼	54	+1
188¾	191¾	4,400	Texas Co	188¾	191¾	188½	189½	+1
28	28	27	Texas & Pacific	28	28	27	27½	— ⅝
15¼	15½	15¼	Third Avenue	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
81⅝	82⅝	81	Tobacco Products	81⅝	82⅝	81	81	— ¼
100	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	101	100	100½	+ ⅛
40	40	40	Union Bag & Paper	40	40	40	40	— ½
74¾	74¾	74¾	Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ½
131¾	131¾	131	United Alloy Steel	131¾	131¾	131	131	— ⅝
39½	39½	39	United Cig. Stores	39½	39½	39	39	— ¼
107⅜	108	1,500	United Fruit	107⅜	108	106½	106½	— 1½
154	154½	1,000	Aluminum	154	154½	153	153	— ¼
15¾	16⅛	2,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15¾	16⅛	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
46	46½	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	46	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
103¼	103¾	2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	103¼	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	— 1¼
74¾	76⅜	12,200	U. S. Rubber	74¾	76⅜	74¼	75¼	+ ⅛
108¼	108¾	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	108⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	47⅞	1,000	U. S. S. Ref. & M	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
98⅜	98¼	90,000	U. S. Steel	99	99⅜	98¼	98¼	— 1⅛
113	113¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	113¼	114	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	3,050	Utah Copper	80	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	14½	100	Utah Securities	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
54½	54½	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
38⅝	38¾	400	Wabash pf A	38¼	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	...
70	72	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	71½	72	71½	71½	— 1½
13¼	13⅝	500	West. Maryland	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
22¼	23	200	Western Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
88½	90	200	West. Un. Tel	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
43⅜	44¼	1,700	W'house E. & M	43⅞	44½	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Wheel. & L. Erie pf	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
46	48	200	White Motors	46½	47¾	46¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
73¾	74	3,700	Wilson & Co	73¾	74	73¼	74	— ⅛
...	...	5,400	Willys-Overland	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
88	89	100	Willys-

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VALUE OF 1918 CROPS IS $12,272,412,000

Total the Highest for Any Year in the History of American Agriculture.

CORN LESS THAN ESTIMATE

Nation Better Placed Than Expected to Fulfill Pledge of 20,000,000 Tons to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—With a total value of $12,272,412,000, the nation's principal farm crops this year were worth more, based on prices paid to farmers Dec. 1, than in any years in the history of American agriculture. December crop estimates today of the Department of Agriculture showed that this year's total exceeds that of the former record year, 1917, by $814,380,000. There also was a marked increase in acreage, the 353,890,722 total exceeding that of last year by 10,700,000 acres.

These crop figures were looked upon with satisfaction by officials as showing that the nation will be in even a better position to fulfill its pledge of 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to Europe next year than had been expected.

Most of the crops are larger than the five-year average and some of them established records, particularly spring wheat, barley, rye, and tobacco. Corn, however, fell below the five-year average. Today's estimates placed the crop at 166,384,000 bushels less than forecast in November, with a total of 2,582,814,000 bushels. That is almost half a billion bushels less than last year's record crop.

The wheat crop is larger than the five-year average, and almost 300,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop, but it is more than 100,000,000 bushels smaller than the record crop of 1915.

Almost all of the crops were worth more this year than in any previous year because of the high prices paid to producers. The totals in bushels, except where noted, and the value of the various crops were:

	Production.	Value.
Corn	2,582,814,000	$3,328,513,000
Winter wheat	638,449,000	1,154,200,000
Spring wheat	358,681,000	720,428,000
Oats	1,558,359,000	1,092,423,000
Barley	286,375,000	235,260,000
Rye	89,153,000	124,947,000
Buckwheat	17,182,000	28,585,000
Flaxseed	14,987,000	49,870,000
Rice	40,424,000	77,474,000
White potatoes	397,676,000	472,731,000
Sweet potatoes	86,334,000	110,807,000
Hay, tame, (tons)	73,830,000	1,529,473,000
Hay, wild, (tons)	14,374,000	219,185,000
Tobacco, (pounds)	1,340,019,000	374,318,000
Sugar beets, (tons)	5,822,000	58,241,000
Maple sugar and syrup, (pounds)	53,512,500	12,074,000
Sorghum syrup, (gallons)	20,224,000	28,017,000
Beans, (six States)	17,735,000	93,639,000
Peanuts	58,467,000	91,522,000
Kaffirs, (six States)	66,260,000	99,848,000
Broom corn, (five States.) (tons)	58,000	13,598,000
Onions, (fourteen States)	13,438,000	16,268,000
Cabbage, (nine States.) (tons)	555,200	14,818,000
Hops, four States.) (pounds)	20,103,000	3,958,000
Cranberries, (three States.) (barrels)	350,100	3,794,000
Apples, (total)	173,682,000	229,000,000
Apples, (com'rcial.) (barrels)	25,404,000	68,624,000
Peaches	49,185,000	66,587,000
Pears	10,342,000	14,200,000
Oranges, (six States.) (boxes)	19,587,000	92,723,000

Revised crop figures for 1917 are: Corn, 3,065,233,000 bushels; winter wheat, 412,001,000; spring wheat, 223,754,000; oats, 1,502,740,000; barley, 211,750,000.

COTTON BELOW FORECAST.

Official Estimate Places Crop for Year at 11,700,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—With an estimate of 11,700,000 bales, each of 500 pounds gross weight, as this year's cotton crop, the Department of Agriculture's final figures today are 118,000 bales less than forecast from the condition of the crop Sept. 25. This year's crop, however, is larger than any since 1913.

The acreage this year was large, but in August the crop suffered more than in any month in the history of American cotton growing. The production forecast in September showed a falling off of 2,482,000 bales as a result of deterioration during August. The first production forecast of the crop this season, based on June 25 conditions, was 15,325,000 bales.

Total production last year was 11,302,375 bales.

Production of Sea Island cotton is estimated at 48,000 bales, compared with 92,619 bales last year, and of American Egyptian cotton, produced in Arizona and California, 38,000 running bales.

The average weigitt per running bale is estimated at 505.8 pounds, gross, compared with 502.4 pounds last year.

The price per pound of lint cotton to producers Dec. 1 was 27.6 cents, compared with 27.7 cents a year ago.

The estimated production by States in bales of 500 pounds gross weight follows:

Virginia	28,000	Texas	2,580,000
N. Carolina	870,000	Arkansas	385,000
S. Carolina	1,500,000	Tennessee	380,000
Georgia	2,100,000	Missouri	70,000
Florida	25,000	Oklahoma	500,000
Alabama	820,000	California	100,000
Mississippi	1,210,000	Arizona	51,000
Louisiana	320,000	All others	5,000

Production of Sea Island by States follows: Florida ..... 18,000 South Carolina. 8,000 Georgia 22,000

Cotton dropped $5 a bale in the New York market yesterday after publication of the Government's report. Private estimates in recent weeks had averaged 100,000 bales less than the Government figures.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The Department of Agriculture's final cotton production report today caused a drop of $3 to $4 a bale in most active months on the cotton futures market here. During the first five minutes of trading following announcement of the report, prices fell 65 to 88 points.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Typefdrs.		Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 10
Argonaut Con. Min.	5c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Am. Gas & Elec.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Do		Stk.	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Feb.	Jan. 18
Ashev. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Barn. Bros. & Spin. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Canada Southern	1¼	S	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Caro. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
C., C., C. & St.L. pf	1¼	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Cont. Ref. pf.	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Del. River Tunnel	3	S	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dul. Ed. Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
First Nat. Bank	10	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
First Security Co.	10	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Laurentide P. & P.	3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Mahoning Coal R.R.	$8	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Do pf.	$1.25	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Man. Shirt.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Maverick Mills pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Merch. Disp. Trans.	2½	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 24
Mich. Central	2	S	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
N. Y. Central	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Nipissing Mines	5	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do	5	Ex.	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
N. W. Yeast	3	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 12
N. W. Yeast pf.	3½	Ex.	Dec. 16	Dec. 12
O.Elsenlohr & Br.pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Owens Bottle Mach.	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Provincial Paper	1	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf.	1¾	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Standard Screw	6	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Do pf.	3	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Tor., Ham. & Buff.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Un. Shoe Mach.	2	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 17
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 17
Un. Light & Rys.	1	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Yadkin Riv. Pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14

COTTON PRICES DROP.

Active Contracts Decline 80 to 100 Points on Crop Figures.

The chief feature of yesterday's trading came after the announcement at 2 o'clock of the Government's annual estimate on the season's cotton crop. Up to that time the market was listless and hesitating, traders showing very little interest in contracts, and during the morning session price fluctuations were narrow, from 20 to 30 points under Tuesday's closing. On the posting of the Government's forecast for 1918, which indicated a crop of 11,700,000 bales, without linters, prices for all active contracts immediately declined to levels 80 to 100 points below the preceding day's final quotations. At 2 o'clock December was selling at 27c, and almost immediately dropped to 26.60c; January at 26.15c sold from that price to 25.85c on one transaction, and then down to 25.40c; March at 24.94c next sold at 24.70c, and then down to 24.40c; May 24.05c sold off to 23.50c, and July at 23.20c broke to 22.90c.

The crop of 11,700,000 bales for this season compares with the actual production of 11,302,000 bales in 1917, and 11,449,000 bales, actual production, in 1916. Yesterday's estimate of the 1918 crop was about 100,000 bales more than had been generally expected by the trade, and the element of surprise which this estimate produced, coupled with fresh speculative selling, soon forced prices to lower ground. The crops of the last four years have been successively short crops, compared with the four years from 1914 to 1911, when the crops produced ran from 13,700,000 bales in 1911, to over 16,000,000 bales in 1914. The market closed weak and at prices substantially below Tuesday's final prices, though it had recovered some of the previous losses suffered shortly after the announcement of the crop estimate.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	27.75	27.75	26.60	27.05 Bid.	27.60
Jan.	26.40	26.60	25.40	25.65@25.77	26.37
Feb.	...	...	...	24.75 Bid.	25.40
March	23.18	25.29	24.35	24.60@24.70	25.25
April	...	...	...	23.90 Bid.	24.50
May	24.28	24.42	23.43	23.71@23.75	24.37
July	23.64	23.78	22.90	23.10@23.10	23.65
Aug.	22.95	22.95	22.30	22.30 Bid.	22.75
Sept.	23.00	23.00	22.00	21.70 Bid.	22.20
Oct.	21.81	21.90	21.00	21.15@21.20	21.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 28.55c for middling upland; sales nil. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 28.50c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 29.19c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 28.85c; Little Rock, 29c. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	21,093	22,511	30,744
Exports	9,078		4,914
Exports, season	1,408,918	1,206,122	1,813,923
New York stocks	157,860	164,185	140,128
Port stocks	1,442,476	1,418,681	1,313,391
N. Y. arrivals	5,202	1,028	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was dull at 19.92d for middling and 19.82d for good middling; sales, 1,000 bales all American; imports, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, but steady, 1 point decline to 8 points up, and closed quiet, 8 points up to 1 point down. December, 19.68d; January, 18.58d; February, 17.79d; March, 17.13d, and April, 16.28d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Twenty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $982,500, were chartered today. They include:

Freeport Storage and Warehouse Co., Freeport, $25,000; J. Hanse, C. E. and W. C. Raynor, Freeport.

Gershon Estates, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; M. Cohen, M. Meyer, E. Schlein, 38 Park Row.

307 West 44th Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. G. Lantz, H. Rohrer, E. F. Becker, 120 East 80th St.

Daniel Hotel Co., Manhattan, $35,000; L. E. Johnson, P. Depew, N. Klein, 27 William St.

Uneeda Oil Burner Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. C. Juhl, M. Muller, W. A. Martin, 953 Amsterdam Av.

Swing Frolic Corp., Manhattan, operate circle swings, $5,000; R. S. Uzzell, A. K. Greenland, W. M. Vogel, 1,467 Broadway.

Cosgrove & Wynkoop, Ltd., Manhattan, export and bunkering business, $100,000; S. E. Florentine, C. W. Mortimer, G. Link, Jr., 17 Battery Place.

Greenwich Engineering Co., Manhattan, builders and contractors, $10,000; R. C. Conway, H. Hesse, M. A. Hogan, 119 East 118th St.

Norwood Apt. Co., Rochester, general real estate agency and brokerage, $100,000; C. H. Ocumpaugh, E. E. Shutt, C. P. Downs, Rochester.

Craftsman Clothing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; P. H. Schreiber, E. Ettelson, S. Goloben, 30 West 118th St.

Simplex Cloth Cutting Machine Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Finkelstein, N. Obedin, M. Zawistowski, 422 East 3d St.

W. E. Blood & Co., Manhattan, deal in all minerals and products and by-products, $5,000; A. S. Barnard, E. N. Perkins, F. K. Washburn, 54 William St.

Madaline Crosby, Manhattan, dressmaking and millinery, $5,000; R. Kirshberg, H. Garson, M. Crosby, 10 West 31st St.

Goldfarb & Stein, Manhattan, ladies' suits and wearing apparel, $7,500; M. Goldfarb, 1. Stein, M. Seiffes, 10 East 112th St.

D. R. Grulich, Manhattan, textiles, $21,000; A. and A. J. and B. R. Grulich, 357 4th Av.

Steel & Iron Securities Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; W. H. Mattocks, S. Null, L. Morgan, 25 West Broadway.

Selson Engineering Co. of New York, Manhattan, deal in machinery and electrical equipment, $5,000; O. Ruprecht, F. W. Wearin, G. Rohn, 24 Stone St.

M. & H. Ginsburg Co., Manhattan, leather goods, $10,000; M. M. Gross, M. and H. Ginsburg, 605 East 138th St.

Third Street Storage & Warehouse Co., Brooklyn, formed by consolidating of Behrent & Benedict and Third Street Storage & Warehouse Co., $10,000; I. J. Ginsberg, W. R. Benedict, J. Dehoust, 352 50th St., Brooklyn.

Freeman Corp., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; B. Green, H. M. Diamond, A. C. Leach, 203 East 51st St.

Arnold-Hellmuth Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, make machine tools and appliances, $50,000; R. L. and A. W. Arnold, K. F. Hellmuth, 1,723 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Nursery Furniture Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $85,000.

Friend & Baruchson, Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Abeco Mill, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $80,000.

Emblem Mfg. Co., Angola, $40,000 to $180,000.

Raymond Orteig Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $80,000.

Milton Schnaier Contracting Corp., New Rochelle, $25,000 to $50,000.

Syracuse Trust Co., Syracuse, $500,000 to $1,500,000.

Trust and Deposit Co. of Onondaga, Syracuse, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Progressive Sales Co., Manhattan, to E. T. Browne Drug Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Butler, Heald & Butler, Yonkers.

Columbia Billiard Academy, Manhattan.

Dubs, Jannicky & Plum Co., Brooklyn.

Yachting Publishing Co., Manhattan.

Delphi Milk Condensary Co., Delphi.

Hat Frame Works of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.

Ross Automobile Co., Auburn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Charters filed: Hygeia Respirator Co., Passaic, to manufacture gas masks, $35,000; Nathan Schwartz of New York, Leopold Schwartz and Bertha Spitzer, both of Passaic.

Keystone Cash Market, Dover, meats, &c., $50,000; L. F. Salabe of East Stroudsburg, Penn.; Eakin McFall and Edward Moyer, both of Dover.

Ruhlman Realty Co., Bayonne, $50,000; A. R. Ruhlman, M. A. Reed, and L. W. Reed, all of Bayonne.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 11—Charters filed: American Stamps Corp., to manufacture machinery of all kinds, $1,000,000; Elijah J. Levy, Brooklyn; Alice Baurle, Lillian Funk, both of New York.

Mural Products Co., to operate plants on the reduction of magnesia, talc, &c., and other minerals, $500,000; I. M. Herschfeld, E. P. Gage, Boston, Mass.; A. P. Brocks, Worcester, Mass.

The American Remedies Co., to manufacture tuckers, masters, all salve, and other remedies, $300,000; W. R. Wiggins, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Walter W. Weems, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. W. Dorsey of Wilmington.

Erickson Navigation Co., $250,000; W. Habel, New York; S. M. Kasdam, L. J. Hague, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Southern Humus Co., $200,000; M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, M. A. Denver of Wilmington.

The Economy Oil Burner Co., $65,000; M. T. Gatchell, T. A. Irvin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Atlantic Coast Aeroplane Corp., to engage in transportation by air, water as well as by land, $100,000; M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, M. A. Denyer of Wilmington.

Service Oil and Gas Co., $50,000; S. J. Mattocks, May W. Mattocks, Muriel Mattocks, Millicent Mattocks.

Fraternity Press Co., $10,000; A. E. Cowles, Grover M. Kocokogey, W. J. Dow, all of Washington, D. C.

Ideal Amusement Co., Philadelphia, $3,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

BUYERS OF LIBERTY BONDS TO BE LISTED

Treasury Department Wants Names of Purchasers of $1,000 or More of Each Issue.

TO CHECK TAX EXEMPTIONS

Committee of Bankers Appointed Here to Prepare for Fifth Loan Next April.

The Treasury Department is tabulating the names and addresses of all subscribers to Liberty bonds who took $1,000 or more in each of the four loans. The great task is being carried out through the solicitation of subscribers' names from banks, trust companies, corporations, and other agencies which aided in the flotation of the Liberty issue.

The direct purpose of the work, according to a letter sent out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to Federal Reserve Banks is to obtain records for use in checking up the income tax exemptions of holders of Liberty bonds. An additional aim is to acquire information in regard to bond owners, to be utilized in the flotation of future Government obligations.

In a letter, a copy of which was sent out recently by Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the local Federal Reserve district, Mr. McAdoo said:

"In view of certain tax exemptions enjoyed by owners of the fourth Liberty Loan and, under certain conditions, of bonds of Liberty Loans previously issued, and for other reasons, I have decided to take immediate steps to obtain the following information to be card-catalogued and filed at Washington: Name and address and total subscription of each subscriber to amounts of Liberty bonds of $1,000 or more."

Mr. Strong sent a copy of the letter together with a communication of his own to Stock Exchange firms. His letter said:

Nov. 21, 1918.

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, copy of which is inclosed, relative to the immediate preparation of a list of all subscribers of amounts of $1,000 or more in each of the four loans.

May I, therefore, request you to furnish me as soon as possible the names and addresses of subscribers and amounts of subscriptions of all those who subscribed $1,000 or more to any one of the preceding Liberty Loans through your office, but only in such instances as subscriptions were not turned over by you, but were covered by you with a subscription over your own name through your bank.

The Treasury Department requests that you furnish this information on cards similar to the inclosed, of which a sufficient number will be sent to you upon advice, under cover of the within addressed envelope, of the quantity needed.

The completed cards should be delivered to me at the Federal Reserve Bank, where they will be forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington.

In addition to furthering the immediate work of the Treasury Department, War Loan Organization, it is imperative that the Central Liberty Loan Organization have complete information relative to subscribers and amounts of subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds to operate successfully another campaign campaigns, which it is quite likely we will be called upon to conduct to complete our work and bring our boys safely home. The Liberty Loan Committee is deeply conscious of the patriotic service which the Stock Exchange houses are rendering in this work, and I am sure you will continue to give it your full cooperation, now that the purposes for which the Liberty Loans have been raised are so nearly accomplished.

Yours very truly,
BENJ. STRONG,
Governor Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District.

In preparation for the Fifth Liberty Loan, expected next April, a sub-committee of the local Liberty Loan Committee has been appointed to devise methods for a wide distribution of the bonds. The committee consists of Allan Forbes, of Harris, Forbes & Co., James A. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

By order of William M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.

200 shares M. Y. All Weather Train Controller Co., $1 each, $1 lot.

For account of executors:

36 shares Katharine S. D. B. Co., Inc., $100 each, 30.

30 shares Schieffelin & Co. preferred, $100 each, 50.

15 shares Schieffelin & Co. common, $100 each, 5.

20 shares American Equitable Assurance Company of New York, $100 each, $60.

65 shares New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, $100 each, 127.

100 shares Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, $100 each, 221.

10 shares United Wine and Trading Co., $100 each, 43.

4,400 shares Monitor Silver, Lead and Zinc Mining and Milling Co., $1 each, $46 lot.

450 shares Prudden Wheel Co., $10 each, $4½ per share.

500 shares Reo Motor Car Co., $10 each, $22 per share.

15 shares McNamee Kaolin Co. preferred, $100 each, $610 lot.

2,000 shares Southern Oil and Chemical Co., $500 lot.

50 shares American Bankers Safety Co. preferred, $100 each; 50 shares American Bankers Safety Co. common, $100 each; $99 lot.

78 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., first preferred, $100 each; 21 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., second preferred and $2 scrip, $100 each; 75 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., common and 85-100 of one share, no par; $1,400 lot.

160 shares Park Terrace Co., $100 each; 313 2-3 shares The Kissena Park Corporation, $100 each; 490 shares Paris-Hencken Co., $100 each; 248 shares The Hencken Co., $100 each; 40 shares Hencken-Schaefer Co., $100 each; $400 lot.

50 2-3 shares The Kissena Park Corporation, $100 each; 9 shares Paris-Hencken Co., $100 each; $50 lot.

5 shares Blue Peter Cigarette Co. preferred, $3 per share.

5 shares Blue Peter Cigarette Co. common, $1¾ per share.

6,000 shares Kornkob Mining Co., $11 lot.

300 shares Federal Primer Co. common, $11 lot.

75 shares Atlantic Blau Gas Co. preferred, $5 lot.

251 Shares Atlantic Blau Gas Co. common, $10 lot.

$5,000 Lido Corporation 6 per cent. preferential certificates of indebtedness, due August, 1925, $1½ lot.

356 shares Individual Drinking Cup second preferred, $10 each; 1,000 shares Individual Drinking Cup Co. common, $10 each; $100 lot.

$21,600 Metropolitan By-Products Co., Inc., second mortgage bonds, $500 lot.

$52,000 Metropolitan By-Products Co., Inc., third mortgage bonds, namely, $6,000 Series A, $6,000 Series B, $6,000 Series C, $6,000 Series D, $7,000 Series E, $8,000 Series F, $6,000 Series G, $7,000 Series H, $2,000 Series I, $500 lot.

$16,000 Edgewood Land Co. first mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds, due May 20, 1918, $80 lot.

622½ shares Milner Land Co., Inc., $1 per share.

1,000 shares World's Film, $5 each, $250 lot.

50 shares Illinois Surety Co., $100 each, $5 lot.

22 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., first preferred, $100 each, $487 lot.

52 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., second preferred and $54 scrip, $100 each, $2½ per share.

102 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., common, voting trust certificates, and $63 scrip, $90 lot.

625 shares Liberty Farms Corporation preferred, voting trust certificates, $100 each; 500 shares Liberty Farms Corporation common, voting trust certificates, no par; $2,500 lot.

37 shares California Railway and Power Co. prior preferred stock, $100 each, 1½.

Safe 6% January Investments

IN a time of readjustment like this, place your funds only in the safest and soundest of securities. The first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, will meet the strictest tests. They are *safe* and they net 6%.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION.

Notice to Stockholders.

New York, Dec. 10, 1918.

All owners of Maxim Munitions Corporation stockholding certificates in names other than their own are respectfully requested to have same transferred to their respective names and par value altered in accordance with resolutions heretofore adopted by the stockholders of the Corporation. Deliver or mail your stock to our transfer agents, U. S. Corporation Company, 65 Cedar St., New York, and it will be promptly returned without expense to the owner. Only stockholders of record can vote at corporate meetings.

LAURANCE ANGEL, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

First Mortgage 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to twelve o'clock noon on December 17, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $18,416.91.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, 80 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 12, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Vice President.

$10,500,000
Chicago and North Western Railway Co.
General Mortgage Gold 5% Bonds
Due November 1, 1987

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration as to principal and exchangeable for bonds, registered as to both principal and interest.

S. A. Lynde, Esq., Vice-President of The Chicago and North Western Railway Company, in a letter to the undersigned, states in part as follows:

"Of the authorized amount, there will have been issued and outstanding, including the present issue, $31,316,000 3½% bonds; $30,554,000 4% bonds; and $28,472,000 5% bonds. Of the balance of $74,658,000 bonds $60,182,000 are reserved to retire prior liens and the debentures due in 1921 and 1933, and the remaining $14,476,000 bonds are reserved for improvements or additions, including equipment, but not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one year.

"The present issue of bonds has been sold to reimburse the Company for expenditures heretofore made for construction, additions, improvements, etc., to the Company's properties and the retirement of matured bonds which have been in large part temporarily financed by bank loans.

"The General Mortgage is secured by a first lien on about 2,900 miles, and subject to $41,516,000. Prior Liens (for which bonds of this issue are reserved) on additional 2,138 miles. The first lien mileage includes the entire double track main line of the Company from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa, its main line to Elroy, Wisconsin, forming with the main line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, a main line from Chicago to St. Paul, its main line through southern Minnesota and into South Dakota, and the main line from Chicago to Milwaukee. The General Mortgage Bonds are also secured by a first lien on the Chicago Terminal properties of the Company.

"The Chicago and North Western Railway Company has outstanding $22,395,000 Preferred Stock and $145,152,500 of Common Stock, having a present market value of approximately $174,000,000, and on which dividends have been paid uninterruptedly since 1878, the present dividends being at the rate of 8% per annum on the Preferred Stock, and 7% per annum on the Common Stock.

"The Railway Company has made its contract with the United States Railroad Administration, by the terms of which the annual compensation to be paid to it is $23,364,028, to which should be added its other income, which for the year 1917 amounted to $3,496,045, while the total fixed charges of the Company, including interest, sinking fund payments, etc., for the same period amounted to only $10,357,302.

"The present issue of General Mortgage Bonds will mature on November 1, 1987, will bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of every year, and will be issued as coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal, and exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality therein, excepting any Federal Income Tax, the bonds and coupons being stamped to the effect that this tax will not be assumed by the Company.

"We are advised that these bonds are a legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other States.

"The issuance of these bonds has been approved by the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, and by the appropriate Commissions of the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

"Application will be made in due course to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 100 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The right is reserved to close the subscriptions at any time without notice, and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made on December 24, 1918.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, December 11, 1918.

The issue having been oversubscribed, the subscription books have been closed and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

Six Per Cent. Ten Year Gold Bonds, 1926

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the General Bond of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires a drawing was held on the 14th day of November, 1918, at the Head Office of the London County, Westminster, and Parr's Bank, Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E. C., and 342 BONDS of the above LOAN were duly DRAWN by lot for REDEMPTION at PAR on the 14th day of December next, from which date the said Bonds will cease to bear interest, viz:—

9 Bonds at $50 each, Letter A.—Nos.

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25 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
30 United N. J. R. R. & Canal

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd.
15 Central Union Trust Stock
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Jones Bros. Tea Com.
25 Merchants Nat'l Bank Stock
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10 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

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BANKERS ASSAIL EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Adopt Resolution at Convention Urging Discontinuance at the Earliest Possible Time.

FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED

Lamont Declares America Must Become Great Investor in the Securities of Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—The National Investment Bankers' Association at today's session of its annual convention passed a resolution assailing provisions of the pending revenue bill. The resolution was passed following the reading of a report of the Committee on Taxation by Roy C. Osgood of Chicago. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The Investment Bankers' Association of America has extended its co-operation to the Committee of Congress and the Treasury Department in the preparation of tax laws, and regulations under them, to raise adequate revenue for war purposes; and

Whereas, The association has favored a war profits tax adapted from the English plan solely as a war measure;

Resolved, It is the sense of the Board of Governors of the association that the principles of taxation embodied in the excess profits and war profits tax provision of existing law and the legislation now pending in Congress are and will be harmful to business development under peace conditions and should be discontinued at the earliest possible time practicable under reconstruction conditions.

Robert R. Reed of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, counsel for the association, in a report on the excess profits tax, after calling attention to the fact that the Senate Finance Committee had not followed the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo that the tax come to an end with the present calendar year, said that the inequalities of an excess profits tax were glaring. The fundamental objection to the profits tax in his estimation was that it tended to a destruction of the spirit of business enterprise. It was not a tax on capital nor the income on capital, he said, but a tax on brains and the initiative to make capital productive.

He likened it to the "faculty tax" of colonial days, and said that while the opportunity for moderate success was left open, the opportunity for rapid or great success was barred. Economists, he remarked, were agreed that a tax on business profits from which other income was exempt tended directly to business stagnation, which would drive capital abroad.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, reported for the foreign securities committee, appointed by President Warren S. Hayden, in August last. Mr. Lamont said:

"Formerly America was the largest debtor nation in the world. Now in a brief space of a little over four years its position has been reversed, and next to Great Britain, it has taken its place as the greatest creditor nation of the globe. Before the war, America's indebtedness abroad was, according to best data obtainable, approximately $4,000,000,000. Within a year after the great war began, America began to buy back her foreign securities of all kinds, and as I figure it today she repurchased about three-fourths of the total. This would leave outstanding abroad American securities of all kinds to the value of about one billion and the interest due on this sum is say $50,000,000 per annum.

"Now let us look on the other side of the picture. Private investors in America have loaned to the foreign Governments approximately $2,000,000,000, still outstanding. They may have loaned to private corporations and in other ways $500,000,000 additional. The United States Government has loaned a total which will probably soon reach $8,500,000,000. This means an indebtedness of all kinds of $11,000,000,000 owed from outside this country to the Government and the people of the United States, with only $1,000,000,000 on the other side of the ledger, or a net indebtedness to the United States of $10,000,000,000. The annual interest on such an indebtedness will amount to at least $500,000,000.

"Prior to the war the annual merchandise trade balance in America's favor averaged over a series of years somewhat less than $500,000,000, but this trade balance was almost, if not completely, offset by the invisible balance made up of interest which we owed abroad on American securities, of freights for transporting our goods in foreign bottoms, of money spent by tourists, of insurance in foreign companies, &c.

"With the tremendous food supplies that Europe will still need from us, and the great mass of material for reconstruction, it is probable that in the future merchandise trade balance in our favor will amount to at least $1,000,000,000 per annum. Furthermore, the invisible trade balance that I have just described will with the construction of our own merchant marine largely disappear. In other words, after the declaration of peace, I should look to see foreign countries owing America each year $1,000,000,000 on actual trading account. Add to that the $500,000,000 interest on foreign indebtedness, not to mention payments on account of principal, and we shall see a staggering total of $1,500,000,000 owed and payable to America every year.

"How is such an enormous annual indebtedness to America to be settled? When you ask the question you answer it. There is no possible way except through the continued and heavy investment by America in foreign obligations, both public and private. Such obligations must, it goes without saying, be sound. They will be sound. But there is no doubting the issue that if the world is to move on, if its peoples are to be housed and fed and clothed, if North America is to do her full share in rendering these services, then we shall have to lend to and in foreign countries on a scale that five years ago we had never even conceived possible."

William G. Baker was elected President of the association.

Christmas Bonus by Harriman Bank

A Christmas bonus to the employes of the Harriman National Bank was announced yesterday. To this will be added an extra bonus proportioned to the amount of salary paid during the year and the term of service, the total of which will range from 10 to 20 per cent. In making the announcement the bank said that the bonus was a recognition of the increased work forced upon its clerks by the wartime conditions. All employes in the service have been kept on the payroll, and their places will be held open for them awaiting their return. The officers and clerks of the bank will hold their second annual dinner at the Hotel Ansonia on Saturday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.05
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.04	Mexican	.03
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Confidence	.10	Union Con.	.08
Con. Virginia	.07	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.05	Montana	.13
Cash Boy	.08	North Star	.13
Gold Zone	.15	Halifax	.13
Jim Butler	.37	Midway	.08
McNamara	.21	Mispah	.05
Monarch Pitts	.04	Rescue	.09

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.06	Jumbo Ext	.18
Booth	.15	Kewanas	.07
Combination	.15	Lone Star	.06
Goldfield Con	.29	Silver Pick	.06
Goldfield Merger	.07	Speculator	.23
Great Bend	.04		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Tonopah Divide	1.82½	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Ext	2.05	Packard	.39
West End	1.27½	Rescue	.09
		Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	4.25
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	5¾
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5
Elkton	6¾	9
El Paso	19	25
Golden C.	171	172½
Granite	17½	

	Bid.	Asked.
Isabella	0¾	1¼
McKinney	8	10
Portland	110	115
U. Gold M.	15	16½
Vindicator	47	52
Rose Nicol.	12	13

ADOPT AETNA PROGRAM.

Explosive Security Holders Agree to Plan to End Receivership.

An agreement as to the plan for reorganizing the Aetna Explosives Company and terminating the existing receivership was reached by the representatives of the bondholders and the preferred and the common stockholders at a meeting last night. The program decided upon was recommended to the various interests by Judge Mayer. It was estimated last night that the receivership would be dissolved within about two months.

Under the plan adopted the bondholders have two options, one that they receive 85 per cent. in cash or 100 per cent. in a new bond bearing 6 per cent. interest with a twelve-year maturity, one-twelfth of the bonds to be retired each year. The preferred stockholders are to receive $15.75 in cash, this being the arrears in dividends, and in addition $5 in cash on account of principal. Furthermore, they are to receive 75 per cent. in twenty-five year 6 per cent. bonds, 4 per cent. of these bonds to be retired annually at par. The total quick assets of the concern are estimated at $11,000,000. After the payments agreed upon there will remain about $3,300,000 in quick assets.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98½	99½
2s, coupon, '30	98½	99½
2s, Panama, '38, reg	98½	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coup	98½	99½
3s, registered, 1946	88	92
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	80	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup	88	90
5s, Fed Land B'k, '38	103	104
4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	102¼	102¾	102¼
4½s June,	1965	102½	102¾	102½
4½s Mar.,	1963	102¼	102¾	102¼
4½s Nov.,	1957	102¼	102¾	102¼
4½s May,	1957	102½	102¾	102½
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	98¼	98¾	98¼
4½s Mar.,	1964	98¼	98¾	98¼
4½s Apr.,	1966	98¼	98¾	98¼
4½s Mar.,	1962	98¼	98¾	98¼
4½s Sept.,	1960	98¼	98¾	98¼
4s May,	1950	93¼	94	93¼
4s Nov.,	1958	93¼	94	93¼
4s May,	1957	93¼	94	93¼
4s Nov.,	1956	93¼	94	93¼
4s Nov.,	1955	92¼	94	92¼
4s Nov.,	1936	90	94	90
4s May,	1919	99¼		99¼

		Tuesday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1955	84	84
3½s Nov.,	1954	84	83½
3½s Nov.,	1954	84	84¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.35
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s	1910-1923	4.50	4.30
4½s	1924-1932	4.50	4.30
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35
4½s	1930-1938	4.50	4.35
4½s	1922-1929	4.55	4.35
4½s	1919 1921	4.55	4.35
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.40
4s	1926-1936	4.50	4.40
4s	1919-1925	4.50	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,300	†Aetna Explo	8	6¾	7⅞
100	Brit-Am Tob.			
	reg	22¾	22¼	22¼
900	Dec	23½	22¾	22⅞
400	†Burns Bros	48	47	48
500	†Butwth.-Jud	24	23	24
400	†Car Lt & P	2¾	2¼	2½
1,000	†Gen Asph't	34¾	37½	37½
100	†Hall Signal	4	4	4
500	‡ Do pf	17	14	12
1,500	Hupp Mot C	4¾	4¾	4¾
6,200	Keyst T & S	32½	31½	31½
2,500	†Ang-Am Oil	17¾	17	17¾
10	†Creo't P L	37	37	37
10	†Ill Pipe L	155	155	155
950	Penn-Mex O	52½	50½	50½
7,000	†Bar O & G	¼	¾	¾
1,500	†Cos & Co	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	†Elk Ft Pet	6	6	6
38,400	†Fam O Cp	8	5½	7½
1,000	†Federal Oil	2¼	2	2¼
1,700	†Glen Oil	3½	3¼	3¼
200	†Houston O	76	75	75
800	†Int Petr'm	15⅝	15½	15½
10,000	†I O & Tran	4¾	4¼	4⅝
3,500	†Mer O Cp	24⅜	23¾	24
2,000	Met Petr'm	1⅝	1½	1½
25,000	†Mid Oil	120	107	120
4,000	‡Do pf	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
500	†Al-Brit Col Metals	40	40	40
6,500	Big L Cop	1⅛	1	1
3,800	†Bonin	17	14	16
20,000	†Bos & Mon	59	55	56
5,500	††Caledonia	33	31	32
500	†Cal & Jer	¾	¾	¾
700	Canada Cop	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3,500	††Candel Sil	52	50	52
3,700	†Cashboy	8½	8	8
600	†Cer S M & M	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2,500	Con Cop	1⅞	1¾	1¾
500	Cress Con	5¾	5½	5½
1,500	El Sal Silv	1⅛	1	1
600	†Eureka C M	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
200	First Nat Cp	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,200	†Goldf Con	28	25	27
12,500	†Gold Mer	8	7	7½
2,500	†Hat G M, ex prof	45	45	45
650	Hecla Min	5¾	5¼	5¼
300	†Iron Blos	½	½	½
1,300	†Jim Butler	39	38	38
500	†Jumbo Ext	15	14	14
1,000	††Kewanas	6	6	6
900	††Lib Silver, ex pros	44	43	44
600	Magma Cop	30	29	29½
1,500	†Marsh M	4½	4½	4½
1,000	†Moth Lode	35	35	35
12,000	†Nixon Nev	41	35	39
1,000	†Onon Mines	4¼	4	4¼
400	†Rav H M	5½	3½	3½
1,500	†Roch Mines	31	30	30
100	†Ry Fin Sd	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Silk of Ariz	¾	¾	¾
500	Std Sil-Lead	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,400	†Stewart	18	16	17
100	†Tono Belm't	2½	2½	2½
1,250	UnitedEast'n	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	†Unit Sulph	½	½	½
3,000	†Ward M&M	31	31	31
800	†W End Con	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9,500	†WUtahExt, (a pros)	22	20	21
2,000	†White Caps	13	13	13

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Am Tobacco 7s, 1920	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	‡ Do, 1923	102½	102⅝	102⅝
50,000	†Braden 6s, 1931, w i	96	96	96
15,000	†Can Govt 5s	99¾	99	99¼
50,000	†Can Nor gen mtg 5s, w I	101½	101	101½
5,000	†Cudahy 7s, 1923, w i	102	101⅞	102
$10,000	†Gen Elec 6s notes	100	101	101
25,000	†Int R T 7s	96¾	96½	96½
2,000	†KCRyTerm 6s, '23, w I	100	100	100
50,000	†Liggett&M 6s, 1921	99¼	99¼	99¼
10,000	†Rus Govt 6½s	67¾	67	67½
10,000	†Wilson&Co 6s, w I	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Wilson rts	⅝	½	⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Tuesday the low sale of Stanton Oil was 1½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Am-Brit Mfg	2	5	2	5
Am Water F	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
F Blumenthal pf	90	95	90	95
Do pf	94	96	94	96
Carbon Steel	100	110	100	110
Charcoal Iron	6	7½	7	7½
Do pf	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Chev Motor	140	150	140	150
Col Woolen	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
Curtiss Aero	11	13	12	14
Curtiss A pf	45	55	45	55
Emerson P	1⅛		1⅛	
Free Texas	32½	34½	32½	34½
Gen Asph pf	55	65	55	65
Gillette S R	101	102	101	102
Inter Rubber	10¼	11¼	10½	11½
Lake Tor Rt	1⅜	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Lake Tor Boat 1st pf	2½	5	2½	5
L Val Coal	85	87	87	91
Lima Loco	42	45	42	45
Lukens Steel	40	55	48	55
Mar of Am	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
N Y Shipbldg	35	40	35	40
N Y Transp	14¼	15	14¼	15
Penn C & C	22	24	22	24
Penn Sea St'l	42	45	42	45
Poul Wire	6½	7	6½	7
Rep Motor Tr	35	38	35	38
St Jo Lead	14	14¼	14	14¼
St L R M & P	40	45	40	45
Stand Motor	5½	6	5½	6
Stromb Carb	24	26	24	26
Thiogen	4	4½	4	4½
U S Lt & H	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
U Sr Lt & Hpf	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
World Film	¼	½	¼	½
Wright-M pf	60	63	57	62

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅝		½	⅝
Boston-Wyo	19	21½	19	21
Cos & Co pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Crown Oil	11	13	11	13
Ind Oil	8	9	8	9
Island Oil	4¾	5	4¾	5
Mexican Panuco	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mexican Sov	1¾	2	1¾	2
Midwest Oil	103½	104	103½	104
Mutual Oil	2¾	3	2¾	3
New Cornelia	20	21	20	21
Ohio Fuel Sup	32	32½	32	32½
Ohio Oil	48	48½	48	48½
Okmulgee	1¾	2	1¾	2
Omar Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Pan-Am Pet	70	70½	70	70½
Do pf	90	91	90	91
Penn-Mex Fuel	52	54	49	50
Prairie Oil & Gas	280	290	280	290
Prairie Pipe Line	278	283	280	285
Solar Refining	325	350	325	350
Southern Pipe Line	180	185	180	185
South Penn Oil	270	275	270	275
South W Penn	102	105	102	105
Stand Oil of Cal	230	233	230	233
Stand Oil of Ind	685	695	680	690
Stand Oil of Kan	520	540	520	540
Stand Oil of Ky	340	350	340	350
Stand Oil of Neb	450	465	450	465
Stand Oil of N J	580	584	578	582
Stand Oil of N Y	287	290	287	290
Stand Oil of Ohio	450	475	450	475
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Union Tank	106	108	106	108
Vacuum Oil	368	373	368	373
Washington Oil	36	40	36	40

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am Brass	220	230	220
Atlas Powder	150	160	150
Atlas Powder pf	88½	90¾	88½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111	110
Bliss	250	350	250
Bliss' of	60	80	60
Colt's Arms	45	50	46
Du Pont	248	255	250
Du Pont debs	90	93	90
Hercules	200	210	200
Hercules pf	105	110	105
Niles-Bem't-Pond	113	117	114
Niles-Bem't-P pf	95	100	96
Scovill Mfg	345	375	340
Standard Screw	265	275	265

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Am. Cigar	99	102	99
Am Cigar pf	77	83	78
Conley Foil	190	205	190
J S Young	120	150	120
J S Young pf	97	102	97
MacA & Forbes	185	200	185
Porto R-Am Tob	128	135	128
R J Reynolds, A	375	400	375
R J Reynolds, B	280	295	280
R J Reynolds pf	107	109	107
Weyman-Bruton	172	185	172
Weyman-B pf	105	110	105

RAIL ISSUE SELLS WELL.

$10,500,000 of Chicago & North Western Heavily Oversubscribed.

An issue of $10,500,000 Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company general mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1987, was offered yesterday by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and heavily oversubscribed. The issue was sold at par under the general mortgage executed in 1897, authorizing from time to time the issuance of bonds not to exceed $165,000,000 face value.

The oversubscription of this issue, which is the first long-term railroad bond offering to be made since the Government took over the control of the railroads last December, is generally considered among investment bankers as a good test of the investment appetite for issues of this character.

It was pointed out in investment quarters that the transaction drew attention to the actual credit situation of one of the leading railroad properties in the country, and that the sale of such bonds maturing at so remote a date was an indication that investors feel that the current high income tax rates are not likely to continue after war expenses have all been paid. The bonds are not exempt from this kind of taxation.

PROPOSE CAPITAL INCREASE

Bankers Trust Stockholders to Vote on $3,750,000 Rise Today.

The stockholders of the Bankers Trust Company will be asked today to approve an increase in the capitalization of the company from $11,250,000 to $15,000,000 on recommendations of the Board of Directors. Seward Prosser, President of the company, said yesterday that the increase is intended to have the capitalization correspond consistently with the deposits of the institution, which are approximately $300,000,000.

The new stock will probably be issued to stockholders at $100 a share. Recently Bankers Trust stock was quoted at $480 a share, an advance of approximately 80 points within a month. With the bid price for the stock at $480 a share, it was pointed out in the financial district yesterday that the subscription rights of stockholders would be worth approximately $95 a share.

In April, 1917, the Bankers Trust Company, with a capitalization of $10,000,000, absorbed the Astor Trust Company. At that time the capitalization was increased to $11,250,000, so that there could be an equitable conversion of Astor Trust stock into the shares of the absorbing institution. At the same time the Bankers Trust Company declared a special adjustment dividend of 23 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
555	Cities Service	206½	287	289	291
1,295	Cities Service pf	81	80¼	80½	81
..	Cities Service deb. 7s	119	118	117	119

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	67	69
Am Gas & Electric	101	103
Am Gas & Elec pf	44	47
Am Light & Traction	247	250
Am Light & Power	100	102
Am Power & Light	90	91
Am Power & Light pf	74	76
Am Public Utilities		
Am Public Utilities pf	38	41
Am W W & Elec	2½	3½
Am W W & El pf	60	72
Am W W & E partic	14	17
Carolina Power & Light	33	37
Carolina Power & L pf	95	98
Colorado Power	26½	28
Colorado Power pf	92	96
Columbus Electric pf	13	17
Com Power, Ry & Lt	22	24
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	45	47
Conn Power pf	73	77
Consumers Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Elec	15	17
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	77
El Paso Electric	75	80
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	8	11
Federal L & Trac pf	41	44
Galveston-Houston Elec	27	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	61	68
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	11½	13½
Miss River Power pf	38	42
Northern Ohio Electric	16	18
Northern Ohio Elec pf	58	63
Northern Ont Lt & P	11	15
Northern Ont L & P pf	53	56
Northern States Power	81	84
Northern States Power pf	88	91
Northern Texas Elec	59	64
Northern Texas Elec pf	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	40	42
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	86	89
Puget Sd Trac, L & P	15	20
Puget S T, L & P pf	49	53
Ry & Lt Sec pf	79	85
Republic Ry & Light	17	19
Republic Ry & Lt. pf	87	89
Southern Cal Edison	79	82
Southern Cal Edison pf	97	100
Standard Gas & Elec	18	20
Standard Gas & Elec pf	32	34
Tampa Electric	103	110
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	3¼	3¾
Tenn Ry, L & P pf	17	19
United Light & Rys	39	41
United Light & Rys pf	72	74
Wash I W D & P	61	64
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	58	60
West, Church & Kerr	64	67
West, Church & K pf	77	83
Yadkin River Power	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98¾	
Miss River Pow 1st 5s	74½	78	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	90	91½	
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85	
Omaha & C B 5s, '28	85	88	
Phila Co 5s, 1944	88¼	90	
Puget Sd Trac, L & P 5s	97¼	99¼	
Roanoke W W 5s, '10	94½	97¾	
So Cal Edison 5s, '30	86	91	
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow 4½s, '57	86		
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	82¼	87½	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86	92	
Un Ry & Inv 5s, '37	81	86	
Utah Securities 6s	88½	89½	
Wash I W L & P 6s	95	98	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling pressure in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Previous gains were eliminated and losses recorded in a number of active issues, while the advances in other stocks were materially reduced. Final prices were about the lowest of the session, especially in the steel group and the few railroad stocks that attracted speculative attention.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	4	4	4
60	Allis-Chalm	30¾	30¼	30¾
90	Am B. Sug	64¾	63¾	63¾
550	Am Can	48	46½	46½
690	Am C & F	91½	89½	90½
10	Am H & L	15¾	15¼	15¼
60	Am Ice Sec	43¾	42¾	43¾
60	Am Linseed	44¾	44¾	44¾
130	Am Loco	66¼	65	65¼
550	Am Smelt	86¼	85¾	85¾
20	Am Sugar	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Am Sum Tob	96¼	96¼	96¼
20	Am T & T	103¾	103¾	103¾
90	Am Woolen	57¾	57¾	57¾
805	Anac Cop	61¾	60¾	61
1,640	Atl Gulf & W I	27¾	26¾	26¾
80	Balt & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55¾
700	Beth St'l B	68¾	67½	67½
20	Cal Petrol	22¾	22¾	22¾
70	Can Pac	143	142	142
120	Ches & Ohio	58¾	57¾	57¾
30	C, M & St P	47¼	47¼	47½
10	C, R I & P	28	28	28
10	Col F & I	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Com Prod pf	87	87	87
1,020	Crucible St'l	60¾	58¾	59
190	Cuba Cane S	32	31¼	31¼
100	Dist Secur	51	49½	50
50	Duquesne Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾
190	Erie	19½	19¼

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS, Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes Wanted.—Merchandise every description; cash for jobs. Spring 7960.

BURELLA Wanted.—F. S. Lawrence, 651; all shades; large quantity. Greeley 4582.

CAPES, COATS, AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing sample orders on juniors', misses', and ladies' better kind only. N. J. Rubin, 59 West 17th.

CHEVIOT Wanted. — ¾ width. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

CHIFFON - VELVETS Wanted. — Black. Stern's or Salt's. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted. — Snappy Spring styles; orders placed. 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Immediate delivery large raccoon and seal shawl collars; $22.75 to $29.75; young ladies' coats, $16, all lined; sea velour dress, $14.75. Michael Senft & Co., 29 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; stout and regular. 131 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies', juniors' and children's Spring coats of the better kind only; all week, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 11 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—We will look at Spring coats of the better kind every morning until 12 o'clock. Rosing & Cohn, 1,383 Broadway.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber will look at better kind. 11th floor, 145 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 East 31st., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy junior children's coats. 30 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4222.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles; better class garments. Call all week. Top Floor, 14 West 21st St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of children's coats; sizes 6 to 14. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS AND CAPES Wanted.—Big jobbers placing large stock orders. 129 West 29th, third floor. Farragut 4717.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring misses', juniors' coats of the better grade. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on popular priced Spring samples. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade all week. Fourth floor, 12-14 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of junior coats. 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats and suits, better grade only, for 10 days. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Juniors and misses', Spring; better grade. 43 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at samples of fine, high-class silk sport coats; large users. 510 6th Av., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of ladies' coats, 8th floor. 122 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on snappy misses', juniors' coats. 122 West 27th., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will look all week at snappy Spring styles. Call mornings and afternoons, 6-8 West 18th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; placing stock orders. 9th floor, 11 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. 7th floor, 35 W. 31st.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted. — Better grade Spring line. 131 W. 28th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring coats. 6th floor, 127 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Spring coats and capes. 164 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy big quantities 36-inch 3-thread. Samek Bros., 18 East 22d St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted. — Holden Leonard's, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 1-444.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard, brown, reindeer. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on all grades of Spring models of taffeta, georgette, tricolette, jersey, crepe de chine, meteor, tricotine, velour, and evening dresses; samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Manufacturers open to buy a better grade of satin, Georgette, and crepe de chine and tricotine dresses. Eighth floor, 99 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Western jobber looking at Spring dresses in silks, jerseys, and tricolettes Thursday morning, between 8 and 11 o'clock. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1321.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses in georgette, taffeta, serge, and satin; call 4-6 every afternoon. 6th floor, 127 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs velveteen, serge, and jersey dresses; all grades; samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at samples serge and wool jersey, the best grade. 510 6th Av., ninth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses; bring samples. 116 West 32d, Room 1202.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at dresses of the better grade. Call eleventh floor, 236 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgette and crepe meteor. 39 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber open for job of velvet dresses. Twelfth floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at tailor-made serge dresses. J. M. Bierman, 1,175 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses; bring samples. Sixth floor, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Street, dancing; orders placed immediately. 8th floor, 32 East 31st.

DUVET DELAINES, Fawn Lapin, or Chinchilla Wanted.—Farragut 2980.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All kinds robe cloth, blankets, &c.; must be cheap. Madison Square 3822.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Green, brown, navy. Phone Gramercy 2520.

FUR Wanted.—Kit coney shawl and square collar, for cash. Max Goldstein, 48 West 20th.

FURS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of kid, cooney furs. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 54 West 27th St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Madison Sq. 3822.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open for 1,000 dozen 18-inch fibre ladies' black lose; style 208 first quality Ipswich preferred. Box B O 444 Times Annex.

JERSEY SILK Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity for underwear purposes; submit sample pieces and lowest prices. D. E. Sichel & Co., 19 W. 21st St.

JERSEY SILK Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity pink Milanese. Weiss, 510 6th Av.

JERSEY COTTON-BACK CLOTH Wanted.—Smooth finish; colors, brown, taupe, castor, fawn; weight 24 to 28 ounces; if right price, can use 1,000 pieces. Write A. A., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

JERSEYS Wanted.—American 426, brown; cash. Orchard 808.

MARQUISE Wanted.—Grand, 32 inches; cash. Farragut 3176.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Evening shades; also old rose, Cardinal, Copenhagen, and tan; must be cheap. Century, 441 4th Av.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Tan and rookie shades. Harry Rosenberg & Co., 31 East 32d St.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075, all shades, $1 per yard for cash; use any quantity. Allied Export Co., 554 Broome. Canal 9031.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Poiret twill in all-wool light shades; any quantity. Cash, phone or call, B. Hirschhorn, 39 West 20th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 navy, black; cash. Geeby Woolens, Madison Square 2639.

PIECE GOODS Wanted or for Sale.—Service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 4035.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar light colors only; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, tan, pekin; tricotine, any colors, good quality. Frank & Frank, 141 West 25th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610 black and navy, also high shade velour 0360. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN wanted.—Copen, Franz Merz 5256 or similar. Chelsea 4616.

SERGE Wanted.—Several hundred pieces of blue serge, fine twill, good quality, nine to eleven ounces; show them Friday morning, 9 to 10. Schloss Bros. & Co., 230 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120,54289, W. F. X.; price must be right for cash. Diamond, 105 East 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, $1.65; 528, $1.60; 54280, $1.50; velour K 544, quantities, $2.10. Gramercy 1337.

Buyers' Wants

SERGES Wanted.—54289, $1.50; navy and colors, 7120, $1.65; 6120, $1.40; poplin 774, $1.95; S. B. G. L., 82½c. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted. — 54289, navy, for spot cash. Madison Square 376.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for American 0936, U. S. 235; must be cheap. Orchard 8744.

SERGE Wanted.—1464 navy to exchange for black. Farragut 4540.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 high shades. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 4264.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. S 25 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks of any description. Madison Square 876.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard reindeer, copen, pekin. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts for Spring. 9 West 20th St., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 32 East 31st St., first floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Lightweight; latest shades. Lorraine, Wadsworth & Reid. Vanderbilt 1675.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy 4718; also all-wool oxford. Cash. Chelsea 8296.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open to buy 50 pieces at $3.50; spot cash. Farragut 9813.

VELOUR SUITINGS Wanted. — Velour checks, worsted checks, Spring shades; any quantity. Cash, phone, or call, Madison Square 9066. B. Hirschhorn, 39 West 20th.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 reindeer, brown, navy, Jap and victory red. Posner Marinace, Madison Square 2698.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors. J. Propos, 121 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. navy. Madison Square 9240.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27-inch, twill back, all colors, at a price. Biltwell Dress & Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

VESTS Wanted.—Open for quantity of men's odd cloth vests. Levinson, 661 3d Av. Murray Hill 3083.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Wool velour, reindeer, henna and pekin. Rappart & Gottlieb. Vanderbilt 4083.

WOOLEN PLAIDS Wanted.—In Fisher Kennedy tweeds. New York Mfg Co., 600 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEADED ORNAMENTS and Bands.—Suitable for evening and afternoon trimmings; great sacrifice. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

BEAVERS, 50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

BLANKETS.—Quantities of all colors and weights for export, camp, institution, &c. Alexander Propper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS, Worumbo 297, normal price, $4; our price, $2.75; American, Stevens, Botany, wool velours, $2.25; serges, broadcloths, checks, plushes at prices lower than the lowest. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1290.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 Julliard's, all shades; poplins, all high shades; right price. Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 268 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTH, BOTANY.—Black, navy, tan, taupe, also velours. Farr. 5759.

CABLE CORD.—White, No. 9 and 16, below market price. Farragut 9061.

CHINCHILLAS.—Blue, gray and brown, also fancy overcoating and jersey lining. Chelsea 8341.

CLOTH.—Suede-like cloth, beaver, tan, and steel. Chelsea 8341.

COATEES.—Of all descriptions, $8 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

COATS.—Post Thanksgiving specials: 2,000 silk plush coats, fur collars and cuffs, original $120 value, $16.50; also cotton plush coats, $6.50 up. Special: 2,000 beaver trimmed silk garments to close at $12.50, best seller. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Girls, 2 to 14 years; plushes, zibelines, cloths on racks; quantities assorted styles; real values; Spring line ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Telephone 9749 Chelsea.

COATS.—Big value from small manufacturer; 500 plush coats to close out; raccoon collars and cuffs and bottoms, also kitconey in same style, and opossum, 36 to 46. Silbowitz & Nisnevitz, 39 West 4th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats in various styles. See what we have reduced to $15.75. They are wonders. Will sacrifice several hundred coats at $10.75. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—High-grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivias, silvertones, Normandies, pom poms, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Baffin, beaver, Hudson, Kerami, plush, short coats, stoles, collarettes, muffs, to match, made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS; wonderful assortment; closing out our stock Fall coats in all the newest materials and shades at real close-out prices. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—200 silvertone and velour pussy willow linings, hand tailored, assorted fur collars, formerly $35 to $40, to close out. A. Watterson, 141 West 21st.

COATS.—Beaver, furmosa and Yukon seal; also stoles and muffs; lowest prices; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole, and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Sport coats and scarfs in Salts' plush seal, beaver, and lambfur, at rock-bottom prices; big bargains in cloth coats. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—800, exceptional value, cloth, plush; immediate delivery for December, January sales. World Cloak & Suit Co., 148 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur trimmed silvertones, pom poms, velours, plushes; will sacrifice before moving. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, to close out, fur-trimmed; good models; well made; also coats for sale, $10 up. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

COATS.—200 beautiful coats, latest style, seal collars and cuffs, desirable jobs, very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours, pom poms, broadcloths; fur trimmed; close out at $8.75 up. Samuel N. Brimberg, 30 West 26th St.

COATS.—Silk-lined velour coats, scaline and satin shawl collars. W. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—Ladies' silvertone and crystal cloth to close out; also children's coats at sacrifice. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, newest models, fur and self-trimmed on hand. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS, Suits.—Spring line ready for inspection; Fall coats at the price. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—To close out, crystal cord, silvertone, velour-du-nord, $27.50 to $60. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS, plush and velour, to close out; 1,500 children's coats, all wool; giving up business. Copeland, 38 West 26th St.

COATS.—Better kind; Silvertones, velour, broadcloth; juniors' and ladies'; very cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool; navy, green, brown; 36 to 46 semi-line; 500 at $8. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Chelsea 9749.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velour, plush collars, all lined, to close out. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors', cloth and plush, at sacrifice prices. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, $13.75 up; velour coats, fur trimmed, $12.50. David Zimmerman, 133 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors' for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS. — Misses', juniors', and ladies', to close out at a price. W. Phillips & Co., 145-147 West 28th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Close out very reasonable; fur trimmed, shawl collars, in silvertones and velours. Gordon Outergarment, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—200 snappy styles, fur trimmed, velour, broadcloth, close out, cheap. Silverman & Bloom, 141 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Spring line, ready for inspection; Fall coats at low prices. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 children's, sizes 2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out cheap. Rosh-Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Well-made coats for January sales at very low prices. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours and broadcloths, fur-trimmed; big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's; close out; retiring from business. Schwartz, 31 W. 15th.

COATS.—800; must be sold at a great sacrifice. Fred Kronish, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—500 to close out at very low prices. Max Lieberthal, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, to close out at sacrifice. A. Russakow, 164 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out. Myer-Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COATS.—Close out, Nutria Raccoon shawl-trimmed. Cohen-Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

COATS to close out, $7.50 up. Crockett, 28 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, infants', children's, juniors, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobs fur trimmed, latest models; sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; plush and cloth; sacrifice. Louis Weinstein, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job of broadcloth and velour coats, cheap. Goldberg & Shulman, 55 East 10th.

COTTON GOODS. — Black, white linings, voiles, organdies; close out, cheap. Murray Textile, 621 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Quantity genuine Heatherbloom, good assortment of colors, at 37½c. a yard. Write B. B. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

COTTON SERGE.—80,000 yards Greywood serge, mostly navy, 23 cents. Arlington Dress, 158 West 27th.

COTTON VOILE.—Plain and printed; interesting prices. Rector 6589.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden-Leonard taupe, reindeer; also silvertone. Madison Square 1520.

DRESSES.—Large selection high class dancing, afternoon, and street dresses; price reasonable; immediate deliveries. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th.

DRESSES. — The very newest creations; serges, taffeta; also georgette evening dresses; immediate delivery. Marietta Dresses, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Very newest, to stimulate immediate sales; all-wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes; also jobs to close out. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge, of the better kind, to close out; afternoon dresses for immediate delivery. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, serge and velour, for immediate delivery at very reasonable prices. Biltwell Dress and Costume Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, close outs; silks, $5; wool French serges, $6.75; jerseys, $9.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge and silk at sacrifice prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—We will sacrifice the balance of our serge, wool jersey, and silk dresses. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—8,000 dresses to close out at sacrifice prices ranging from $2.90 up to $3.75. J. Hyman Co., 187 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Spring line ready; job of 1,000 Fall satin, serge; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Several thousand all wool French serge, close out, $6.75. Gross & Lieberwitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Velveteens, silks, serges, sacrificed; stunning new models in georgette silks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES. — High-class evening, afternoon, and street; also jobs on hand. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 all wool French serge to close out by a contractor at $7.75 net; Spring models. 147 West 22d, 7th floor.

DRESSES, serge and silk, to close out at sacrifice price. Weissberg & Stein, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Latest styles in serge, velvet, and silk; to close out at a sacrifice. Casino Dress Co., 368 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Better grade, Jerseys, serges, velvets, and evening dresses. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 satin and serge dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Elite Dress Co., 126 West 34th St. Greeley 1984.

DRESSES.—500 serges, new models, to close out. 12 West 17th St., 10th floor. Chelsea 8604.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, close out reasonable; also velvets. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satins, taffetas, to close out. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Big job of silk and serge dresses. Congress Dress Co., 32 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta, to close at $5. Silverman Stock, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES. — 500 jersey, satins, tricolette; exceptional values. Dahl, 11 West 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serges, silks; sacrifice. Jacobs Bros., 153 West 15th St.

DUVOTONES.—Holden & Leonard, also B. & C. Silvertones, cheap. Farr. 2980.

FOULARDS. — At very reasonable price; large assortment of patterns. Broder, 48 West 25th.

ESQUIMETTE.—Peco, H. & H., 200 navy, broadcloth, American poplin, velours, cotton warp, serges, ¾ coatings. Farragut 4446.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLUFFED COTTON BALLS.—About two thousand pounds; big bargain. International Initial Co., 693 Broadway.

GABARDINES.—Garfield 4666, navy, tan, rookie; Lorraine 3659, navy, tan, rookie; Walworth 3529, navy, tan, rookie. Gramercy 2920.

GABARDINE.—Will sell Garfield 4666 in taupe, dark gray, burgundy, brown and black, at $2.75 net. Phone Gramercy 2460.

GABARDINES. — 50 pieces navy Walworth gabardine, style 3529. Madison Sq. 1826.

GEORGETTES.—In all the latest shades, for immediate delivery. Margolin & Fire, 390 4th Av. Madison Square 8060.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Biggest assortment; 125 cases great sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

GLOVES, Mittens, Knitted Fabric.—Large variety men's, women's, children's; have some immediate delivery. American Beauty Knitting Mills, 47 Elspenard St.

GROS DE LONDRES, beige, taupe, Copen., also peau de cygne, navy, plum, burgundy, green. Greeley 6942.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—50,000 dozen lady's and gent's; reasonable prices. Forsyth 9410.

HOSE.—30 cases misses' fine ribbed hose, black and white; Taubel's Dick and Dot; strictly firsts. Canter & Koletsky, New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY.—4½, 3, 2, pound wool 20, 24, ounce cashmerette, heavy and mercerized cotton, wool glove. Himwich Hosiery Mills, 407 Broadway.

HOSIERY.—Full fashioned silk. Ralph Rosenhain, 7 East 28th St. Mad. Sq. 5017.

JERSEY CLOTH SILK.—To close out, 20 pieces, black; 20 pieces, navy; also 25 pieces black and navy silk and cotton jersey cloth at an attractive price. Spring 108.

KERAMI MOLE, N. W., 5 pieces, $7.50; kerobi beaver, plush, 5 pieces, $4.50. Harris J. Cohn Co., 11th and Race, Philadelphia.

KERSEY.—2002, black and green, American 11052, botany 315; quantities. Gramercy 5037.

LININGS.—Silk and cotton to close out, cheap. Mad. Square 2639. Mr. K.

LININGS.—Fancy silk and cotton, at a price. H. L. Ettinger., 1,133 Broadway.

LINENS.—45-inch white, copen, green, light blue, cheap. Gramercy 3004.

MESSALINE.—321 Eagle; all colors, below market price. Chelsea 8350.

MOLESKINS.—Tan, 90 pieces, 36 inch wide, to close out immediately, sacrificing. Spring 7030.

NECKWEAR.—Men's odd lots, 50c. and $1, to close. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

ORGANDIES, Voiles, Corduroys, and Woolens.—We redye them in all colors to match your samples. Greenpoint 1670.

PAINTINGS.—Palestine, Europe, America; unusual sale. 455 West 119th St., New York Normal Art Studios.

PAJAMAS AND BATHROBES. — Men's and ladies'; immediate delivery; reasonable. L. Greenberg, 43 West 16th.

PILE FABRICS.—Velours, pom poms, flannels and canvas; at very low prices. Farragut 2649.

PLUSHES, Peco, 50 pieces, very cheap; also Dura Luxe, Ironwear, and other fine Venetians; very reasonable. Greeley 1122.

PLUSH.—Peerless T-10 plush at $3.50. Dana Cloak & Suit Co., 58 University Place.

POPLINS. — Arthur Joel's 6500, black and navy; also velours, all colors. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool; navy, black; cheap. Mad. Square 2639. Mr. K.

RADIUMS.—Fancies for linings; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6960.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' blue sateen for immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone East New York 1321.

RAINCLOTH AND RAINCOATS.—Single tenez to sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th St.

REMNANTS, knitted cotton, white jersey, suitable for gloves, combination underwear, novelties; close out cheap. Chelsea 5183.

SATEENS.—Plain and fancy, 1,100 pieces, biggest assortment; Burtons, Colonials, many others, Venetians, all makes, imported and domestic; below market price. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SATIN.—Evening shades; great sacrifice. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7120, 104, 1464, Botany 800, 7008, W. F. X., M. C. L., 99, 528, Whitman's 774, black and navy, American 90610, 06077. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGE.—C. S. G. serge, 52½c. yd.; M. D. S. L. serge, $1.12½; M. D. S. serge, $1.12½; 6002 serge, $1.12½; Maline crash, 45c.; armure crepe, 52½c.; 333 broadcloth, $1.50. K 392 Times.

SERGES.—1464, 7302, 4632, 106, 3700, 9285, 7120, 809, 11433; W. F. X poplins, 6000, 503, 4768, 6609½; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—11433, navy, 30 pieces, original tickets, $1.95; terms. Madison Square 3936, link and scarfpin sets, links and pins separately, gold collar buttons, and the other things that go to make up this line. A bigger call for dress shirt studs and cuff links is also in evidence. Cigarette cases in silver and gold and a variety of men's rings are selling as well.

Gray Goods Prices Vary.

In the absence of any real trading the variance of prices featured most in yesterday's activities in the local gray goods market. First hands again held aloof, but second hands who still have goods to get rid of before the end of the year seemed willing to let them out at anything resembling a reasonable price. Though this is a situation that buyers are prone to make the most of, selling was not active in spite of the concessions. Further business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48s at 10 cents, but chief interest lay in an unconfirmed report of sales of 64-60s in that width at 11¾ cents. If true, it was said, a further decline in this construction probably will come, as the 12-cent mark had been a kind of second-line trench to which sellers had retired.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGE.—1464, 11433, $1.95; 6079½, $1.65; 9050, 9622, $1.75; poplins, velours very reasonable. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES.—Below market price; Fastilite 1616; U. S. 845, 948; Gera 794; American 6234, 7120; American poplins. Orchard 3350.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 202.

SERGES.—Gilbert 8200, navy; Gilbert 2080, navy. Gramercy 2029.

SERGES.—11433; 30 pieces original tickets, cheap; terms. Madison Square 3936.

SERGES.—4408 navy, $1. Farragut 1810.

SERGES.—7120, 99, 600, 696, 9709, 0686, 657; prices reasonable. Orchard 5433.

SERGES.—Have 20 pieces 54289, Spring shade, $1.50 cash. Mad. Sq. 377.

SERGES.—87, also 774 poplin; quantity; reasonable. Gramercy 5087.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—10,000 yards 56-inch, all cotton; close out cheap. H. Franks, Stuyvesant 4000.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—54-inch, all constructions; no samples to brokers. S 24 Times.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, filet, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK UNDERWEAR for immediate delivery; chemisols, envelopes, gowns, and petticoats; goods selected, shipped same day. Dainty Silk Underwear Co., 401 4th Av., cor. 28th St. Telephone 9099 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES. — Walworth 3992, 3 burgundy, 3 navy, 2 oxford; price $3 net. Phone Mad. Square 1826.

SILVERTONE. — Holden-Leonard, Joel reindeer, navy, taupe, Oxford. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS. — Poplin, $2; Susquehanna, high lustre, $2.25 up; also silk fancy novelty; biggest value newest Spring styles; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—To close out; silk poplins and cloth skirts at $2.25; fancy silks, $3.50; Scotch plaids, pleated, at $1.37½. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th St.

SKIRTS.—Spring line ready for inspection; record breaking values, clever styles; prompt delivery. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—2,500 all-wool poplins and serges to close out at sacrifice prices. Commercial Skirt Mfg., 14 East 17th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool serges, poplins, to close; $3.25. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Special prices offerings in misses' suits for sales; Fall materials and shades; fur trimmed; prompt delivery. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 26th St. Phone Farragut 2065.

SUITS. — High-grade velveteens, velours, serges, and cords to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d. Chelsea 7238.

SUITS, broadcloths, poplins, and serges; also shawl collar coats to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Full line of Spring suits and coats ready to show. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS. — Broadcloth, poplin; better grade; fur trimmed; close out cheap. Silverman & Bloom, 141 West 26th.

SUITS.—450 first-class mohair suits, latest style. S. Mandlowitz, 842 East Houston St.

SUITS for jobbing trade, better grade. N. Horwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS to close out at a big reduction. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

Sweaters, slip-ons, worsted, zephyrs, to close out at a price. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 4718; also 5010, navy and colors, Poiret twills. Madison Square 5825.

TRICOLETTE, assorted colors, $3 net. Madison Square 8396.

VELOUR.—032, 0360, 0359, 5089, 4281, rose, taupe, burgundy, brown, green, black; also Yalama low prices. Greeley 6942.

VELOURS for sale, American lightweight and Buckley & Cohen, cheap. Farragut 2347.

VELOURS.—Taupe, burgundy, green, black; low price, with terms. Gramercy 1660.

VELOUR.—Saxonia, 954 American, 13009 F. & H., at a sacrifice. Mad. Square 914.

VELOURS.—American 0360, taupe, and burgundy; also heavyweights. Orchard 5433.

VELOUR.—032, 0360; also heavy weight in all colors. Louis Weinstein, Farr. 0535.

VELOURS, in shades, including reindeer, at close out prices. Franken, 130 East 25th.

VELOUR.—Saxonia 954, also broadcloth, all colors; very cheap. Stuyvesant 7843.

VELOURS.—Delhi, all Spring shades. Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 4620.

VELVETEENS.—29-inch straight back; all colors; reasonable. Kempner-Lambert Co., 234 5th Av.

VELVETEEN for men's coat pockets, 22 inch, 25 cents yard. 618 B'way, 6th floor.

VOILE, Organdies, Sylvia Batiste, flowered, 40 cases, 10c. yard; nainsooks, plain, fancy, biggest assortment greatly below market price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists, all colors, to close out. Esco, 151 West 25th.

WOOL JERSEY.—Schriebers & Bahnsen, all colors, below market price. Chelsea 330.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS to make fine line georgette dresses. 118 West 27th, 11th floor.

Allied Industries.

BEADS.—French, all colors; just arrived. Issaion, 18 Broadway.

CUTTING MACHINE.—New round knife Malmin cutting machine; cheap. Madison Square 3926.

NEEDLES.—Hand sewing English and Japanese; assorted sizes; stock. Phone Rector 6534.

NEEDLES for sale; English; best makes; $1.50, $2.25 per thousand. Hanover 972.

TRUNKS.—New and second-hand wardrobe, from 45 to 64-inch, and also flat trunks. L. Dramond & Co., 670 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by mill making ladies' sweaters; one who covers only large cities of the South and is capable of selling same lots to jobbers and retailers; drawing account or commission. B 3 Times.

Salesmen covering Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, South, by prominent junior and misses' suit and coat house; commission basis only. Silberman & Miller, 20 West 27th St.

Situations Wanted.

WOOLENS.—Young man, excellent army discharge, college education, knows woolen business from A to Z, seeks position; salesman, all-around man. H 1010 Times Harlem.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday.....6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Big Season for Shirtwaists.

According to manufacturers of ladies' shirt waists, the epidemic is still affecting the sale of their goods to a certain extent. This applies mainly to the trade in the West and Middle West, where conditions remain very unsettled. In the local trade, however, business is very good, there being a much larger call for the better grade of goods. Georgette is still the most popular fabric, and many new apron effects are offered in this material. Most of the high-priced waists this year are trimmed with filet lace and embroidery, shown in low, round-neck effects, while others are made with high necks and buttoned up the back. For the Spring season voiles are going very strong. Most of these are set off with a touch of color around the collar and cuffs.

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Veilings as Holiday Gifts.

This year has been an exceptionally good season in the veiling trade, and some of the manufacturers are having much difficulty in filling orders. In former years this line was usually set aside during the Christmas season to make room for other merchandise. This year, however, veilings are being featured very extensively in the department stores and are meeting with much success as holiday gifts. Draped veils are among the more popular goods and are offered in many pleasing patterns, in brown, black, blue, and taupe.

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Celluloid Goods More In Demand.

Manufacturers of celluloid toilet articles, including comb and brush sets, powder boxes, and manicure sets, find that the sale of these goods is steadily increasing, especially in the higher grade merchandise. Although the tortoise shell lines are

OIL PRODUCERS MEET.

Expand Organization to Combat Mexico's Move to Control Lands.

At a meeting of the Association of the Producers of Oil in Mexico, at the offices of the Mexican Petroleum Company yesterday, it is understood that plans were undertaken to broaden the scope of the organization so that it would include other interests which have been at loggerheads with the Mexican Government because of the endeavor on the part of Carranza to control for the State the subsoil natural resources of the country. No announcement was made, it being said that the situation was too delicate to permit of comment at this time.

From other sources, however, it was learned that the mining men with interests in Mexico have been closely following the progress of events south of the border, and it is known that at least one important company, the American Smelting and Refining, was represented at yesterday's conference by William Loeb. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company was to have been represented by C. F. Kelley, the President, but he was called out of the city. The call for the meeting, it is understood, was so broad that it was an invitation for co-operation from even the smaller interests identified with Mexican projects.

Early in the afternoon it appeared as if the call had not been seriously heeded by the supposedly interested companies, but later on there was a large attendance. It is known that a Secretary was appointed for the organization, a man who has been identified with statistical work in Washington in regard to petroleum matters. It was the general impression in the financial district that this portended concerted action on the part of the organization, and as the oil producers had already announced at a previous meeting that they relied on the Government backing up its forceful note to Mexico last April, it was inferred that the next action would be to lay the situation before the State Department.

UNITED FRUIT CO. EARNINGS.

$19,990,496, Equal to 39.72%, Available for Dividends.

The preliminary report of the United Fruit Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1918, which was submitted at the annual meeting of the company in Boston yesterday, showed a balance available for dividends of $19,990,496, equal to 39.72 per cent. on the $50,316,500 outstanding stock. In 1917 the percentage earned on the stock was 26.72, so that for the two-year period the percentage of earnings was 66.44. Of this amount 16 per cent. has been paid out to stockholders. In the last four years the surplus available for dividends has equaled 106.89 per cent., and with 32 per cent. having been paid out in dividends there is a balance for the property of approximately 75 per cent.

The total net income for the present year was $24,830,041. This is an increase of $7,237,750 over the $17,592,291 earned in 1917. The surplus for the year, after the payment of $4,025,320 in dividends, was $15,965,176.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

More than usual activity characterized the realty market yesterday which furnished important deals in many parts of the city, including lower New York and the upper east and west side residential areas. The feature of the day was the sale by Isaac Clothier of Philadelphia of the twelve-story office building at 198 Broadway, fronting 23 feet by 161.10 feet deep on the east side of Broadway, between John and Fulton Streets.

The property, which has been held at over $500,000, has been purchased by Bing & Bing who recently purchased from Mr. Clothier the Jefferson loft structure on Twenty-third Street, running through to Twenty-fourth Street just west of Sixth Avenue. The Broadway building was acquired in 1904 by Mr. Clothier from the Campbell Realty Corporation, subject to a mortgage of $350,000.

Two Costly East Side Dwellings Sold for Occupancy.

The east side residential section furnished two important transactions yesterday that show the increased demand for high-class dwellings north of Sixtieth Street. On Park Avenue Pease & Elliman sold for Rufus L. Patterson, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, the old-fashioned four-story dwelling on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixth-fourth Street. The property, which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $100,000, has a frontage of 100.5 on the Avenue and 20 feet on the street. Possession will be taken by the new owner, who is a prominent New York City merchant, at once, and the entire structure will be rebuilt.

The southeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue was purchased some months ago by John D. Rockefeller as a new site for the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

The second deal in the same section involved the five-story American basement dwelling at 16 East Sixty-fifth Street, which was sold by Mrs. E. D. Douglas to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. The structure, which occupies a lot 20 by 100.5, was held at $113,000.

Last week the dwelling at 45 East Sixty-fifth Street was sold by the Bowers estate to Thomas Ewing.

West End Avenue Apartment Sale.

The west side furnished an important apartment house deal in the purchase by an investor of the ten-story Abbotsford building, at 411 West End Avenue, occupying a plot on the southwest corner of Eightieth Street, 102.2 by 100 feet. It was sold by the Central Trust Company as trustee for the estate of Mary W. Eels, and was held at $410,000. The new owner plans to remodel the apartments into small suites.

Another Important Deal Reported in Greenwich Village Section.

The property of the F. W. Devoe, C. T. Reynolds Company, at 100 to 110 Horatio Street, running through to 99 to 111 Jane Street, is reported to have been sold to operators.

The property consists of eleven old buildings, formerly used in the manufacture of paints, which occupy a plot of about eleven lots.

It fronts 171 feet on Horatio Street and 161 feet on Jane Street, and has a depth of 175 feet. The plot adjoins the old plaster mills at the southeast corner of West and Horatio Streets, sold Tuesday to Albert C. Meikle for improvement with a warehouse.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold 159 West 136th Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 12.6 by 99.11 for Katharine S. Galbraith to a client of Albert H. Stout.

David Lion sold 217 West 130th Street, a three-story private house, on lot 20 by 100, to John W. Mitchell; also, 253 West 139th Street, three-story private house, on a lot 19 by 100, to Mr. Burnham, for investment.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Eugene Gideon 78 East Ninetieth Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100, and immediately resold the same to a client of Bryan L. Kennelly, who will remodel the property for his own occupancy. Harry Sugarman negotiated the original sale.

The three-story dwelling 236 West Fifty-first Street has been sold to an investor by Annie L. Knees.

Walter V. Reynolds has purchased the three-story and basement dwelling 236 West 127th Street, on a lot 12.6 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Title is held by Wilkie T. Ebert. L. B. Crane negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Tenements.

Duff & Brown Company sold for Joseph F. Park of Rye, N. Y., 333 East 113th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100 to an investor.

David Lion sold 2,254 Fifth Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 50 by 62, to John C. Thomas.

J. Finkelstein & Son sold for the Samuel Cervin Agency, 284 Madison Street, a six-story tenement, held at $33,000.

An investor purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 527 and 529 and 335 and 337 East 108th Street, two six-story new-law apartment houses, each on a plot 50 by 100, just west of First Avenue. The selling company acquired the properties at auction about two months ago as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings.

The Bronx Market.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold to G. Fasano, 502 East 146th Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 86, held at $20,000. George Price negotiated the sale.

Dr. M. Becker purchased for investment 914 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 75 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Cahn & Pittman, operators, purchased from the estate of Ida A. Zentler and Florence P. Schmickl, 1,754 East Fourteenth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on a lot 35 by 100; also, 1,402 Avenue P, the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on a lot 16 by 96. M. M. Ringler negotiated the sale.

Tutino & Cerny sold for a client to Samuel Meltzer, for investment, the two-story frame dwelling 363 Sixty-first Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Gehring Realty Corporation sold to F. Hatfield a plot 40 by 100, on the north side of the Rockaway Beach Boulevard, east of Beach 117th Street, Far Rockaway.

The Teeatee Construction Company purchased from T. Thompson a plot 119 by 120, on the east side of Creed Avenue, south of Walnut Street, Jamaica.

E. Freeman purchased from John Hetherington a plot 45 by 87, on the east side of Flushing Boulevard, south of Freeman Avenue, Long Island City.

U. S. Navy Commander Buys the Hoffman Estate.

Commander L. Josephthal, U. S. N., has purchased from the Hoffman estate The Hallocks, at Larchmont, N. Y. The property consists of several acres of parked land and a large residence adjoining the Larchmont Yacht Club grounds. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale the property being held at $100,000.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company resold for Bernard Cohen the Lancaster property, on the northwest corner of Grandview and Sprayview Avenues, Edgemere, L. I., to Bertah Flush. This property adjoins the Edgemere Club.,

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrom-Gordon & Forman sold for Mrs. Malvina Sternberg the residence at 174 Bellair Road, Ridgewood, N. J., to Mrs. Fannie Williams of Paterson, N. J.

Commercial Leases.

The Franklin Trust Company has leased for a branch office the corner store and basement in the building at 21 East Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, on a long term at an aggregate rental of about $300,000. Harris & Vaughan were the brokers.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for the 2d Pearl Street Corporation, R. G. Babbage President, to the Schulte Realty Company, for a term of years, the building at 25 Pearl Street, 27.2 by 82, covering practically the entire block front on the east side of Whitehall Street, from Pearl to Bridge Street.

Mortgage Loan.

A mortgage of $100,000 has been placed through Philip Meyrowitz for Frederick Brown on the five-story apartment houses he recently purchased at 2,450 to 2,456 Grand Concourse, at the northeast corner of 198th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 326 East, s s, 355 ft e of 2d Av, 26.8x100.5, five-story tenement; Domenick Buzzuffi against Jos Grand Concourse, at the Grand Concourse, Buzzuffi et al.; Louis Campora, attorney; due, $4,890.43; taxes, &c., $1,048.20; prior mtg $12,000; to the plaintiff for $15,055.

Webster Av, w s, front between Ford and 183d St, 200x100, vacant; S. Appleby et al. against Bernhard Bloch et al.; Cannon & Cannon, attorneys; due, $27,557.43; taxes, &c., $1,768; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

112th St, 516 to 522 West, for a one-story church, 67.4x94.11; Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York, Inc., 606 West 110th St., owner; Griffin & Wynkoop, 30 Church St., architects; cost $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broad St, 30 to 36, to a 16-story office building; E. W. De Forest and F. J. Mali, premises, owner; Dodge & Morrison, 135 Front St., architect; cost $10,000.

45th St, 146 and 148 West, to two four-story stores and dwellings; E. I. Smith, 18 East 60th St., owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 5th Av., architect; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 41, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 25x60. Fred W. Muller to Elizabeth, his wife, at 425 Amsterdam Av, mtg $18,500, Dec. 9; attorney, William Solomon, 35 Nassau St.....$100

BROADWAY, 3,120, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; Isaac Polstein to 74th Street Holding Co., 30 East 42d St., rerecorded from Jan. 20, 1917. b. and s., all liens, Jan. 29, 1917; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 72d St, 102.2x50; Mary C. and Frank Soule to 53 West 72d Street, Inc., at 53 West 72d St, mtg $150,000, Aug. 28; attorneys, Macfarlane & Monroe, 26 Liberty St.....$1

FRONT ST, 52, n s, 30.6x80; Ross W. and Mabel W. Weir to Ross W. Weir & Co., 60 Front St, mtg $25,500, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 6; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

Last week the dwelling at 45 East Sixty-fifth Street was sold by the Bowers estate to Thomas Ewing.

FRNT ST, 344, n s, 240.4 ft e of Gouverneur Slip, 19.11x70; Ernest E. and Elizabeth K. S. Lorillard to Isidore and Jacob Kaufmann, 206 Division St, all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 548, n s, 75.2 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Real Estate Mortgage Co. of N. J., to Ernest Howe, at Newport, R. I., trustee, will of George W. Robbins, mtg $24,000, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, John B. Pine, 63 Wall St.....$1

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway, 75x100; Adam N. Theobald to Robert D. Thompson, Farmers' Av, Hollis, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 28; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 97 West, s s, 75 ft e of Thompson St, 25x73.2; Caroline Weinlandt to Domenico and Clara Spina, 362 Broome St, tenants by entirety, ½ part, March 29, 1917 .....$100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60; Elise Boyd to Franck C. Buckhout, 1,960 Ryer Av, Bronx, mtg $30,000 Dec. 3; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,635, e s, 50.11 ft n of 103d St, 25x95, foreclosure Dec. 4; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to the Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, Dec. 11; attorneys, Miller, K., T. & L., 80 Broadway $13,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,637, e s, 75.11 ft n of 103d st, 25x95, foreclosure Dec. 4, 1918; same to same, Dec. 11; attorneys, same $13,000

LUDLOW ST, 175, n w s, 25x87.6; Cyli Teichbaum to Joseph J. Smith, 796 3d Av, mtg $22,000, all liens, Dec. 4; attorneys, Weeks Bros., 52 William St. $1

8TH AV, 2,082, e s, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x97; Fred W. Mullen to Elizabeth, his wife, at 425 Amsterdam Av, mtg $20,500, all liens, Dec. 9; attorney, William Solomon, 35 Nassau St. $100

34TH ST, n s, 51.2 ft w of 3d Av, 63.4x23.8x irregular; Otto Arlt to Purchase Holding Corp., at Purchase, N. Y., mtg $95,000, all liens, April 10, 1916; attorney, Stephen W. Collins, 40 Wall St. $1

50TH ST, 61 East, n s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Archibald W. Ferguson to L. Kamalky, 9 West 120th St, all liens; attorney, B. Bloch, 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 80.7x25x irregular; Sadie Amsel to Augusta E. Cohnfeld, 136 West 123d St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Dec. 10. .....$1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner 176th St, 106x35; Olds Holding Corp. to Jacob Tetofsky, 1,763 Madison Av, mtg $8,000, Dec. 6; attorney, J. Goldberg, 217 Broadway.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, 1,302, e s, 22x irregular; Peter Provenzano to Dara B. Kohn, 410 East 62d St, mtg $5,000, Dec. 10; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Intervale Av. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Lizzie B. Hickox to John H. Wichelns, 2,937 Eastern Boulevard, mtg $2,000, Dec. 11; same attorney.....$100

FREEMAN ST, 809-811, n s, 60x200; Wm. F. A. Kurz to Eliese Peiffer, 2,916 3d Av, mtg $51,000, Dec. 7; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 2,804 3d Av. $1

MONROE AV, n e corner of 178d St, 95x95; Christopher Pitkin Co. to Rex Holding Co., 111 2d Av, mtg $9,000, Dec. 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

PELHAM AV, n e corner Hughes Av, runs n 229.4x e 87x s75x e 12x s 134.11x w 101.10; Christopher Pitkin Co. to Rex Holding Co., 111 2d Av, mtg $20,000, Dec. 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

SOUND VIEW AV, s w s, being part of Lot 34, map of Clason Point; Michael Peiffer to William F. A. Kurz, 951 Grand Av, mtg $27,000, Dec. 10; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 2,808 3d Av. $100

WALTON AV, w s, 135.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100; Burnside Avenue Realty Corp. to J. Clarence Davies, 14 East 31st St, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEEKS AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x100; Christopher Pitkin Co. to Rex Holding Co., 111 2d Av, mtg $8,500, Dec. 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

WEEKS AV, w s, 264 ft s of 175th St, 75x95; same to same, mtg $5,000, Dec. 5; same to same, mtg $5,000. Dec. 5; attorney, same $100

WHITLOCK AV, 911-929, w s, eight lots, each 25x100, eight deeds; Enal Construction Co. to Louis Harris, 105 Henry St., et al., Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of dividing line of Lots 285 and 283, map of Unionpoint, 47.6x108; Sidney B. Hienry to Edward A. Hickox and another, 2,246 Gleason Av, Feb. 13; attorney, A. Hickox, 2,276 Gleason Av.$1

141ST ST, n s, at e s Lot 570, map L. B. Brown, runs w 175x s 30 to centre line of St x e 175x n 30; also 141st St, n s, at e s Lot 579, same map, runs w 50x s 30 to centre 141st St x e 50x n 30; Chas. S. Brown et al., exrs, to Edw. A. McQuade, 308 East 67th St, et al., Dec. 4; attorneys, Sheehy & McC., 256 Broadway.....$450

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COOPER SQUARE, 10 and 10½, all; Emma F. Merritt to Philip Adison, on the premises, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, I. Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$1,752

LENOX AV, 288, store; Amalia Berrian to M. Markos, 288 Lenox Av., 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, M. J. Katz, 220 Broadway $2,500

Bronx.

166TH ST, 721 East, store; George Schaefer to William F. Silver, 1,096 Jackson Av., 5 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, Max Rothman, 299 Broadway.....$780

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,120, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75, Dec. 10; 74th Street Holding Co. to Gott-Moore Holding Co., 299 Broadway, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $107,500; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.$10,000

CHERRY ST, 385 to 389, s e corner of Scammel St, 54 and 56, 71.2x156.6 to n s of Water St, 632 to 636, 71x171, Dec. 1; Scammel and Water Garage Co. to Maimie E. Cohen, 315 Central Park West, et al., trustees, due May 1, 1928; attorneys, Elkus, V. G. & T. 111 Broadway.....$62,000

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway, 75x100, P. M., Dec. 10; Denwood Realty Co. to Robert D. Thompson, Hollis, L. I., due May 17, 1919, 6 p., prior mtg $57,500; attorneys, Weissberger & Leichten, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60, P. M., Dec. 3; Frank C. Buckhout to Elise Boyd, 36 Riverside Drive, 5 years; attorneys, Johnston & Messler, 256 Broadway $30,000

2D AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25x88, Nov. 30; Edward G. Glenhon to Armin H. Mittlemann, 10 Ayling Av, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,000; attorney, 347 Madison Av $3,000

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 94th St, 26x100, Dec. 9; Linda L. Stephenson to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $7,500

80TH ST, 61 East, n s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, P. M., Dec. 11; Leon Kamalky to Archibald W. Ferguson, corner Walnut and Ocean Ave, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; address, A. W. Ferguson, 290 Broadway.....$30,000

Bronx.

ODELL ST, e s, 25 ft s of dividing line lots 422 and 424, map Unionport, 25x108; Nathan Mesnik to John Fippinger, 317 East 87th St, Dec. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av $1,000

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 138th St, 25x81.6; John C. Heintz and another to A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian Trust No. E 604, covering property of Marie Zierlein, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St. $35,000

146TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; William F. A. Kurz to Christian H. Werner, 57 West 2d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $39,750, Nov. 30, due Jan. 15, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,216 3d Av $2,022

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 506-508; the Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church to Bernhard Freund, 201 West 80th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 152d St, mtg $11,125; Sigeris Realty Co. to Julius H. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn, and Julius H. Zieser to Abr. Davis and ano, 241 West 113th St; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway; two assignments.....$11,125 and $1

3D AV, e s, 20 ft s of 80th St, mtg $1,800; Celeste M. Bozeman to Joseph B. Rylance, Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.; attorney, C. W. Brown, Riverhead, L. I. $1

54TH ST, 340 East, mtg $7,000; James M. Crafts and ano, trustees, will of Ogden Haggerty, for Clarence H. Crafts et al, to E. Daniel Miner, Yonkers, N. Y., and E. Daniel Miner to Select Realty Co., 140 Nassau St; attorney, Joseph F. McCloy, 58 Pine St; 2 assignments, each.....$1

79TH ST, 115 East; Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 164th St, 27.4x108.9x25.6x118.9; R. Bleecker Rathbone to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, 949 Broadway; attorney, same.....$27,000

BRYANT AV, 1,533; Crescent Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

FRISBY AV, 2,428; George F. Adams et al., executors, to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,500

HOLLAND AV, 1,920; William Peters to August Subring, 25 Manhattan Av; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av $3,000

MELVILLE ST, 1,618; Anna P. Weed to Warren L. Sawyer, trustee, South Nyack, N. Y.; attorneys, Howe, S. & S., 2 Rector St $2,500

184TH ST, s s, 116.2 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Otto J. Martens to Mary Pape, 916 East 176th St; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $2,000

202D ST, n s, 145.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x100; Laura M. Oliver to Arthur Wills, 783 East 168th St; attorney, Arthur Wills, 783 East 168th St.$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 97 and 99, and 12th St, 238 West; William A. Thomas Co., Inc., against Ernest T. and Michael H. Cardozo, owners; A. J. Schlesinger, contractor...$842

54TH ST, 442 West; Nicolo Rao against Joseph Silverstein, owner; Cardilli Soraci & Co., contractors $160

105TH ST, 68 East; Joseph Grossman against P. H. Samilson, owner and contractor $30

150TH ST, 464 to 476 West; Glass & Weiss, Inc., against 470 West 150th St Corp., owner and contractor, renewal.....$5,403.68

Bronx.

151ST ST, 274-284 East; Lippe Fireproofing Co. against Church of Our Lady of Fity, owners; Borgia Building and Construction Co., contractors $51.40

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

19TH ST, 601 to 611 East, and Av B, 327 to 333; Glass & Weiss, Inc., against John U. Brookman Estate et al., July 11, 1918. .....$200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 34; 5th Av, 2,023 to 2,037, and 124th St, 166 to 172 East; Elsie B. Fowler against Charles H. Powers et al.; partition; attorney, A. W. Crion.

PRINCE ST, 136; Florence C. Martin et al. against Charles M. Rose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

618T ST, 313 East; Florence V. C. Parsons, exr., against Bozzuffi Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

88D ST, 106 West; Mathilda B. Lynch et al against Eliphalet L. Davis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. B. Hamburger.

117TH ST, 216 West, and 123d St, 311 East; Benjamin Bernstein against Annie Bernstein et al., partition; attorney, L. Schafran.

127TH ST, 210 West; Lawrence St, 88, and 54th St, 141 West; Octave Boyer against Margaret T. Coates, action to set aside conveyances, &c.; attorney, T. L. Carman.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—Lorenzo R. Cook and Stephen O. Lockwood as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Jeralds, deceased, Plaintiffs, against Pauline Berkowitz, otherwise called Pippie Berkowitz, wife of Abraham Berkowitz; Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, Joseph Welkenfeld, United Dressed Beef Company of New York, Defendants.—To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 23rd, 1918.

LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendants, Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, and Joseph Welkenfeld:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Edward J. Gavegan, a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of November, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, said original summons and complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on May 24th, 1918.

LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that HENRY POWELL RAMSDELL, JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL and HOMER S. RAMSDELL, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Ramsdell, deceased, owners of the ferryboat "Orange," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the collision between the ferryboat "Orange" and the steamer "Rensselaer," on the night of June 15th, 1918. Value of vessel and freight, $90,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., at his office, at No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated, December 5th, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Cornell Steamboat Company, owner of the steam tug "Primrose," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of collision claimed to have occurred between the said steam tug "Primrose," the boat "Ontario & Western No. 21," and the barge "Bavier"; value of the vessel and freight, $8,500. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEXINGTON LEATHER GOODS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, December 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 117 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paper boxes, paper, leather goods, ivory pieces, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

OWEN S. M. TIERNEY, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERLIN WAIST SHOP, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, December 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 105 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' waists, showcases, fixtures, &c.

ISAAC S. GOLD, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

New York University
SPECIAL COURSES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

I. Courses in Commercial Subjects

For the benefit of army and navy men who have been recently discharged, or who will receive their discharge for the purpose of returning to school, the School of Commerce has organized a special program for the work of the first, second and third years. Sessions will commence on January 2nd. Registration may be completed at any time between now and January 7th. These courses are not open to civilians.

The class sessions in this group of courses will be conducted for twenty weeks, thus enabling the student to complete the work of a full year in the courses selected. Time lost from school while in the service of the government may thus be regained.

The usual second semester courses, beginning February first, are open to both enlisted men and civilians. A copy of the bulletin will be sent upon application to the Secretary, 32 Waverly Place. Write, call or telephone (Spring 9300).

New York University will also provide a special program of courses in engineering, law, and arts and science. For further announcements, see tomorrow's Times.

Learn to Speak in Public

Come, be our Guest at a meeting of the Public Speaking Club held on Friday Evening, December 13th, at 8:15 P. M.

Learn to speak before others—strengthen your personality—acquire self confidence. "He who can talk to the point has acquired a power for success."

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How easy to say. But the puzzle is to know what to say afterward. Public speaking is an art. The poor speaker is a born. Acquire the art by taking the
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You may join the classes to-night, selecting one of three periods as follows: 7.45-8.25; 8.30-9.10; 9.15-9.45.
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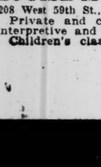

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English to Foreigners.—Private lessons by university instructor; write for appointment. Z 208 Times Annex.

Italian, with or without teacher. Columbus Italo-American Magazine, 182 Nassau St.

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Scientific Swimming Lessons that may be taken NO

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Furnished—East Side.

12TH, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, eight rooms, two baths, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

30TH, 35 EAST.—Unusually attractive apartment; living room, (30x18,) large bedroom, large foyer hall, kitchen, and bath; for four months or more, beginning January, $150. Telephone Cortlandt 2013.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

40TH.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, $200 month, 6 months. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

60TH ST., 24 EAST. — Magnificent parlor floor, furnished with highest class works of art, Oriental rugs, &c.; 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette; lease.

62D ST., 27 EAST. — Six-room apartment; housekeeping; 4 to 6 months. Supt.

APARTMENTS OF THE BETTER TYPE. Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill 8300.

APARTMENT two bedrooms, living room, bath; sunny, steam heat, electric light; beautifully furnished; Washington Square. Telephone 2985 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1462.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. East, West Side; Long, Short Leases. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 176 W. 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av..(42d.) Murray Hill 4520.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 163 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 578, (56TH-57TH.)—LARGE LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH; ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED. INQUIRE LEVINSON, 1-5.

PARK AV., (Northwest Corner; Entrance 81st.)—Six rooms and bath; sunshine. Telephone Lenox 7899.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms with bath, studio; non-housekeeping; service restaurant for discriminating people only.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-8 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom, electricity, steam heat.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndike Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 3 rooms and bath, fine hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, WEST, NO. 34.
One and Two Rooms and Bath.

58TH, 200 WEST.—To sublet, very attractively furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, to Oct. 1. Apartment 9E.

58TH.—7 rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $300 month; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Sublet, bargain, to October next, $100 monthly; handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Stein.

59TH ST., 39 WEST.
Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

67TH ST., 39 WEST.—For rent, cozy four room, duplex apartment with kitchen; centrally located; contents for sale. Phone Columbus 7198. Call mornings, Apt. 2 M. E.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new West End.)—2 rooms from $60-37th. Col. 4468.

70'S, (Central Park West.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's, 2 maid's, handsomely furnished; terms, appointment, Columbus 3974.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, maid's toilet, elevator, electricity; $210 month.

70TH, 225 WEST.—4 rooms and kitchenette; upper floor private house; conveniences.

72D SUBWAY—Five rooms, two bedrooms, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

73D, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, piano; $180 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

82D, 226 WEST.—Entire second floor furnished for light housekeeping, $75 month.

84TH, WEST.—Two rooms; light housekeeping; independent; electricity, phone, bath. Schuyler 5448.

88TH, 342 WEST.—Parlor floor; private house; three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity.

90'S, near Drive.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, piano; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

92D, (Near West End Av.)—Apartment containing 7 large, light rooms, all handsomely furnished, which would appeal to party looking for artistic and comfortable surroundings; $300 per month; immediate possession. Apply Room 516, 51 East 42d St.

97TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; large rooms adjoining bath; light housekeeping privileges; $40-$45.

100TH.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, $150 month to October; attractively furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

100'S, near Drive.—Handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; $125 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Charming rooms, furnished to individual needs.

106H, 255 WEST.—Rent or sale, doctor's 8-room furnished apartment; office and operating room equipment. Academy 595.

116TH ST.—Bedroom, library, bath; suits in luxurious private apartment; antique mahogany furnishings; beautiful view Hudson; breakfast equipment; $85. Telephone Morningside 6480, Apt. 1H.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 5 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FOR GOOD CLIENTS. MILLER, 162 West 50th St. Circle 3067.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartments rented monthly. 1 Room with kitchenette & bath from $35 up. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $65 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BROADWAY AND 91ST.—The Pasadena; just furnished, all new mahogany and ivory, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also 9 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry and large kitchens; $125 to $350 monthly. See Mr. Malone.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Cor. 93d St.)—An apartment different from the others; furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 master bedrooms; all the rooms overlook the park; eastern exposure; music room and dining room have wonderful view of lake and 5th Av.; 8th floor; going South immediately, will rent at sacrifice; $225 month yearly lease or $275 month Winter lease, (6 months;) immediate possession; modern 12-story building. Apt. 8E. Phone 3521 River.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

Exclusive (2) 6-room sunny apartments; maid service; appointment. Audubon 4186. Smith.

Five outside rooms, sublet, sell furniture, including library. Simmons. Phone St. Nicholas 330.

For high class apartments apply to Morgan, 104 West 42d. Bryant 2191.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MUST SUBLET BEFORE TUESDAY.
123 Waverley Place, Apt. 4-B, off Washington Square; five rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Telephone Spring 790. Apply superintendent. $100 or near reasonable offer from responsible party; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Apartment to rent, corner 95th St., overlooking river; completely furnished, pianola, 2 large bedrooms, maid's room, living room, kitchen, bathroom; plenty coal; $170 monthly; vacant Jan. 1. Call or phone Mrs. Murray, Riverside 3745.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; enchanting view of Hudson. Academy 2027.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227.—Attractive ten room, outside apartment; 3 baths, showers; extensive view; extremely low, $325. Phone 2881 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120 (corner 84TH.)—Very attractive corner suite; three rooms, bath; high class apartment; no other rooms; unusual opportunity. Apartment 9 West.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment to sublease; rent $200 monthly; owner obliged to vacate at once. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; fully furnished; vacant Dec. 15; opposite Columbia. Phone evening, Morningside 1172.

WADSWORTH AV., 374, near 191st.—For rent, a splendid furnished five-room apartment, in modern elevator house; convenient to subway. Apply to Superintendent.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Washington Square section; completely furnished, high class, sunny seven room apartment. Appointment, phone Spring 1076.

WEST END AV., 764, (near 97th St.)—Bachelor apartment, high class, $75; furnished.

WEST END AV., 575.—5 rooms; exclusive; exceptional value; rent immediately; short lease. Apt. 4D.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Parlor floor, other rooms, bath, electricity, fireplace, kitchenette.

34TH ST., 113 EAST, entire floor, 3 rooms and bath; rent $75. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

57TH ST., 47 EAST.—Three rooms in new elevator building; electric light; telephone.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
19 East 9th St., 1 and 2 large rooms; apartments, skylight studios. $900-$1,200. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST. — HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT OF 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND KITCHENETTE; ALSO AN UNUSUAL BUNGALOW APARTMENT, CONSTRUCTED ON ROOF WITH SLEEPING PORCH AND ROOF GARDEN. NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four large light rooms; remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV. New 14-Story Hodin Studio Apartment Bldg. Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment.... 3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,200
Eight-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,800
Apply to Resident Manager. Tel. Circle 3560.

72D, 105 WEST, (9th floor.)—High-class apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to Oct. 1, 1920; all outside rooms, south and west exposure. Slawson & Hobbs, agents, 162 West 72d St.

74TH, 138 WEST.—One-two large rooms, (fireplaces,) steam, electricity; private residence

92D, 306 WEST.—Suite of two large, light rooms with bath; electric elevator, telephone; maid's service; lease.

130TH ST., 8 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, unfurnished, in private house, including light and heat, $40; private house block, near numerous transit lines. Inquire Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av., near 129th.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
128 W. 34th; two rooms, bath, skylight, $60. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

BROADWAY, 2,128-30.—Business entertained. Fifty feet front, first story; Six rooms, bath and kitchenette.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive apartment to sublet at discount; ten rooms, three baths; southern exposure; perfect service. 2186 Vanderbilt.

WEST END AV., 780.—Two rooms and laboratory, specially adapted for dentist. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, three to six months, two bedrooms, living room, bath, with shower, kitchen or kitchenette, with maid service, located not over three blocks from subway express preferred; no children, no dogs; state exact location, describe furnishings, service, &c.; state rent; can interview after 6:30 only. Box 368 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted, furnished or unfurnished, 6 or 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, east of Madison Av., between 48th and 72d Sts., by two adults, mother and son; best care of property assured; reply, giving location, time when possession may be had, rental price, and length of lease required. L 752 Times Downtown.

Small, bright, properly furnished apartment on upper west side. H 467 Times Downtown.

Comfortably furnished apartment, about six rooms, upper west side, three or four months; reasonable; references exchanged. G 54 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted on yearly lease, $40 monthly, 1 or 2 rooms and bath, vicinity of 60th to 86th St., west side. Buchanan, 220 West 42d St., 11th floor.

WANTED.—Furnished sunny six-room apartment, preferably on East Side; moderate rental. Bowles, 43 East 25th St. Md. Sq. 3856.

Three, five rooms, kitchen; refined middle-aged lady; immediate possession; 2 months lease, about $150 month; finest references; cash on possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

COUPLE wish comfortably furnished private apt, 4 rooms; maximum $75 month; best care assured; references. 6040 Audubon, Corcoran.

Responsible party wants 8 rooms, 3 baths, furnished apt., west side, 70's or 80s, January to May; pay $400-$500 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1452.

Modern 4, 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms; 30 minutes Wall St.; responsible couple; best care; $100. Leonard Miller, 15 Whitehall St. Bowling Green 7794.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Well heated, modern one or two room, bath private apartment, complete housekeeping; sunny, quiet, clean; $50. K 384 Times.

110TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Holmes, select clientele for apartments; consult us. Cathedral 3774.

Wanted, furnished 6 or 7 room apartment, between 96th and 180th, west side; rent about $75. L 585 Times Downtown.

Four ladies want to rent furnished apartment for Christmas week. W 371 Times.

Four rooms, shower bath preferred, below 42d St. S 607 Times Downtown.

Have clients awaiting high class apartments. Demarest, 104 W. 42d. Bryant 2191.

Small housekeeping; 65th to 116th, West Side; $45-$50. Johnstone, Morningside 3880.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, by refined woman, a small studio apartment, unfurnished, either two rooms and bath, with or without kitchenette, or could do with one large room and bath. Write at once to Advertiser, 66 87th St., Brooklyn.

Will give $20 to party who will find 4 rooms, elevator apartment, Washington Heights, not above 181st St. Phone Bowling Green 7290.

Wanted, 4 or 5 room modern apt., west side, above 72d St.; state lease or sublease, apply by letter only to W. C. Bentely, 521 West 57th.

Wanted, unfurnished, 2 or 3 rooms, studio apartment, open fire place preferred; state particulars. O 584 Times Downtown.

Ground floor, 5 to 7 rooms, new building, $2,000; will take sublease. Kuba, 176 West 72d St.

Apartment wanted, 2-3 rooms, bath, unfurnished, below 96th St.; two young business men. G 58 Times.

Floor in private house, housekeeping apartment; will make own alterations. A 239 Times.

Four, 5 rooms between 72d and 145th, about $65. 1042 Amst. Av.

Four rooms in modern apartment anywhere, $35, $45; long lease. Morningside 3880.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

39TH, 126 EAST.—Murray Hill section; single and communicating rooms, one flight up; newly decorated; steam heat, electricity; references.

89TH, EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom; private family; $60 per month; gentlemen only; references required. A 214 Times.

93D ST. AT MADISON AV.—Exceptionally attractive single room; complete hotel service; southern exposure; $10 weekly, $20 weekly with excellent meals. Hotel Ashton.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM, (25th St. and Lexington Av.)—Catering to permanent guests at popular prices; single rooms and bathrooms; newly renovated; all improvements.

MADISON AV., 374.—Three large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; rates, $60-$40-$25; lease October, 1919; refinement; references.

The Management of THE NEWEST AILERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $13 per week. References.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Rooms, $3.50, $4.50; steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Large, quiet, sunny room, electricity; bachelor apartment; references.

91ST, 61 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, PRIVATE BATH; TWIN BEDS; REASONABLE.

91ST, 37 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room, electricity; attractive hall room, skylight.

715, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; strictly first-class; references.

720, CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Connecting bed and sitting room, tiled bath; electricity, steam heat; private house; $75; gentleman preferred. Columbus 1242.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; elegant; gentlemen only; references.

74TH, 305 WEST.—One, two large front rooms; gentlemen; first floor; southern exposure; overlooking park; appointed for comfort; absolutely first-class; continuous hot water.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, single, ensuite; also room with private bath.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Handsomely decorated front parlor, arranged with dressing room and private bath; select house; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath, also other room.

77TH, 34 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; attractive front basement.

78TH ST., 168 WEST—Beautiful, large, southern room; steam, electricity; refined.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Suite facing street, sunny, kitchen. Gentlemen, couple. Private. Schultz.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room, alcove, fireplace; windows southern exposure; porch overlooking parks; private bath; steam heat, electricity, service; exceptional private home. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 153 WEST. — Beautiful, large, front room; electricity, telephone.

85D ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite or single; overlooking park; all conveniences; electricity; elevator. Bowman.

86TH, 203 WEST, (B'way.)—Handsomely furnished two-room suite, bath adjoining, private entrance; tray breakfast; afternoons, evenings. Campbell.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second parlor; also large room, private bath; electricity; references.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Richly furnished suite, other rooms; modern, private residence; select section.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, with or without private baths.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Large room, running water; also medium size; steam, electricity.

91ST, (2,469 Broadway.)—Subway station, beautiful sunny bedroom. Apartment 40.

91ST, (2,469 Broadway.) — Subway station; beautiful, sunny bedroom. Apartment 40.

93D, 257 WEST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; private house; steam heat; all conveniences.

106TH, 248 WEST.—New house; delightful rooms, furnished, to individual needs.

101ST, 309 WEST.—2 rooms, suite, sunny, private; no other roomers. O'Brien.

103D, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, single rooms; running water, adjoining baths.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Cozy room in private apartment; all conveniences. Apartment 2.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, handsome, front library bedroom; 3 windows, bath, elevator. 826 Academy. Apt. 61. Baker.

110TH-BROADWAY.—Spacious room, private bath, service, and privacy. Academy 3238.

110TH, 50 WEST.—Newly decorated, medium sunny room, next bath, elevator; $6. Davenport.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractive, well furnished, private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

114TH, 881 WEST, (corner Morningside Av.)—Delightful parlor-bedroom, two windows, heat, electricity, phone, elevator; housekeeping privileges; reasonable. Nelson.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Warm single room, elevator; private. Phone 4886 Morningside, Apt. 56.

122D, 607 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny 2 rooms; 4 windows; very desirable. Cook.

177TH, 717 WEST.—Large, sunny room, washroom and wardrobe, furnished; no other roomers. Apartment 63. Phone 2697 St. Nicholas.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished large room, highest type apartment house; 1 riverside magnificent view; refined business gentleman only; no other roomers; good transportation. Write A. R., 3,525 Broadway.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Large rooms for two, small rooms for gentlemen; also "1 board only"; very select, fine locality; minute Central Park; clean and quiet. 28 West 83d St.

Large second floor room, large, beautiful bath and closets, suitable for two young men; private home; permanent; reference; $10 per week. Telephone 239 Circle.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Near 116th Subway.—One, two rooms, private family; two adults, (Christian.) Tel. Morningside 4769. Apt. 36.

ONE or two rooms, corner; elevator apartment; southern exposure; facing Morningside Park; ladies only; reasonable. Write D. D., 203 West 125th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Choice room, modern apartment, $7.50 week. Phone Audubon 5400. Apt. 12A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th St.) — Large, sunny bedroom and bath. Schuyler 5690.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 889.—Comfortably furnished large room suitable one or two; running water; board optional. Apartment 41.

WEST END AV., 611.—Attractive single room; home of private family; subway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

114TH, 528 W.—Unusually attractive suite, consisting of large front living room overlooking Columbia; dressing room; private bath; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, exclusive house, responsible people; reference.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

New York business man, Christian, widower, wants pleasant, large room, bath, breakfast; convenient transportation; moderate rates; permanent; give price, full particulars. K 393 Times.

Bachelor wishes room with private bath, between 30th and 50th Sts. and 6 and Madison Avs., about $10 weekly. K 385 Times.

Young engineer (Hebrew) desires furnished room with refined private family, vicinity 129th St., West; give phone. L 756 Times Downtown.

Refined business woman desires furnished room; family, 70s, 80s, 90s, West; convenient subway; state price. L 742 Times Downtown.

Two or three rooms, with bath, kitchen, electricity, steam heat; near subway, between 42d and 96th; particulars. A 243 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

93D ST., at Madison Av.—Exceptionally attractive single room; southern exposure; complete hotel service; with excellent meals, $20 weekly. Hotel Ashton.

West Side.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; excellent table; reference.

69TH, (Corner Central Park West.)—Private Christian family occupying high-class elevator apt., rent one room; running water; also meals to a gentleman appreciating real home. Telephone 6279 Col.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large sunny front room, adjoining bath; steam, running water.

72D, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished room for refined people; board optional.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front room; one small room, home cooking.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Fine single room, first-class home, European style, home cooking; sunny room for table guests by Holland people.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small communicating rooms; sunny; hot and cold water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wids, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; board; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

88TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; good home cooking; table guests.

MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE; electric elevator, steam heat; best food, well cooked; conditions exceptionally good. Tel. Riverside 6586.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Two rooms and bath, with board, in palatial mansion; refined Hebrew surroundings and hotel service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLIAM HENRY,
279 West End Av.. (Corner 73d St.)
Exclusive family hotel, overlooking river and Schwab mansion; rooms, with private baths; excellent table; dinner guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath, meals, one flight; singles, facing park, electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined business woman wants room, board, self and child, (10 months;) child to be cared for during day while mother at business. L 744 Times Downtown.

Two single rooms with board below 59th St; refined home; state terms. L 758 Times Downtown.

Army officer wishes to secure room and board with refined private family; state particulars. A 220 Times.

Good home in suburbs wanted for two boys, aged 8, 9; moderate terms. Write Room 1017, Hotel San Remo.

Room and good board wanted by gentleman; permanent. Answer particulars, S 99 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM. nonsectarian; beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006W.

Long Island.

HOTEL ROCKLEDGE MANOR; MODERATE PRICES. 134 BRUCE AV. TELEPHONE 5621 YONKERS.

Country Board Wanted.

Board, business woman and boy of 5, refined private family. K 784 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, desires position with reliable firm; $16. L 741 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, with firm that closes on Saturday; willing work Sundays; salary to start $20. C 879 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; trial balance; control accounts; now employed; leaving for satisfactory reasons; highest testimonials from past and present employer; $20. K 841 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, Christian, well educated, experienced, neat penman, conscientious worker; $15. Box 176, 3,013 9d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Six years' experience; live wire; controlling accounts, balance sheets; takes full charge. A. B., 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; available Jan. 1; $25. Levins, 886 Beck St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, accustomed taking complete charge of all office details. K 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable, work evenings and Sundays; references. S 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced, competent, reliable; salary to start, $20. L 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and typewriter; salary $16. Finkelstein, 189 Norfolk St., city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; accurate; conscientious; $25. H 453 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand will visit school or instruct privately; 12 years' experience. H 1032 Times Harlem.

COMPANION to woman, refined, (30,) efficient, for corresponding, shopping, theatre, entertaining; few hours daily, evenings. F., 1,042 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, by day; $3. Write Brandall, 1,472 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK.—Junior; college graduate; three years' experience; accurate; references. S 633 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS wishes position, would like evenings from 6 o'clock to herself for study. W 886 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined English woman wishes position as housekeepr where maid is kept; no objection to children. S., 3,764 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK, two years' experience; high school graduate; neat, accurate. K 236 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, scalp, facial and henna coloring, at ladies' residence. A 222 Times.

NORWEGIAN GIRL of refinement interested in obtaining position as visiting ladies' maid; understands manicuring, shampoo, and can make herself generally useful. Write E. E., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

NURSE.—Graduate, registered nurse, retiring from general private practice, would like care of invalid or semi-invalid; accommodate several patients in her own home in South Florida; no mental cases considered; for particulars address Registered Nurse, 814 Bay St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

NURSE, experienced, capable, wishes position with children from 1½ to 4 years; leaves position on account of family going West. Very best references given by Mrs. H. Chilberg, 258 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8D. Telephone Riverside 3150.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Danish, capable, willing, cheerful disposition; care of child 2-4; city; excellent reference. Write D., 494 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, visiting; refined, educated; takes children out morning or afternoon; reference. L 494 Columbus Av.

OFFICE CLERK, understands filing and switchboard; also newspaper work. K 379 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT desires position, capable of managing office, hiring help. G 52 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.
Qualified to take complete charge affairs of busy man; expert stenographer; educated, refined personality; 8 years' experience; highest credentials; $30. K 867 Times.

SECRETARY - BOOKKEEPER, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $25. K 309 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, refined, educated, executive ability; $25. L 743 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, experienced young woman; best references. K 366 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) good personality; steamship, export, electrical, mechanical experience; accustomed rapid dictation; entirely dependable; executive ability; above average; have brains, common sense; use discretion; accurate rapid transcriptions; excellent detailed clerk; academic education; references; $25. K 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CHEMICAL.
Young woman, chemist, with experience which would make her invaluable where technical knowledge, dispatch, and neatness are required. Available. B 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, CHRISTIAN, 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNDERSTANDS SWITCHBOARD; NEAT, WILLING, ACCURATE, CONSCIENTIOUS; $20. ADDRESS "HIGHEST REFERENCES," 852 COLUMBUS AV.

STENOGRAPHER. — Businesslike, clean-cut American; four year's experience; accustomed technical general dictation; neat, wideawake; high-school education; quick grasping ideas; $20. S 527 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate, neat, accurate, willing worker. Emily Louis, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. F. L., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 5277.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 8 years' experience; knowledge of French; salary $28. S 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, competent, desires permanent position; five years' experience; $20. S 592 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — High school graduate; 4 years' mecantile; experienced; H 456 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; good bookkeeper; executive ability; salary $20-$23. K 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert law; seven years' legal experience; thoroughly reliable; $25. S 630 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, reliable, thoroughly experienced; excellent business training; $20. H 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; salary $18. S. Duroff, 124 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, competent, reliable, ambitious; neat appearance; salary $12. H 459 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, neat, accurate; $10. Stella Levine, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, educated, possessing initiative; 5 years' experience; $22. H. Z., 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; references; American; $15. S 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; capable, willing; $12. S 642 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, energetic, two years' experience; references; moderate salary. Lewis, 760 East 178th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fourteen months' experience; understands office work; references; $18. S 617 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to executive; commercial experience, office assistant; immediate employment. H 1028 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian; college edu cation; 4 years'; executive ability. A 233 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, detail work; salary $20. A 237 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, file clerk, general assistant, wide-awake, ambitious girl, high school education; five years' experience, trial appreciated; $12; references. S 554 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced bookkeeper; dependable and efficient worker; references; salary $20. L 753 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning or afternoon; French, Italian; reference. A 234 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as assistant in doctor's office. W 385 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—For excellent colored servants telephone Columbus 5165; day workers a specialty. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks, chambermaids; references. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, for construction work, thorough experience as purchase agent, cost accountant, bookkeeper, material man, and payroll; will go anywhere. A 212 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, financial reports, war and income tax; special plan for small concerns. Accountant, 1007 Times Building. Phone Bryant 3460.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert cost, general accountant desires position with progressive manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $55. Z 289 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 784 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangement $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, seeks position controller, auditor, or corporation executive. S 468 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly qualified with first-class experience and references, desires good, permanent position; can commence duties immediately. S 52 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping, arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits books; arrangements made with firms not employing steady bookkeeper. M. D. Perlo, West 34th St. Phone Greeley 2924.

ACCOUNTANT, student, desires position with accountant or mercantile house; references. L 701 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, high school graduate, desires position assistant C. P. A.; experienced. W 893 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) senior; completes engagements with little or no supervision. B 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (34,) experienced and educated, seeks permanent position. K 781 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, possessing wide experience, seeks permanent connection. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, fully qualified, requires employment for part time only. S 629 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax reports; audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ADJUSTER and investigator of casualty claims, legal training, desires position. H 458 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, mail order specialist; sales letters, circulars, booklets, catalogs; market analysis; secure and create prospects, new trade development; simple prove actual results; married; age 28; salary and commission. L 750 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER,

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, white, competent and willing; good cook; splendid home. Mrs. Marks, 258 Riverside Drive, corner 96th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Require
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments.
Experience not essential.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TOYS,
Gloves,
Ribbons,
Trimmings,
Jewelry,
Stationery,
Leather goods,
Toilet articles,
Umbrellas,
Infants' wear,
Negligees,
China,
Silverware,
Art goods.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, 35th St., (Employes',) entrance.

TEDDER CLERK, immediately; one thoroughly competent to handle large number of accounts; accuracy essential; state salary desired. B 28 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN to take care of baby evening or afternoons occasionally; work easy; prefer motherly lady or young girl about 16 years; will pay $1 and carfare for evenings, $2 for afternoon and evening. 126 West 73d, Apartment 102. Columbus 4509.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant by wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. S 595 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY experienced in getting up salesmen's road lines; one with knowledge of buttons preferred. A. Steinhardt & Bro., Broadway and 17th.

YOUNG WOMAN to do clerical and some light manufacturing work at home in spare time; salary basis; may develop largely with employment of others; electric light connection advantageous; being in city only one day when can see you both daytime and evening. S. H., 167 Times.

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LUNCH-ROOM WORK.
Young women by N. Y. Telephone Co. for general work in girls' lunch rooms; pleasant surroundings, good wages, eight-hour day, permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. C., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MODEL,
STYLISH, 16; DRESS HOUSE. LEO FINKENBERG, 133 WEST 29TH.

NURSE for 16-month-old baby; excellent position and splendid salary for one thoroughly competent and with pleasing personality. Call, from 9-1, at 5 East 51st St.

NURSE (white) wanted for paralyzed lady, perfectly helpless; patient is cheerful, but needs constant attention; state qualifications and salary. C 877 Times Annex.

NURSING GOVERNESS, English or French, for 3 children in Lawrence, Long Island. Apply Thursday to Mrs. M. J. Kaufmann, Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, 33 East 17th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, who can operate typewriter; knowledge of stenography preferred; steady position to right party; apply immediately. Whitney, 250 West 54th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be well recommended; compensation $60 monthly and meals. Address, stating age and experience, B 37 Times.

PACKERS.—Experienced candy packers and dippers wanted. Apply to Vogue Candy Company, American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

SALESWOMEN
for
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St., (Employes') entrance.

SALES LADIES wanted immediately, six live-wire young sales ladies to sell toys in local department store; must be fluent talkers and not afraid to address large crowds; salary $16 to $20 per week, depending on ability. Apply today before 11 A. M. Suite 2, C. Gilbert Co., 221 4th Av.

SALESWOMAN, experienced on coats and dresses; good salary, steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 42d.

SECRETARY. — Well-educated, experienced stenographer and typist who has knowledge and command of English and is familiar with all office details; to one who qualifies a permanent situation with good future is offered; salary $25. B 16 Times.

SOLICITORS for club memberships; commission; permanent. H. L. Reed, 21 East 40th St., Room 505.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE COMPETENT SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
RIBBONS,
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
STATIONERY,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 43D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, ACCUSTOMED TO FINE WORK. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 43D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER
FOR SPANISH AND ENGLISH DICTATION; MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE DICTATION IN FRENCH; WRITE, STATING NATIONALITY, SALARY DESIRED.
E. D. G., 235 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, quick and accurate, willing and capable of doing all secretarial duties, with ambition and intelligence to assist in realizing it. Apply first, by writing, to S 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, AGE 20-30, IN WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE; SALARY $18 DOLLARS. L 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge bookkeeping in marine surveyor's office; at least 3 years' experience required; state age, references and salary expected. Veritas, L 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, with perfect knowledge of Spanish and English; references; state experience and salary expected. O 588 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner preferred; state age, nationality, reference; salary expected. L 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND CASHIER, permanent position to right party. B 397 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $16 start. Mother's Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

TEACHER wanted for girl of seven; afternoons from 1-5. Call at Hotel Bravoort, Bridge.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to assist in operation of large board; good opportunity for right young lady; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 33 Times.

THE
MIRROR CANDIES
REQUIRE
A large number
OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
and
CANDY PACKERS.
GOOD SALARIES,
STEADY POSITIONS,
TO SUITABLE APPLICANTS.
APPLY FORENOON.
61 WEST 42D STREET,
Near 6th Av.

TYPISTS, $60 month; insurance company; rapid advancement; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; policy or card writing experience essential; ages 21-31; write, stating age, education, experience. L 547 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, in large publishing house; short hours, pleasant surroundings; salary $12; only those with good experience need apply. Call Mrs. Maloney, 110 West 40th St., 8th floor.

TYPIST, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; $15 per week. Call Thursday morning. Franz Premier Co., 2,010 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Dictaphone experience an asset; salary $15 to start. Adams Chester Co., 141 5th Av.

WOMEN SINGERS, church chorus; $2 per service. A 305 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARE YOU
TAKING ADVANTAGE
OF OPPORTUNITIES?
We Want
150 HUSKY MEN
Who Mean Business.
We Will Train You
to Become
HOLDER-ONS or REAMERS.
Best Instructions.
Pay While Learning.
Short Learning Period.
Wage Advancement Rapid.
Bring This Adv. With You
to
M. H. Sweeney, Training Dept.,
Employment Office,
SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION,
Newark Bay Shipyard,
Port Newark,
New Jersey,
or
See Mr. Curran,
Uptown Employment Office,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.
Take trains from Jersey Central R. R. Station, Broad St., at 6:40 A. M., 6:50 A. M., and 6:55 A. M., or trolley marked Port Newark.

BEST & CO.
require
courteous men under 45, energetic and ambitious, who have good records of past experience with first-class stores, for
AISLE MANAGERS,
ELEVATOR STARTER.
Also
BUSINESS-LIKE, NEAT BOYS.
Good salaries, and applications confidential. Apply Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Licensed Permit No. 319.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK wanted by large Gentile concern; must be accurate at figures and come well recommended; good chance. S 503 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK in importing house; state age, experience, salary expected. A 240 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with wholesale meat concern; one thoroughly experienced and capable of handling complete set of books; must be thoroughly conversant with modern accounting methods; this is an exceptional opportunity for the right party. Answer giving information in the following order: age, education, experience, and training; concerns with whom you have been employed for last ten years, salary desired. This is no sinecure; we are willing to pay for the proper party: T N 808 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Experienced, rapid, accurate, competent; manufacturing experience preferred; must be American citizens, over 25 years.
REMINGTON ARMS U.M.C. CO.,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, by a large textile jobber, thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts; must be very quick and accurate; excellent opportunity for right man; state salary, experience, and references. A 217 Times.

BOOKKEEPER
for large retail house;
must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; one residing in Bronx preferred.
Call between 9-12 A. M.
Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER wanted, one who thoroughly understands controlling accounts and system of credits; give age, if married, experience, references, education, and salary. L 739 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced double entry system; state salary and references. Superior, 37 Moultrie St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer for wholesale produce business; good opportunity for ambitious young man; state experience. O 577 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Young man, with experience, able to take full charge of books; salary $25; state religious connection and give references. S 100 Times.

BOYS WANTED.
Apply to Mr. Boehm,
ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Broadway and 13th St.,
U. S. Permit No. 258.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
Established 1900.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER —
Downtown steel company; confidential work; $1,000-$1,200.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Have good knowledge billing and good penmanship; must possess a good personality; $900.

FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Prefer French girl; import-export house; $1,800.

"THE"
"NATIONAL,"
30 Church Street.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.
PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.
BOOKKEEPER OFFICE MANAGER.—$25.
BOOKKEEPER CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS & OFFICE DETAIL.—$20-25.
BILLING CLERK, NEWARK.—Must be good typist, $18.
Other openings for experienced clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers.
Call in person 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 NASSAU ST. CALL 9-5:30.
Stenographer-Secretary, $25; bookkeeper, $25; 4 stenographers insurance, commercial, $18-$20; bookkeepers and typists, $18; comptometer, $18; 3 typists, $15-$21; free registration.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $15-$20; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; assistant bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; switchboard operator-typist, $12; office assistants, $12. Owens Agency, 1backer or Times Building.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Highest salaried positions for all classes of office employees. Register free.

LEDGER Clerks, $18; bookkeepers, $15-$25; stenographers, typists, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &C.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, Christian firm; expert, good experience; $20-22. The Beers Agency, 287 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals, $10-$23. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43rd.—Stenographers, $20; bookkeepers, $20; clerks.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS—SENIORS.
We have attractive openings on our permanent staff for competent seniors who are qualified by experience and training to undertake important engagements and to draft reports; salary commensurate.
Apply by letter only for appointment and state full particulars regarding education, experience, references, &c., which will be held in strict confidence.
LYBRAND ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY,
95 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position offered by manufacturing corporation in Long Island City to man who has had experience in accounting, collections, cost, and capable of advancement to executive position; to receive consideration give age, references, previous employment, and salary desired; all answers confidential. Address Executive, Box 48, Long Island City.

ACCOUNTANT.—MAN WANTED TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF A LARGE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING LARGE FORCE OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN; AN EXCELLENT POSITION FOR THE RIGHT MAN. K 315 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT for chemical manufacturing plant; must be thoroughly versed in cost accounting, double entry system, &c.; salary to start $175-$200 per month; references required. Apply at Mangano Manufacturing Co., Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted at once by firm of public accountants, experienced senior assistants for permanent staff in New York; applicants must send copies of references, covering a term of years, and state salary required. H 444 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Junior assistants required; experienced bookkeepers will be considered; state age, experience, and salary. C. P. A., K 373 Times.

ADVERTISING assistant in copy preparation; experience in mail order or technical advertising desirable; state experience, salary. G 61 Times.

AUTOMOBILES.
BATTERY MAN,
Experienced on
ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERIES.
APPLY AT ONCE,
WARD BAKING CO.,
143D ST. AND CONCORD AV., BRONX.

BOY, for light clerical work; must be quick at figures and neat in appearance; state age, salary expected. Address Box 1, Station A.

BOY, of neat appearance, capable of handling small switchboard. Central Union Gas Co., 905 East 138th St.

BOY to take charge of mail department; must be careful and tidy in his work; experience desirable, but to one who will do his work conscientiously all efforts will be made to teach him thoroughly. Call 102 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOYS, bright, who are looking for a future, wanted by long established, large wholesale cotton converting house; good opportunity to begin a salesman's career; permanent position; state age, references, and salary desired. Converted, Box 1, Station A.

BOY, about 18, good education, neat and ambitious, in office where daily contact with men of ability will be liberal education; advancement. Advertising Agency, Room 701, 19 West 44th.

BOY,
strong, 18, for shipping room and errands; opportunity for advancement; $12 start; must furnish reference. Tiffany Studios, 45th St. and Madison Av.

BOY, 14-16, office work; ambitious, industrious; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply in person, Packard Motor Car Company, Broadway and 61st St.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. S 596 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 15,
Helpers, house departments; also go errands. L 705 Times Downtown.

BOY for dyeing laboratory; good chance for chemical student; Williamsburg division; hours 9-5. A. W., Box 375 Times Downtown.

BOY, grammar school graduate, 16-17 years, for prominent law office; Christian firm; salary $10. H 446 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, neat, to run errands and make himself useful in office; $9; advancement. Apply 4th floor, 217 Centre St.

BOY, energetic, bright; salary depends on how valuable he can make himself to us. Flammer, 56 West 45th St.

BOY, bright, wanted by Stock Exchange firm to mark quotation board; experience unessential. Apply Room 207, 30 East 42d.

BOY in office large corporation; opportunities for advancement for industrious boy. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

BOY.—Make himself generally useful; learn cutting. Capitol Dress Co., 107 West 17th.

BOY wanted in broker's office. O 578 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands; $11 start. Stanley Art Co., 727 7th Av.

BOYS wanted to work in pressroom. Apply 10th floor, McGraw Hill Co., 475 10th Av.

BRAZILIAN is wanted as assistant manager in the Brazil department of a large export and import house; a Portuguese would also be considered; applicant must have had thorough business experience; state age, references, positions held and salary desired. S 619 Times Downtown.

BRASS FINISHER—GOOD MAN FOR FITTING BRASS DIES; MUST BE ACCURATE WORKER AND ABLE TO RUN ENGINE LATHE. APPLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. ADDRESS BRASS FINISHER, BOX 48, LONG ISLAND CITY.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man and wife as butler and cook, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; good pay. S 612 Times Downtown.

CITY SALESMAN
WANTED.
HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND HARDWARE.
A reliable man, thoroughly familiar with housefurnishings, hardware and department store trade of Greater New York, is wanted by a client of ours, a large manufacturer of an exclusive specialty, for this trade; write us, giving age and full details concerning yourself; give complete business history and state salary expected; a good position for a real specialty salesman. Address HOYT'S SERVICE, INC., 116 West 32d St., New York City, Dept. A.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS wanted. Apply Cutting Larson & Co., 109 West 64th St., 2d floor.

CHAUFFEUR; reliable; Ford car; steady hours; good opportunity right man. B 35 Times.

CHEMIST, thoroughly familiar with manufacture of starch, adhesives for textile trade. Z 338 Times Annex.

CLERK and correspondent, by large electrical manufacturing company, state age, education, complete experience and salary. S. W., 737 Times.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.
An opportunity for a forcible young man with high school or college education and collection experience; must understand collection methods and correspondence, be thoroughly dependable and progressive; give age, education, experience, and salary expected. S. M., 168 Times.

CORRESPONDENT in office of large chain store organization; must be fluent, versatile writer; state age, experience, education, salary. B 40 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, expert figurer, familiar with raw materials and labor; state experience, reference, and salary. E. J. K., 276 Times.

CREDIT MAN for large downtown wholesale houses; one familiar with food line, restaurant and butcher trade; reply, stating previous connections and salary desired. B 31 Times.

DOCTOR as assistant in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $125 a month, with board and room; single man desired. Address R 292 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL.
Permanent positions assured to competent men with experience and initiative. National Meter Company, manufacturers water meters and gas engines, 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, with steam turbine experience, for designing and checking; give experience, salary, &c., in application; permanent position; location Connecticut. Z 265 Times Annex.

DRUG CLERK, licensed, experienced, good references and home influences required; permanent position. H. T. Galpin, northeast corner 57th St. and 6th Av.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an electrician's helper; 8 hours per day, 6 days per week. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, east building.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 219.

ELEVATOR MAN, middle-aged, white, to run elevator; no Sunday or night work; salary $12. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

ENGINEER, assistant; $40 per week; 21-30; to take charge of transit party; experience in road construction preferred; answer briefly in own handwriting; good opportunity; constant employ; survey. A 238 Times.

ENGINEERS wanted; steam launch, for work on British gold coast of Africa; must have thorough knowledge of compound marine engines, understand repairs and upkeep. Write or call upon C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., 33 West 42d St.

ENGINEERS; licensed locomotive cranemen; permanent position; 80 cents per hour, 8 hours a day, time and one-half for overtime, double time Sundays and legal holidays. Apply 34 East 20th.

ENGINEER, third class, wanted. United Button Co., Grand St. and Garrison Av., Maspeth, L. I.

ENTERTAINERS, colored or white, for Saturdays between 3-4, for children's studio, 2,255 Broadway.

JEWELRY SALESMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY & 33D ST.,
WISH TO ENGAGE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR SOLID GOLD, DIAMONDS AND WATCH SECTIONS OF JEWELRY DEPT.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

LACES.
LARGE DOMESTIC LACE MILL WISHES TO MAKE CONNECTIONS WITH SALES AGENCY OR COMMISSION HOUSE FOR REPRESENTATION IN NEW YORK. BOX 870 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

LARGE MANUFACTURER OF RUBBER PRODUCTS WISHES TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF MAN EXPERIENCED IN COMPILING SALES STATISTICS, RECORDS, &C.; ALSO CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO SALES, BOTH DIRECT WITH ORGANIZATION AND WITH THE TRADE. Z 281 TIMES ANNEX.

LEDGER POSTING CLERK, quick, experienced; salary $18-$20. A. T., 110 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER wanted, first-class, to operate locomotive crane. Apply to Shop Superintendent, National Bridge Works, Review Av., Long Island City.

MAN, energetic, to assist in taking charge of large pressing department; one with experience preferred. Address B. C., 805 Times Downtown.

MAN, competent and experienced, wanted to have charge of cleaning force in office building; give age, experience, and salary expected. S 72 Times.

MAN, middle-aged, white, to run elevator; no Sunday or night work; salary $12. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

MAN, bright and active, about 35, assist in office; write good hand; $16 week to start; rapid increase; permanent. M. H., 100 Times.

MAN, well connected, active, wanted to organize agencies for export to Europe. Apply to Room 831, 225 5th Av.

MANAGER FOR A FULLY EQUIPPED, WELL-ESTABLISHED PRINTING BUSINESS; MUST POSSESS THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND ABSOLUTELY CAPABLE TO RUN ENTIRE PLANT; STATE AGE AND PAST EXPERIENCE. S 78 TIMES.

MECHANICIAN.—Expert instrument maker for model shop of research department of large corporation manufacturing wireless telegraph apparatus; must be thoroughly qualified to take entire charge of and maintain a high-grade, model shop, and be capable of making any kind of electrical apparatus; man with experience in manufacture of wireless equipment preferred, but applicants with experience in manufacture of telephone or telegraph apparatus will be considered; good salary to the right man. Reply at once, by letter only, stating salary desired and experience, to Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, College of the City of New York, New York City.

MECHANICS wanted; experienced all-around motor truck men only need apply; references required. Standard Truck Corp. of N. Y., 520 West 37th St.

MECHANIC familiar with White cars. Apply U. S. Post Office Garage, 3d Av. and Union St., Brooklyn.

MEN to check bags in parcel room; middle-aged men preferred; must have best references; salary $16; chance for advancement. Mendel, Grand Central Terminal.

MESSENGERS required, young men preferred, for a high-class linen store. Walpole Bros., 373 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be well recommended; compensation $60 monthly and meals. Address, stating age and experience, B 46 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY AWAITS SEVERAL BOYS OF GOOD APPEARANCE, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, BY MAKING THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL ABOUT THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS COMPANY; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; FAIR SALARY WILL BE PAID TO BOYS OF RIGHT TYPE. CALL ROOM 1837, C. T. R. CO., 50 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE BOY, just from school, needed at once in office of large corporation downtown; good salary and prospects. Apply at 17th floor, 45 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOY, just out of school, to start with old-established house; excellent future; $8 to start. Address N. M. Co., P. O. Box 1,108, City Hall Station, New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted; must be willing and bright; good opportunity. Apply 161 Water St.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy for office work. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 141st, Bronx.

OFFICE BOY, grammar school graduate, 14-16 years. B 400 Times.

OIL MEN.
Oil company preparing a big campaign to market gasoline in a new way, wants two experienced oil men as sales promoters with several subsalesmen under them; should be over thirty, broad gauge, self-confident, hard-working men; straight salary and drawing account against share of profits on results obtained, whichever you prefer. K 331 Times.

OPERATORS Wanted.—Five Cleveland automatic operators, two single spindle Gridley automatic operators, one caretaker and wife, for small private estate. Z 238 Times Ann.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced on outside commercial work; one having had some studio experience preferred; permanent position. Write, giving full details of experience and salary expected. B 10 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE. — New Jersey and Pennsylvania; oil and grease experience preferred; good opportunity; commission basis. Address letter with full particulars and references; O. M. Co., Room 502, Baldwin Bldg., 142 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN; fast selling line display material; earnings $50-$150 week, commission; only successful salesman considered; advertising or decorative experience helpful. Phone Gramercy 6758, 8:30-10.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN. — LARGE RUBBER ORGANIZATION CAN USE SERVICES PERMANENTLY OF THREE DEPENDABLE SALESMEN. SALARY WITH TRAVELING EXPENSES. PREFERENCE GIVEN TO ROAD SALESMEN NOW EMPLOYED. RUBBER EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN CONFIDENCE. B 296 TIMES.

SALESMEN on commission basis to sell roller and ice skates to the retail trade; men now selling hardware specialties preferred; state exact territory covered, number of times per year you cover it, and give us full particulars of your experience and selling accomplishments for the past five years, including copies of your references, which will be returned; all territory open except New England, New York, New Jersey, and extreme Northwest. P. O. Box 12, Kokomo, Ind.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell a well-known automobile accessory; an ambitious salesman who wants to advance himself by hard work will find this an excellent opportunity; experience in selling automobile accessories not essential; prefer one who has sold an advertised article to retail dealers; this is a straight commission proposition and is enabling our other men to produce big earnings for themselves. Box 592 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Three high class men to sell the shares of an established and successful business enterprise now paying dividend out of its earnings; management and directorate made up of well known and highly successful men, whose reputation for integrity and business ability are of the best; experience unnecessary; commission. Apply Room 1034, Singer Bldg., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SALESMAN.
Young man with good connection to solicit manufacturers for their enameling and stamping requirements; no previous experience necessary; expenses advanced against commission. Write fully your qualifications. Enameling and Stamping Corp. of New York, 2d and Webster Av., Long Island City.

SALESMEN.—We require the services of four young men, over 25, in our New York Times Midweek sales dept.; exceptional opportunity; must possess tact, aggressiveness, and neat appearance; commission liberal enough to make $5 to $10 daily. Call before 10, after 3, Mr. Hulse, 220 West 42d St., Room 1808.

SALESMEN.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, ONE OR MORE EXPERIENCED LACE AND NET MEN FOR MANUFACTURING TRADES; CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS SALESMAN, S 96 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Large automobile accessories manufacturing house desires the services of several young men to sell ignition products on the road; write, stating previous occupation, age, and references; drawing account against commission. Box E, B., 320 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A New York publishing house desires the services of a topnotch specialty advertising salesman for out-of-town work. Requirements: Refinement, experience, and efficiency; man backed by honesty and ability, capable of earning $7,500 yearly; commission basis. Call Curtis, 131 East 23d St.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission basis, by reputable cloak and suit house; those who have big following need apply; New York State, Ohio, Mich., Indiana, and East; all correspondence will be strictly confidential. B 12 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by mill making ladies' sweaters; one who covers only large cities of the South, and is capable of selling case lots to jobbers and retailers; drawing account or commission. B 8 Times.

SALESMEN to sell high-grade line of household linens, direct from manufacturer, to hotels, institutions, and boarding house trade; prefer men with following; must furnish high-class references; commission. Apply 11 A. M., 2,096 7th Av., corner 125th St.

SALESMEN to increase our present force; for a high grade, sound, big dividend paying security; liberal commission. Call or write, 1,230-31 Park Row Building. Barclay 8182.

SALESMAN for manufacturer to dress trimming lamp shade and ribbon departments in medium sized towns in Middle West; commission with drawing account. B 41 Times.

SALESMEN for live stock contracts, experienced in real estate, insurance, stocks and bonds; very attractive enterprise; liberal commission. Call 3963 Cortlandt for interview. S 597 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Covering Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, South, by prominent junior and misses' suit and coat house; commission basis only. Silberman & Miller, 20 West 27th St.

SALESMAN with wide following electrical trade for selling carbon brushes; state detail previous experience, references; commission basis. Manufacturer, H 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
New York City; experienced on motor truck tires preferred; commission. Mathey Bros., 506 West 45th St.

SALESMAN for nearby trade, experienced in groceries and provisions; state qualifications, age, pay desired. Provisions, B 43 Times.

SALESMAN.—Straight commission man to sell business service used by banks and merchants; a business man's proposition. B 9 Times.

SALESMAN for Southern and Northwestern territories, in fants' and children's knit goods; commission only. Goldsmith, 45 East 20th.

SALESMAN or broker with top references to handle stock proposition of great merit. Please do not reply unless qualified; salary and commission. G 56 Times.

SALESMAN for stationery and printing line; experienced preferred; one who can produce; state qualifications; salary. O 580 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced stock man; exceptional proposition; big earnings assured; live newspaper man; liberal commission. Investigate, Room 501, 74 B'way.

SALESMAN wanted for city or out of town, to sell olive oil and compounds, on commission basis. Campas Co., 2,121 2d Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—$40 weekly for high-grade secretarial stenographer having robust health and willing to work evenings as well as daytime when requested; must know English thoroughly, learn to follow my punctuation exactly after first day; high stenographic speed, keen stenographic ear and fast, accurate typing absolutely essential; good breeding and appearance indispensable. Apply 10 A. M., Thursday, C. M. Smith, 210 Metropolitan Tower.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; one who understands cloaks, suits and dresses; bring references. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

STATISTICIAN and stenographer; traffic department of industry; one familiar with freight rates and compiling data in Interstate Commerce Commission cases; temporary position; willing have work done after hours; state salary required; give certain references. O 576 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, who has had thorough business experience, is wanted by large New York import and export house; initial salary $100 to $125 per month; state nationality, positions held, and references. S 619 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; also capable of assisting with clerical work. Phone South Amboy, 201. Ask for Mr. Cahow.

STOCK CLERK
in wholesale importing house; young man, about 18, having some experience in jewelry novelties; excellent opportunity; advancement; state experience and salary wanted. R. S. F., 237 Times.

STOCK CLERK, cloak, suit and dress house; must be experienced in silks and woolens and competent to take charge of contractors; one who has held a similar position preferred. Apply with references. Morris Rashowits, 38 East 30th St.

STOCK CLERK, familiar with cost system. Piano Manufacturers, 846 Times.

STOCKMEN AND PACKERS, experienced, permanent. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., Wholesale Shoes, 146 Duane St.

STORE CLERK WANTED BY DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL STATIONER; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. UNZ & CO., 24 BROADWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT for small loft building on East 48th St.; competent to run heating plant and elevator; good salary, but a real appearing, conscientious and loyal man. C. C. Mallaly, 12 East 44th St., 8:30 A. M. Thursday.

SUPERINTENDENT for Park Av. apartment house; must be a high class man. B 30 Times.

TRANSLATOR — SPANISH, ENGLISH
TRANSLATOR CORRESPONDENT MUST BE RAPID TYPIST AND ACCURATE
TRANSLATOR; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED. DAVIS & LAWRENCE, 10 CHRISTOPHER ST.

WATCHMAN-ENGINEER; must be all-round good man; reply with full details for last ten years. Address Watchman, Box 48, Long Island City.

WORKMEN, men experienced in mounting auto bodies. Apply to Cutting Largon & Co., 360 West 54th St., 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED
TRAINMEN
AND
STATIONMEN.
AGES 21 TO 35.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Apply
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
165 Broadway—Room 1233.
23 East 22d St.,
53 Cooper Square.
149th St. and 3d Av.
134th St. and Lenox Av.
98th St. and Lexington Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. B. S. Permit No. 68.

WANTED BY EXPORT HOUSE.
A man thoroughly grounded in the principles of accounting, and with some knowledge of fire and marine insurance, preferably experienced in export and import business, to fill a position in Christiania, firm requiring close attention to details and the ability to see clearly the importance of his work and its effect on the business. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, where and how educated, a complete statement of your business experience, together with the name of several business references. Salary $30-$40, with ample opportunity to advance when ability is demonstrated. Z 332 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, OVER 21, EXPERIENCED IN TRIMMED HAT LINE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF SHIPPING PACKING AND CHECKING ORDERS, ETC.; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT YOUNG MAN. WRITE 86-1619 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

YOUNG MAN.—Large automobile concern is in need of live man who can intelligently handle stationery inventory records; only those experienced along these lines need apply; wonderful opportunity for conscientious worker. Write for interview, stating qualifications, education, &c., B 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Wholesale house requires energetic young man, 18-20, to take charge of orders in shade factory; an opportunity for a live, forceful young fellow who has experience in orders and stock work. Apply 153 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of electrical contractors for analytical work; must be familiar with electrical material; state experience and salary required. A 224 Times.

YOUNG MAN in order department of drug house; must be ready to give age and salary wanted. K 387 Times.

Instruction.

MEN.—A splendid chance to see the world—and to earn large wages; thousands of tractor mechanics are needed immediately for work in America and the reconstruction of Europe; short complete courses, rapid progress; individual instruction. Y. M. C. A. Tractor School, (East Side Branch,) 157 East 86th St., New York. Tel. Lenox 9061.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodes Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an opportunity is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, Church St., N. Y.

EARN $25 to $75 WEEKLY taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as drugless physician; day and evening sessions, both sexes; class now forming; write for Booklet B. Chiropractic University of New York, 1,416 Broad

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Edmund H. Lewis of Syracuse was admitted to practice.

164—U. S. A. and Mrs. Josephine Brown, aplts., v. New Orleans Pacific R. R. Co. et al.; 165—The U. S. A. and W. R. Turner, aplts., v. same, and 166—U. S. and S. N. Grant, aplts., v. same.—Argument concluded for aplts.

347—J. E. Reade, aplt., v. U. S. A. et al.—Submitted.

398—R. Coon, plff., v. J. Kennedy.—Argued.

408—U. S., plff., v. H. Geiger.—Argued.

664—The Hebe Co. et al., aplts., v. N. E. Shaw, Secretary, &c., et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 12: Nos. 664, 449, (and 450,) 470, 745, 375, 43, 80, 60, (and 61,) 81, and 82.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Chatham & Phenix Bk<Guaranty Tr Co
Sutton<Tug McGuire.
Rice<same.
Herman<Chemical Products.
Erie RR<Lighter 28.
Re F & D Co.
Hanneyig<Sutherland.
Golden<Tug Reichert.
O'Reilly<Harris.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal. For trial:
US<N Greenbaum.
Same<Swift & Russell, (2.)
Same<Louis Reiser.
Same<H. Levy, Inc.
Same<Moe Newman.
Same<V Narbone.
Same<J Liedinsky et al.
Motions:
USCO J Lynch.
Same<J Hayden.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity arguments.

Pratt Read Player Action Co<Brand.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gardiner<Equitable Office Building.
Hopper<N Y Rys.
Chafee<Brown.
Lawe<same.
Smith<So Pac Co.
Cassidy's Line<Rowan.
Ward<Penn RR.
Klein<Penn RR.
Simons<Cromwell.
US<730 Cases Tomato Paste.
Nolan<N Y C RR.
Clark Equipment Co<John A. Crowley Co
Mechlowitz<Fire Assn of Philadelphia.
Same<Boston Ins Co.
Olsen<NY, NH & H R R.
German<B'way Contracting Hotel, (2.)
Conklin<Guaranty Trust Co.
Gref<CNY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Hall<Insurance Co.
Farrington<Mandeville.
Griesenthwaite<Boody.
Russell<same.
Leach<Kentucky Block & C Co.
Holt<Wabash Ry.
Phila Shipping Co<Herd.
Garfield & Proctor Coal Co<Pattison.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Burgess Battery Co<Novo Motor Co, Inc.
Greco<England, Klein & Levy, Inc.
Equity.
Am Chicle Co<Lieberman.
Same<Goldenberg.
Same<Shapiro & Goodwin.

The following cases will be marked ready and passed for the day:
Auto Pneu Action Co<Otto Hirgl Co.
Weiss<Byers & Hayes Co.
Eastern Bridge and Structural Co<John H. Parker Co.
Norfolk H & U Mills, Inc<Robinson.
Baltzley<Springler Loomis Mfg Co.
Kimball Co<Noesting Fin Ticket Co.
Keystone Type Foundry<Fastpress Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Naturalizations.
At 11 A. M.:
US<Mosnowitz.
Same<M. Denker and H. Morganstern.
Same<S. Strawgate.
Same<S. Bernstein and N. Horowitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp<Janin et al, (on trial.
Admiralty calendar for Dec. 16:
Neuman<Morse D D & Repair Co.
Emerson et al<Bark Hugomont.
Robins D D & Repair Co<SS Plush, &c.
Bulk Oil Transports, Inc<Robins D D & Repair Co.
Bouker Const Co<Stmtug W B Pollock
Starita & Co, Inc<SS Johhaven.
Same<Ss Ilselhaven.
Coastwise Lumber & Supply Co<Adolph Bros.
Schuyler & ano<Sch George Churchman.
Hunter<Warehouse Doc Co et al.
Daly<Barge Marg't M.
Bleakley<Stmtug John D Dailey & ano.
Gottesman & ano<Canada, Atl & Pac SS.
Gen Lighterage Co<SS Thorbjan.
Hercules<Penn RR.
Frances Dohert<Same
Forsyth & ano<Stmtug John E Berwind.
Cullen Barge Corp<Stmtug P RR 32.
L I Barge Co<Van Iderstein Co.
Home Insurance Co<same.
Hammond<S Tuttle's Sons Co.
E S Kuh & Valk Co<SS August.
Same<V Narbone.
Same<J Liedinsky et al.
Motions:
USCO J Lynch.
Same<J Hayden.

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Hall<Insurance Co.
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Is Peace to call more women out of the Homes ?

Babies or pay envelopes? Must women choose?

Women are being called by the thousands from war work to peace work. How will they answer? Can they have both babies and pay envelopes? *Do they want both?*

In a remarkable review of what American women have accomplished, Mabel Potter Daggett gives figures that impress you — 33,000 women in the Chicago stockyards; 2,360 women on the Pennsylvania Railroad; 600 in a single Wall Street brokerage office. How many of these women are married? How many will marry?

Who will cook the dinners? Who will wash the babies' faces? Already—but read for yourself and see.

In an equally vigorous, compelling discussion, Helen Ring Robinson takes the opposite view. "Woman must choose once and for all between home-making and money-earning. She has no right to both."

Which of these two women is right? What is woman's place in this new world to be? Read these two important articles in Pictorial Review for January.

"THOSE EIGHTEEN GIRLS FROM SMITH"

How they met the German drive

They had rebuilt the little French village, this valiant unit of college women. Repaired the wreckage of the Hun's devastation; replanted the wasted farms.

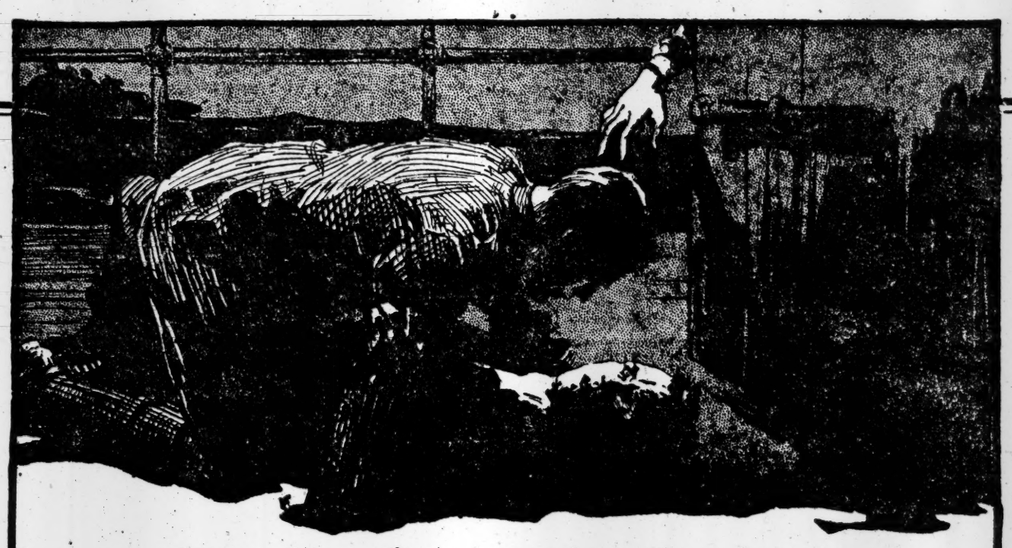
Then the Germans came! Unexpectedly the Boche broke through again and laid low the work of months.

Discouraged? Not those girls. Once more they are back again at their merciful work of reconstruction. The inspiring part played by this staunch little group of American girls is thrillingly told for the first time by Hazel Deyo Batchelor, in Pictorial Review for January. Profusely illustrated, vividly narrated, it is a record you must not miss.

Cute New Year's cards for the youngsters!

Adorably funny ones—a whole page of them, in gayest colors, to be cut out and mailed to a dozen of their friends! How the tots will love them! This page of New Year cards will keep them busy and happy a whole day—and save you buying a dozen fine New Year cards.

And then there's another page of colorful cut-outs designed for a most delightful War Savings Stamp party—to say nothing of the Twelvetrees Kiddies who are very military and very victorious in this January number. They must be seen to be appreciated



A little hand slid out of the darkness

The soft, little hand of the woman spy! It fumbled over the Major's hair, seeking a place to strike. Then it eluded him!

But which *was* the spy? With which had the Major fallen madly, recklessly in love?

Both of the girls were young—and lovely to look upon. One was a charming Belgian; the other, one of the cleverest, the most trusted spies in the world.

But which was which? Together they had dramatically boarded an American ship from a German submarine by special arrangement with the United States Government — the ship on which Major Douglas Land of the U. S. Secret Service was a passenger.

Not a living soul on the ship, he would have sworn, could possibly have known the contents of the document he carried from the War Council at Versailles to Washington.

But there was *one* who knew. And so the Major was struck down on the deck in the dead of the night. And by the soft hand of a woman.

Which hand had struck the dastardly blow? Which of the two was the spy?

A hundred times you will think you are on the right trail, only to find yourself more mystified than ever.

WRAPPED IN SILK

By Clarence Budington Kelland

Author of "Sudden Jim", "The Source", etc.

— The Greatest Mystery Story of the Year —

The first big installment begins in the January issue. The last one will be out February 10th. Not a novelette, not a so-called long short-story, but a regular $1.50 novel in just three issues of Pictorial Review.

January Issue—out today

YOUR SOLDIER SON IN PARIS

How is he spending his leisure hours?

Every mother is asking that question with some anxiety in her heart.

Anna Steese Richardson, who was quartered with the A. E. F. in France, has written an authoritative message, "Don't Worry About Your Soldier Boy", that will be read with comfort by every woman with a man overseas.

Other problems growing out of the demobilization are discussed by Ida Clyde Clarke, Pictorial Review's Washington editor. Are your finances in bad shape due to your husband's being away so long? Rent owing? Insurance lapsing? Mrs. Clarke tells you what are your rights, how you can help yourself. All of this in Pictorial Review for January.

JENNY — Afraid of love, afraid of life, what did she do?

—by Fannie Heaslip Lea

Suppose your mother was an Awful Example.

Suppose what she had done had made you afraid of love—afraid of life. Suppose, then, your man came along—a fine, upstanding man, with his clean grey eyes and happy, care-free spirit. What would you do?

Jenny—tremulous, pathetic little Jenny—was most horribly afraid of the mistake her mother had made. She couldn't forget that. The bewitching story of what Jenny did—what you would have done, doubtless—will get you by the heart-strings, and tug them, too.

PICTORIAL REVIEW

Many thousands were unable to obtain Pictorial Review for December. It was sold out a few days after publication. Buy this January number today before the supply is exhausted. At all newsstands.